have been complied with. Any defects which have come to light at the present inspection as well as any orders passed by him under the Act shall then be recorded. An extract from such record containing the orders of the Inspector and such remarks on defects found to remain as the Inspector may wish to bring to the Manager's notice shall be sent to the Manager, and a copy of the said extract shall be sent to the District Magistrate.

Proviso.—When in any area the District Magistrate or an additional inspector exercises all or certain of the powers of an inspector, a copy of the orders and remarks aforesaid shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Inspector appointed under Section 4, sub-section (1), of the Act.

8. The Inspector shall keep a file of the records of his inspections arranged in monthly bundles and shall submit to the authority to whom he is subordinate for the purpose of this Act, on the tenth day of each month, a diary in Form B attached to these rules, showing the work done in the preceding month. A copy of the said diary shall be retained by the Inspector.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*c*).]

Duties of Certifying Surgeon or person authorised to exercise his functions.

9. (1) The duties of a Certifying Surgeon, as such, and of a person authorised under Section 8 of the Act to exercise his functions, shall comprise the examination of persons desirous of being employed in a factory and the grant to them of certificates of age and of physical fitness. No fee shall be charged for such examination or for the grant of a certificate in pursuance thereof.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon or person authorised as aforesaid shall fix such place and such times as may be proper for the attendance of persons wishing to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness. Notice of the place and the times thus fixed shall be given to the Managers of factories within the local limits for which he is appointed.

10. (1) Every Certifying Surgeon shall keep a bound book containing forms in foil and counterfoil as in Form C attached to these rules. The forms shall be numbered consecutively, and shall be printed on cloth-backed paper.

(2) Every certificate granted under Section 7 of the Act to a person desirous of being employed in a factory shall be prepared by filling up the foil and counterfoil, on which shall also be impressed the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted.

(3) The Certifying Surgeon shall, when satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein, sign the foil and initial the counterfoil, and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate granted under Section 7 of the Act.

(4) If the Certifying Surgeon refuses to grant to any person a certificate under this rule, no fresh application for a certificate shall be made on behalf of such person until a period of three months has elapsed, unless the Certifying Surgeon otherwise gives permission in writing at the time of refusing to grant the certificate.

(5) In order to facilitate identification of persons applying for duplicate certificates (see Rule 12), Certifying Surgeons shall maintain an alphabetical register of persons to whom certificates are granted. This register will show the name of the person, the number of the certificate and the number (or other distinguishing mark) of the book containing it.

Grant of provisional certificates under Section 8.

11. Every person authorised under Section 8 of the Act to exercise provisionally the functions of a Certifying Surgeon shall grant certificates in the manner provided for in the last foregoing rule. The word "Provisional" shall, however be printed or stamped in red ink at the top of each foil and counterfoil.

Grant of duplicate certificates.

12. (1) When a person, to whom a certificate under Section 7 of the Act has been granted, loses such certificate, he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a copy of the certificate, and the Certifying Surgeon, after making such enquiry as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. The word "Duplicate" shall be clearly written in red ink across such certificate and initialled by the Certifying Surgeon. The counterfoil in the bound book of forms shall be similarly marked "Duplicate" and initialled.

(2) For every copy of a certificate granted under clause (1) of this rule, a fee of one rupee shall be charged, which shall be credited to Government. The Certifying Surgeon shall maintain a register in Form D of all fees paid for the issue of copies of certificates, and shall initial each entry made therein.

(3) No second certificate under Section 7 of the Act shall be granted to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

13. (1) The Certifying Surgeon shall visit every factory within the local limits for which he is appointed at least once a quarter and shall give previous notice of his visits. At each of these visits the Manager shall produce before him at such time as the Certifying Surgeon may fix all children employed in the factory, whether actually at work or not, who are not in possession of certificates granted under Section 7 of the Act.

Provided that children employed solely in the places mentioned in Section 3, sub-section (2), of the Act need not be produced before him.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall personally examine every child, who is in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under Section 8, and shall if satisfied as to the correctness of the "Provisional" certificate countersign the same and return it to its owner.

(3) If on such examination, the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that the person in possession of a "Provisional" certificate granted under Section 8, is under the age of nine years or is not fit for employment in a factory, he shall retain the certificate, write on it the word "Cancelled" and sign the same, and shall return the certificate with such remarks, if any, as he may refer to the person who issued it.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*e*).]

14. (1) In every factory all the inside walls of the rooms and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and stair-cases shall be lime-washed at least once a year, dating from the period when last lime-washed.

(2) The Local Government may by special order exempt any class of factories or parts thereof from the provisions of this rule, on the ground that the said provisions are not necessary to satisfy the requirements of clause (*a*) of Section 9 of the Act as to cleanliness, or are, by reason of special circumstances, inapplicable.

15. All the beams, rafters, doors and other woodwork in every factory shall be painted or varnished once in four years and shall be kept in a cleanly state.

16. The Manager of every factory not exempted under clause (2) of rule 14 shall keep a register showing the dates on which the parts of the factory are lime-washed, painted or varnished.

17. (1) No Manager of a factory shall cause or suffer any rubbish, filth or *débris* to be accumulated or to remain on any premises under his control, of such a nature or in such a position as that effluvia therefrom can arise within the factory.

(2) All latrines and urinals shall be kept in a sanitary state.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*f*).]

Standards of space

18. (1) There shall be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory a floor area of at least 36 superficial feet and a breathing area of at least 500 cubic feet.

(2) The Manager of every factory shall maintain a register showing the measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory, the area of the floor-space in each room occupied by machinery or other fixtures, and the area provided for ventilating openings as required by the next following rule.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*g*).]

Standard of ventilation

19. In every room of a factory ventilating openings shall be provided in the proportion of 5 square feet for each person employed in such room, and the openings shall be such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air:

Provided that, subject to the control of the Local Government, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the persons employed in any room.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*h*).]

Latrine accommodation

20. (1) Every factory, which has not been exempted under the proviso to section 13 of the Act, shall be provided with sufficient urinal and latrine accommodation. The latrine shall be in a place detached from the other factory buildings and on the following scale, viz.:—

	Seats
Where the number of operatives does not exceed 50	3
Where the number of operatives exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150	4
Where the number of operatives exceeds 150 but does not exceed 200.	5
Where the number of operatives exceeds 200	1 seat for every 50 or fraction of 50.

(2) If females are employed, separate latrines screened from those for males and marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "*For females only*" shall be provided

Those for males shall be similarly marked "For men only."

[*Section* 37 (2) (*i*).]

Supply of water.

21. (1) In every factory a supply of water fit for drinking consisting of at least as many gallons *per diem* as there are persons employed in the factory shall be provided; and in addition a sufficient quantity of water for washing purposes.

(2) Such supply shall be derived either from a public supply of drinking water, or from one or more wells so situated as not to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

(3) Proper arrangements shall be made for maintaining in drained and cleanly condition the area round the place where the water is distributed.

(4) The water shall be supplied to the operatives free of cost.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*j*).]

Fencing.

22. Every ring-throstle-frame, flyer-throstle-frame and doubling frame, the tin rollers of which revolve in the usual direction, *i.e.*, in such a manner as to draw upwards between them any object coming into contact with them from beneath and every line of main driving shafts or tail ends of such shafts shall be guarded in the following manner:—

(i) A guard or guards shall be permanently fixed along the whole length of such side of every such frame, and not further under the frame than the centre of each leg of the spring piece. Such guards shall not be removable by hand, *i.e.*, without the use of tools.

(ii) These guards shall be one or more stout horizontal iron bars or sheets or wooden planks, so placed that the clear vertical space between any two of them, or between the topmost and the spindle rail, or between the lowest and the floor shall in no case exceed 7 inches. If iron bars are used, a sufficient number of uprights shall be provided, so as to render the bars rigid enough to resist deflection.

(iii) Whenever under the tail-end of any such frame there is a clear space exceeding 8 inches from the floor, a like guard shall similarly be fixed across such end.

(iv) Every such frame which may hereafter be erected or re-erected in any factory shall be guarded in the above manner before being brought into use.

(v) Every line of main driving shafts or tail ends of any such shafts which may hereafter be erected or re-erected whose height from the ground floor is less than six feet shall, before it is set to work, be so guarded that it cannot be approached whilst in motion.

23. The following rules for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery in motion shall be observed in every factory :—

(i) Every person who goes up to replace a belt or to oil bearings of shafts shall wear a loin cloth or tight trousers, and shall not wear any loose clothing which is liable to be caught in the machinery.

(ii) Only experienced men and those specially trained for the work shall be allowed to replace fast running belts.

(iii) All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work, and provided with hooks and spurs.

(iv) As far as possible all important pulleys shall be provided with belt hangers :

Provided that when the main belts of any machinery have to be adjusted, the machinery shall be stopped and shall not be set in motion again, until such belts have been completely adjusted.

24. All belts shall be regularly examined to see that they are kept at proper tension.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*i*).]

Notice of accidents.

25. (1) Notice of accidents resulting in death, or causing such severe injury that there is an reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to work within 48 hours, shall be sent by telegraph, telephone or special messenger within one hour of the occurrence to—

(*a*) the Inspector notified for any area as the person to whom notices are to be sent ;

(*b*) the District Magistrate or, if he by general order so directs, the Sub-Divisional Officer.

(2) In case of any accident resulting in death, notice shall also be sent within the same time and by similar agency to the officer in charge of the Police Station for the area in which the factory is situated.

(3) If the notice is sent by special messenger it shall be in Form E attached to these rules, and if it is sent by telegraph or telephone it shall be confirmed by a written report in that form.

26. Notice of accidents less serious than those referred to in Rule 25, but which nevertheless prevent the injured person from returning to work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be sent by post within twenty-four hours of the expiry of that time to the authorities mentioned in Rule 25 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) in Form E attached to these rules.

[*Section* 37 (1) *and* 37 (2) (*i*).]

27. In every factory where children are employed there shall be correctly kept up to date and written afresh from January 1st in each year a Register of Children in Form F attached to these rules.

28. In every factory the muster roll shall, in the case of every woman and child, show the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment during the day, and opposite the name of each child shall be recorded his number in the Register of Children.

29. In every factory where a child who at work wears, instead of his certificate, a token giving reference to the same, such token shall have the number of the child in the Register of Children stamped upon it. The token shall be attached round the neck of the child.

30. In order to enable the Inspector to see that the provisions of the Act for a weekly holiday are observed, the Manager of every factory, in which Sunday is not observed as the weekly holiday, shall keep a register showing the dates, whether Sundays or week days, on which the factory or any department thereof is closed.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*m*).]

Abstract of Act and rules.

31. (1) The abstract of the Act and of these rules required by section 34 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for textile factories, in Form G attached to these rules.

(2) The abstract of the Act and rules required by section 34 of the Act to be affixed shall be, for non-textile factories, in a form similar to Form G attached to these rules, but with necessary alterations approved by the Inspector.

(3) If the abstract of the Act and rules becomes illegible or defaced, a fresh copy shall be affixed.

[*Section* 37 (2) (*n*).]

Procedure in appeals.

32 (1) An appeal presented under section 50 of the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court Fee stamp in accordance with article 11 of Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) On receipt of the memorandum of appeal the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit, or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body, if any, declared to be the body representative of the industry concerned under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Act, to appoint an assessor within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated

by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal, and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear on such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(3) An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of clause (2) shall receive a fee not exceeding Rs. 50 to be fixed by the appellate authority for the hearing of the appeal. The fee shall be paid by Government. But, where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant, and the appeal has been decided wholly or partly against him, the appellate authority may direct that the fees of the assessors shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

[*Section 37 (2) (e).*]

Manner of service of notices.

35. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of any notice, order or extract of an Inspector's report sent under the Act or under these rules, shall be deemed a sufficient service on the occupier or manager of the factory of such notice or order or of any directions contained in such extract.

Copies of abstract where to be obtained.

34. Copies of the abstract of the Act and rules can be obtained in English and in the chief vernacular language of the district from the Inspector notified under sub-section (5) of section 4 as the Inspector to whom notices are to be sent, at the price of——— annas each

Copies of Act and rules where to be obtained.

35. Copies of the Act and of these rules can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, either in English, in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or in Canarese, at the price of——— annas each.

FORM A.

Register of Factories.

Serial number of factory	District.	Place.	Class of factory.	Name of factory.	Name of occupier.	Name of manager.	Hours of starting and stopping work.	Average number of operatives employed.				Whether interval is given after 6 hours work and if so time and length of interval, or whether factory is worked in accordance with a system of shifts, or whether factory is exempted from interval and if so under what provision of section 21.	Whether holiday is invariably given on Sundays, or week days are substituted, or whether factory is exempted and if so under what provision of section 22.	Remarks
								Adults.		Children.				
								Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			

FORM B.

Diary of Inspector.

Date.	Place.	Factories visited or other work done.	Remarks on defects found and directions and orders issued.

FORM C.

1. Serial No._____

Date_____

2. Name_____

3. Father's name_____

4. Sex and caste or religion_____

5. Residence_____

6. Age certified_____

7. Physical fitness_____

8. Distinctive marks_____

Thumb Impression.

A. B.
Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

Certificate

Serial No. _____

Date_____

I hereby certify that I have personally examined (name)_____ son/daughter of_____ (caste, etc.)_____, residing at_____ who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination is _____ years and that his/she is fit for employment in a factory.

His/Her descriptive marks are_____

Thumb Impression.

(Sd.) A. B.
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

Register of Fees paid for the issue of Duplicate Certificates under Section 7 of the Factories Act.

Date.	Serial No.	Name of person to whom granted.	Initials of Certifying Surgeon.

*Paid into Treasury*_____

*Date*_____

Signature of Certifying Surgeon

FORM F.

Report of Accidents or dangerous occurrences

Dated———, the———————191 .

SIR,

I———————beg hereby to give notice under Rule——— of the Factory Rules that an accident occurred in the factory of ——— at ———
death
o' clock on causing serious injury to the persons mentioned below—
slight injury

Name and address of persons injured.	Caste.	Sex	Age	Occupation.*	Nature and extent of injury.†

The accident was caused by ‡ ———

The injured persons are under treatment by ———

* Usual employment or precise occupation at time of accident.
† Describe briefly the nature and *extent*, e.g., loss of finger, fracture of leg, scald, etc.
‡ Here describe how caused, by the what part of machinery, or in what other way; if machinery, state whether in motion by mechanical power at the time and if it was due to the carelessness of the operative or not.

Signed A.B.
Manager.

FORM E.

Register of Children.

Number.§	Name.	Father's name	Sex.	Caste or religion.	No. of certificate.	Date of certificate.	Remarks.

NOTE.—§ The number given here will be the same as the number on the token, if any.

FORM G

Abstract of Act and Rules.

The Act.

ALL PERSONS.

1. No person shall be employed before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. unless he is employed in a system of shifts approved by the Inspector.

2. There shall be after each six hours of work a stoppage of half an hour during which all work shall be discontinued except by persons employed in a system of shifts approved by the Inspector.

3. No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday unless he has had or will have a holiday on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Exemptions to (1), (2) and (3).

(a) work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers.

(b) work in the mechanics' shops, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power house, or in connection with the mill gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts, or the steam or water pipes or pumps;

(c) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wells, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line shaft alleys or of engines in ginning factories;

(d) work by persons employed in fixing, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the fixing, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory.

Explanation.—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing."

(e) work on the processes of packing, handling or baling of finished articles or the receiving or despatching of goods.

Further exemptions to (1), and (2)—

(f) work on cotton, embroidering, fitting, dressing and tailoring.

Further exemption to (1)—

(g) work on the processes of bleaching and dyeing.

WOMEN ONLY.

4. No woman shall work before 6-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. or for more than 11 hours on any one day.

CHILDREN ONLY.

5. No child shall be employed before 5-30 A.M. or after 7 P.M. or for more than 6 hours on any one day.

6. No person shall employ or permit to be employed any child in more than one factory on any one day.

7. No child shall be employed unless he is over 9 years of age and has obtained a certificate of age and physical fitness.

8. Every child when at work must have in his possession either his certificate or a token giving reference to such certificate.

9. No child shall use or attempt to use as his own a certificate granted to another child.

10. No child shall obtain two certificates under section 7 or section 8 of the Act, but if he loses his certificate he may apply to the Certifying Surgeon for a duplicate certificate, the fee for which shall be one rupee.

11. When a child goes to work in a new factory he must give up his token (if any) but must show his certificate to the manager of the new factory.

The Rules

Signed A.B.
Inspector of Factories.
Address

Fort St. George, March 14, 1912.

No. 219.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st May 1912, the undermentioned village which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Tenali in the district of Guntûr be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Duggirala in the same district. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

TENALI TALUK (GOVERNMENT).

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	15	Dovarapalli Savaram.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 220.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st April 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Tellicherry ..	Tellicherry Outpost ..	Tiruvangad	Kottayam ..	Tellicherry Town.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuvalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pinarayi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Dharmattam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalliat	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kolavori	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vatakkumbad	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kavalali	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Ponnyam	Do. ..	Parur.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuteri	Do. ..	Do.
Kuthuparamba ..	Kuliai ..	Kudali	Do. ..	Kuthuparamba
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kumbillar	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattanur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Mangattidam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pathiriyad	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pattiyat	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Kannavam ..	Manalkatta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Vokkalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Sreepuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kannayam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chittariparamba	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Chavassery ..	Pariyaram	Do. ..	Iritty.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kuheri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Chavassery	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Tillankeri	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Pathiriyad	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Moothedathu	Do. ..	Do.
Badagara ..	Kuttiadi ..	Aiur	Do. ..	Nadapuram.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Naripatta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kunnummel	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kayilkodi	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Bodavaram	Kottapdi	Kavilampara	Kottayam ..	Nadapuram.
Do.	Do.	Vellod	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Kottidi	Do.	Do
Do.	Do	Vatayam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Velam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Cherupuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Thuvvalier ..	Thiruvallur	Do.	Badagara.
Do	Do ..	Chemmarathur	Do.	Do
Do	Do. ..	Kottappalli	Do	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Avanchori	Do.	Do
Do.	Do ..	Manthanathat	Do.	Do
Do.	Do ..	Manjur	Do	Do
Do	Chombal	Ankatur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Kunnumkara	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	Onchiem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Eramala	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	Pacheri	Do.	Do.
Cotlandu	Payyoli	Iringal	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ayanikkad	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Kolundi	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	Trikkottur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallikkara	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Thoriyur	Do.	Perumbra.
Do.	Do	Iringoth	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Velyattur	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Muyipoth	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Avala	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Cheruvannur	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Nochat	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Karayat	Do	Do.
Do	Naduvannur ..	Kottur	Do	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Avitanallur	Do.	Do
Do	Do. ..	Kavanthara	Do	Quilandy.
Do	Do. ..	Uliyeri	Do	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Naduvannur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Thikkottiseri	Do.	Do
Do.	Payyoli	Perambad	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Koshukkallur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Arikkulam	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Nateri	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Kizhariyur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Iyyad	Edaseri	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kokkallur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Panangad	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	Kizalur	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	Sivapuram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Iyyad	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Unnikulam	Do.	Do.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1912.

No 221.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1912 the villages hereinafter named in column 3 which now form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 4, in the district of Madras-Chingleput, be transferred to and form parts of the registration sub-districts mentioned against them in column 5 in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Names of villages.	Sub-district in which the villages are now attached	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
		CHINGLEPUT TALUK.		
		Conservancy.		
1	134	Agaram	Tirupporur	Tirukkalikkunram.
2	135	Sandacadu		
3	136	Dakshinamurthi		
4	137	Punjanthirathi		
5	138	Kuttappatta		
6	238	Sornapatteri		
7	239	Valarkkuram		
8	240	Konerikuppam		
		Inam.	Tirukkalikkunram .	Chingleput.
9	237	Perundavakkam		
10	241	Kodikuppam		

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No 19.—The Rev Frank Nuttall, M.A., combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from the 15th April 1912, or date of departure, under Articles 233, 593 and 587 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1912

No 20.—The Rev. Henry Cyril Eddowes, M.A., Chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. E O. Jarvis on privilege leave or until further orders

No 21.—Mr Archibald Young Gipps Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Luke's Church, Chittoor, *vice* Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., who has left the station.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT

Fort St. George, March 15, 1912.

No 15.—Mr. Robert Severs (Lieutenant R.N.R.) to be Supernumerary Port Officer, Fifth Grade, with effect from the 13th March 1912, *vice* Mr. T. Clapton.

POSTING.

No. 16.—Mr Robert Severs (Lieutenant R.N.R.), Supernumerary Port Officer, Fifth Grade, to act as Port Officer, Masulipatam.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 17.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. R L. Swaan, Port Officer, Third Grade, from the 18th December 1911:—

(1) Mr. Frank Gordon Smith, Port Officer, Fourth Grade, to be Port Officer, Third Grade.
(2) Mr Augustus Edward Groshols (Lieutenant, R.N.R.), Port Officer, Fifth Grade, to be Port Officer, Fourth Grade

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No 18.—Mr. Thomas Clapton, Supernumerary Port Officer, to be Additional Port Officer, Fifth Grade, on probation for one year from the 19th December 1911, *vice* Lieutenant A. E Groshols, R.N.R., promoted.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

No. 16.—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St George will be held at the new Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 2nd day of April 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1912.

No. 113.—Under articles 260, 233 and 308 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. B. Dawson, District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari division, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year and six months with effect from or after the 17th April 1912.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No. 114.—Under articles 233, 280 and 308 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. G. A. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, and Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days with effect from 9th April 1912 and furlough in continuation thereof for four months and six days.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No. 115. The following appointment and posting of a Deputy Collector are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. V. K. Anantakrishna Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Kurnool district, to act as Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade.

M.R.Ry. V. K. Anantakrishna Aiyar Avargal to General duty, Kurnool.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1912.

No. 116.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered :—

(1) Mr. Charles Joseph Westerns, District Forest Officer, North Vellore division, *to be* District Forest Officer, South Vellore division.

(2) Mr. Theophilus Neville Hearsey, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, *to be* District Forest Officer, North Vellore division.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

No. 117.—The following promotion in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered :—

Mr. Francis William Gooch, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, *permanent*, with effect from the 21st February 1912.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 29, 1912.

No. 99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Madras Abkâri Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all admixtures thereof, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and drugs, tures of any of the above throughout the Presidency from and after 1st May 1912. Provided that nothing in the Act shall apply to any article which, either on account of the small proportion of any of the abovementioned drugs contained in it or for other reasons, is declared by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkâri and Separate Revenue to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2. Notifications No. 88, dated 3rd March 1905, No. 462, dated 2nd October 1907, and No. 71, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

No. 100.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 73 of the Madras Abkâri Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit from and after 1st May 1912, throughout the Presidency, the sale of any medicated article containing coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above, except under a license granted by the Collector.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be applicable to any medicated article declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2. Notifications No. 123, dated 19th March 1907, No. 471, dated 8th October 1907, and No. 72, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1912.

No. 118.—Under section 59 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. J. D. Pierce, Acting Chief Forest Officer, Jeypore estate, with power to accept compensation for forest offences under section 55 of the Act for the period during which he acts as Chief Forest Officer of the estate.

No. 119.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Sivalaperi, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 4th to 27th April 1912 (both days inclusive).

No. 120.—Mr. Casimir MacKellar Sharman (now deceased), an Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, was on privilege leave from 14th to 27th February 1912 both days inclusive.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1912.

No. 121.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Notification No. 563, dated 13th October 1910, under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), published at page 1662 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1910, relating to the proposed reservation of an addition to the Srivilliputtur ghat reserve V-A in the Tirumalapuri village, Srivilliputtur taluk Ramnad district.

No. 122.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the survey of all the streets and roads in the Government villages included in the undermentioned unions of the Nellore district:—

Union of Kovur in the Kovur taluk.
Do. Gudur in the Gudur taluk.
Do. Kandukur in the Kandukur taluk.
Do. Atmakur in the Atmakur taluk.
Do. Kavali in the Kavali taluk.
Do. Kanigiri in the Kanigiri taluk.
Do. Allur in the Kovur taluk.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1912.

No. 123.—It is hereby notified that the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess levied under the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, will be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1912 and that on and after that date the levy of that cess will be discontinued.

Fort St. George, March 6, 1912.

No. 124.—Whereas the mittadar of the Chokkampatti mitta in the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district has applied, under section 32 (*c*) of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), for the application of section 26 of the said Act to his mitta, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him under section 32 of the said Act, hereby extends the provisions of section 26 of the said Act to the said mitta.

No. 125.—Under the powers vested in him by sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Chokkampatti mitta in the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district. These rules are subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities:—

I. Land at the disposal of the mitta will, for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows:—

(*a*) Reserved land. | (*b*) Unreserved land.

II. Reserved land includes all lands notified under the next following rule III.

Land at the disposal of the mitta which is not set apart as "reserved land" will be held to be "unreserved land."

Explanation.—Land in the lawful occupation of a tenant or ryot is not land at the disposal of the mitta.

III. Provided that there is left as unreserved land in the neighbourhood of any adjoining village an area of forest or waste land sufficient in the opinion of the Collector of Tinnevelly to satisfy the domestic and agricultural requirements of the villagers, the Collector may, subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue and by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the said mitta and may constitute them "reserved lands." Upon the limits of these areas being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person to cut, saw, convert or remove trees or timber and to collect and remove natural produce within such area unless he is authorised to do so by the mitta forest officer or by some one duly authorised by him to grant such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purpose unless a patta or a lease has been first obtained from the forest officer. The forest officer is also authorised to lease out any "reserved land" for such periods and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary.

V. On all unreserved land in any village, the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of dry wood, thorns, leaves and fruits of trees and shrubs that are not reserved and the felling of trees other than those included in the list of reserved trees will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused and, in the case of disputes, the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

VI. The Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the reserved lands and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or

grazing grounds or may direct them to be placed under special fire protection. Upon the limits of these areas being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or to kindle or to keep burning any fire or to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such areas except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

VII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found, whether upon reserved or unreserved lands; and such trees shall not ordinarily be felled or otherwise interfered with, except on permit given by the forest or other authorised officials of the mitta, on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette.

Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue, the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit.

List of reserved trees.

	Botanical names.	Tamil names.
1.	Mesua ferrea	Nangu.
2.	Pterospermum glabrescens	Vattelaipolavu.
3.	Rubiginosum	Sathelaipolavu.
4.	Canarium strictum	Kundrikkam.
5.	Azadirachta Indica	Veypam.
6.	Cedrela toona	Mathagiri Vembu.
7.	Chloroxylon swietenia	Vairaera.
8.	Sapindus laurifolius	Neikottai.
9.	Dalbergia latifolia	Thothagathi.
10.	Pterocarpus marsupium	Vengai.
11.	Tamarindus Indica	Puli.
12.	Acacia Arabica	Karuvalam.
13.	„ leucophlæa	Velvelam.
14.	„ catechu	Karambai.
15.	Albizzia Lebbek	Vagai.
16.	„ odoratissima	Sittalai vagai.
17.	„ amara	Usil.
18.	Terminalia chebula	Kadukai.
19.	„ arjuna	Vellamaruda.
20	Lagerstræmia lanceolata	Vegula.
21.	Bassia longifolia	Illuppai.
22.	Strychnospotatorum	Chillan.
23.	Stereos permon chelonoides	Pompathrai.
24.	Vitex altissima	Mallai.
25.	Tectona grandis	Tekku.
26.	Myristica Malabarica	Katta jathikai.
27.	Cinnamomum zeylanicum	Karuva or Lavanga.
28.	Santalum album	Santhanam.
29.	Borassus flabellifer	Panai.

VIII. The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land and except as provided for in rule V on unreserved land also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other ways:—

(*a*) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the mitta forest department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officer;

(*b*) by persons holding permits duly issued by a forest officer or other authorised person. The fees payable for permits issued under clause (*b*) shall not exceed the rates for the time being in force in Government land in the district. These rates will be notified from time to time in the District Gazette; and

(*c*) by any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the forest officer or by any officer duly authorised by him.

NOTE.—In this rule as well as in rule III *supra*, the term "forest produce" should be so construed as not to include "lime-stone, gravel stone, earth or silt."

IX. The Collector may appoint by notification in the District Gazette any person or class of persons by name or by virtue of his or their office to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules and may also prescribe tannahs or places to which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered. Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection or removal is commenced. Permit holders must comply with the regulations of the forest department and the conditions entered in the permit.

X. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land which may be notified by the Collector except in such places as may be specially set apart for the purpose by the forest officer.

XI. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code or to fine which may amount to Rs. 200 or to both.

XII. Any power to select areas or issue notifications given by these rules may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires and any orders or notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

XIII. In the above rules the words "forest officer" and "mitta forest officer" mean "the local representative of the mittadar who holds his power of attorney."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St. George, March 14, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·19 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the quarters of the Assistant Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Narasaraopet Circle; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Narasaraopet village.		
Enfranchised inam, dry S. No. 330-1.	Pattadars, 1. Kanuparti Sanjiva Nayudu, 2. Kanuparti Ranga Row, 3. Kanuparti Venkataramanayya, 4. Kanuparti Kotayya, 5. Kanuparti Lakshmiramamma and 6. Kanuparti Hanumantarayudu, sojeyans, the above persons except K. Krishnayya and Hanumantarayudu persons Nos. 4 and 5 noted above and Gaddam Venkatappayya.	North, Nos. 347 A, 346 A-2 and 348, east south and west, No. 330-2.	ACRE. 1 19

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a channel to take the surplus water of Karumbankulam tank to Naivasal tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Kunnattupatti village.		
Wet, S.F. No. 314-15 A.	Ayyappa Nayudu ..	North, No. 314-15 B, east, No. 314-16 A, south, No. 213; west, No. 314-16 A.	ACRE. 07
Dry, S.F. No. 314-15 B.	Do ..	North and east, No. 314-15 B; south, No. 314-15 A; west, No. 314-15 B.	34
Do. No. 212-4.	Do. ..	North, No. 128-1, east, No. 212-4; south, No. 314-15 B; west, No. 212-4	17
Do. No. 128-1.	Do ..	North, No. 128-2; east, No. 128-1; south, No. 212-4, west, No. 127 B	10
Do. No. 128-2.	Do.	North, No. 127 A; east, No. 128-2; south, No. 128-1, west, No. 127 A and B.	30
Do. No. 127-A	Do ..	North, No. 123, east, No. 127 A; south, No. 128-2, west, No. 127-A and 126.	1·01
		Total ..	2 00

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1912.

Under articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Edmund William Patrick Walsh, Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, is granted, with effect from the 15th April 1912, or date or relief, combined privilege leave and furlough for six months.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1912.

Under articles 233 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 435 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Sub-Conductor Walter Henry MacAlister, Overseer, First Grade, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief, privilege leave to the amount due together with leave in India for one year.

Under articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Leonard Latham Wickham, Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, is granted, with effect from the 15th April 1912 or date of relief, combined leave for two years, *i.e.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. Pugalpatty Venkataswami Manickam Nayakar Avargal, B.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, III Circle, in succession to Mr. Leonard Latham Wickham granted combined leave or until further orders.

POSTING AND APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1912.

M.R.Ry. Gandharvakota Ranganswami Ramaswami Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, will, on return from privilege leave, be posted to the VII Circle and will thereafter officiate as Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VII Circle, during the absence of Mr. Edmund William Patrick Walsh on combined leave or until further orders.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 7, 1912.

The Mogalturloch in the Godavari Western division will be opened on the 31st May 1912, instead of on the 1st July 1912 as already notified in the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th and 19th December 1911 and 9th January 1912.

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Police in Yercaud; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or poimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Salem Shevaroy Hills taluk, No. 15 Yercaud village.			
Dry S. No. 27 ..	Mrs. Foulkes; Agent, Mr. E. E. B. Stevenson, C.I.E.	North, public road; east, S. No. 27; south, S. No. 27, bungalow; west, S. No. 27, garden.	ACRE. 48

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for building the new Deputy Tahsildar's office, Deesi, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer of Cheyyar is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumboke, with survey or palmoth number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, Deesi village.		
Dry, 276 A	Ibrahim Saibb, Ayya Venkatachari and Arthangari Mudali, owners of building; Bangalore *alias* Alimala Ammal and Gundan.	North, No. 275 A-2; east, No 271, south, No. 276 A-2, west, Nos. 276, 275 A-2	A. C. 2 18

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 12th and 19th March 1912, is published for general information :—

No. in the List	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1911	
1	Revenue ..	No. 627, Feb. 23.	Passing orders on the question of the method of dealing with palm disease suggested by the Board. [2 as.]
2	Do. ..	No. 630, Feb. 23.	Notifying the rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Veyalpad and Madanapalle taluks of the Chittoor district. [1 a.]
3	Do. ..	No. 631, Feb. 29 ..	Notifying the rules for the levy of water cess on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Rayachoti taluk of the Cuddapah district. [1 a.]
4	Do. ..	No. 645, Mar. 6 ..	Recording letter from the Government of India regarding carriage of fodder intended for the Dhar State and booked to Mhow station in Central India at reduced rates of freight. [1 a.]
5	Do. ..	No. 678, Mar. 6 ..	Recording report on the financial results of the resettlement of the Bankapur taluk and of the initial settlement of the Mohar Khond villages, Ganjam district. [2 as.]
6	Educational ..	Nos 78, Jan. 30 ..	Grant-in-Aid Code.—Sanctioning certain changes proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in Chapter III of the —. [1 a.]
7	Do. ..	No. 81, Feb. 5 .	Rules for Government Scholars in Europe.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction copy of the revised rules for Indian Government Sanskrit and Arabic scholars in Europe and directing their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [1 a.]
8	Do. ..	No. 105, Feb. 7 ..	Government Scholars.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and the University of Madras a copy of the revised rules for Indian — in England and directing their publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No. 163, Feb. 22..	Endowment.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of notifications vesting in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and settling schemes for the administration of certain — in the Government College, Rajahmundry. [1 a.]
10	Local and Municipal.	No 284 L., Feb 26.	Veterinary dispensary.—Approving, with remarks, the proposal of the South Canara District Board to open a — in that district. [1 a.]
11	Do.	No. 286 L., Feb. 22	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Trichinopoly District Board for 1912-13 [1 a.]
12	Do.	Nos. 280, 281 L., Feb 21	Vaccination.—Making certain alterations in the existing arrangements for the control of the — staff with reference to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation to transfer this service to taluk boards [1 a.]
13	Do.	No. 302 L., Feb 28.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nellore District Board for 1912-13 [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 313 L., Feb 27.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nilgiri District Board for 1912-13. [1 a.]
15	Do.	No. 341 L., Feb. 29.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore District Board for 1912-13. [4 as.]
16	Do.	No 62 M., Jan. 6.	Steam-boilers and Prime-movers.—Recording, with remarks, the annual report of the Senior Inspector of — for the year 1910-11. [3 as.]

No. in the List	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1913	
17	Local and Municipal	No. 152 M., Jan. 29	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Erode Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912–13 [1 a.]
18	Do.	No. 153 M., Jan. 29	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Nagapattam Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912–13 [2 a.]
19	Do.	No. 171 M., Jan. 31	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Adoni Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1912–13 [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 248 M., Feb. 19	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Calicut municipality for 1912–13. [1 a.]
21	Do.	No. 290 M., Feb. 19.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tuticorin municipality for 1912–13 [1 a.]
22	Do.	No. 358 M., Feb. 28.	Budget estimate.—Confirming, with remarks the alterations in the — for 1912–13 of the Conoh municipality proposed in G.O. No. 209 M., dated 4th February 1913 [1 a.]
23	Do.	No. 377 M., Feb. 28	Councils.—Ordering the publication of notifications in the Fort St. George and the North Arcot District Gazettes raising the number of elective seats on the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council and redistributing them among the existing wards [1 a.]
24	Do.	Nos. 194, 195 P., Feb. 27	Destruction of rats.—Directing the issue of revised instructions on the subject of rat destruction. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1912. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-B.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort, St. George, March 19, 1912.

No 418.—M.R Ry. Tiruvaiyangodi Vijayaraghavacharya Avargal to be Revenue Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 419.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Subhantur Vedaji Rao Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anantapur.

No 420.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Dasapandi Subba Rao Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nandyal.

No. 421.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert King Miller, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No 422.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Sri Kocherlakota Ramachandra Venkatakrishna Rao Bahadur Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 423.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Duggirala Venkata Surya Prakasa Rao Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No 424.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Malcolm Stuart Haughton Thompson to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Salem.

No 425.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Anantarama Sastriyar Sundara Sastriyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tinnevelly.

No 426.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Father Francis Xavier Frachly, S.J., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kodaikanal.

No 427.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Tangala Paparnyada Nayudu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anakapalle.

No 428.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Raganatha Chariyar Sadagopa Chariyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Srivilliputtur.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 429.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narlun Chenchayya Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Kandukur Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

No. 430.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the tahsildar of Chandragiri to be a member of the Chandragiri Taluk Board.

No. 431.—The President, District Board, Vizagapatam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Sripati Sitapati Rao Pantulu Garu, B.L., to be a member of the Parvatipuram Taluk Board.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 432.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground for Muhammadans in the Narasaraopet union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Narasaraopet taluk, Narasaraopet village.			
Enfranchised, inam, dry, S. No. 228 C-1	Puttadaru, Bomma Kotadu, Kunda Chenchayya, Kunda Pullayya, Kunda Ramaswami, Kunda Gurrasetti, Kunda Perumandlu, Kunda Lakshmigadu and Kunda Venkayya and four others, whose names are not known; enjoyers, Kota Ramadu, son of Mutladu, Jangala Venkayya, son of Muniigadu and Jangala Yakshgadu	North and east, S. No. 228 C-2; south, S. No. 228 B; west, S. No. 228 C-2.	ACS. 2

No. 433.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine; and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Ramachandrapuram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available at the taluk office of Ramachandrapuram in the Godavari district for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapuram taluk, Muchikumili village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 59-4.	Bulentarem Virraju of Cocanada.	North, S. No. 59-4; east, S. No. 60 A, Patipenade of Mota Mahalakshmi; south, S. No. 65-2; west, S. No. 60 A, village site.	ACRE ·25

No. 434.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a village road from Ayyampalaiyam to Sendamangudi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Appanayakanpatti village.			ACS.
Ryotwari, dry, No 24-4.	A. P. Tandavaraya Pillai ..	North, S. No. 26; east, Evar, south, S. No. 24-3; west, S. No 24-5	·15
Ryotwari, wet, No. 43-1	Do ..	North, S. No. 44-3; east and south, Evar; west, S. No 43-2 and 3	·33
Do No. 43-2.	Do ..	North, S. No. 43-3, east and south, S. No. 43-1; west, S No 42.	·04
Do No. 43-1	Do. ..	North, S. No 42-4, 5 and 6; east, S. No. 43-2; south, S No 42 3; west, S. No. 42.	·03
Ryotwari, dry, No. 42-3.	Do. ..	North, S Nos. 1 and 2; east, S No. 43-3, south, S. No. 42-2; west, S. No 42	·07
Ryotwari, wet, No. 41 a.	Do ..	North, S. Nos 51 and 50-2, 3, east, S. No 42-1, 2; south, S. No. 40, west, S. Nos. 37-2, 3, 4.	·01
Do. No. 50-3.	Do. ..	North, S No. 49-2, 3, east, S. No. 50-2; south, S. No. 41-5, 6, 4; west, S. No 51	·03
Do No. 49-3.	Do. ..	North, S No. 54-3; east, S No 49-2, south, S. No. 50 3, west S. No 52-1	·08
Do. No. 52-1.	Do ..	North, S No 50-3; east, S. No. 50-3; south, S. No 51, west, S No 52-2	·05
Do. No. 54-2.	Do. ..	North, S. No 54-1; east, S No. 54-3, south, S. No 49-3; west, S. No. 52-3	·05
Do. No. 54-3.	Do. ..	North, S No 122-1, 2, 3; east, S. No. 53-4; south, and west, S. No. 54-2	·03
Do. No. 39-7	Do ..	North, S Nos 40 and 42, east, S. No. 43-1; south, S Nos 28-1 and 29; west, S No 39-5	·03
Ryotwari, dry, No. 24-2.	Do ..	North, S No. 30-2; east, Evar, south and west, S. No 23.	·06
Ryotwari, wet, No. 39-5	Ramalingam Pillai	North, S. No. 122 1, 2, 3; east, S No. 53-6; south and west, S. No 54-2.	·03
Do. No. 45-2	Do.	North, S No 48, east, S. No. 45-3; south, S. No. 44-3, west, S. No. 66-1.	·07
Do. No. 54-2	Do.	North, S No 54-3; east, S No 53-4, south, S No. 52-3, west, S Nos 55-1 and 56-4.	·03
Do. No. 43-5.	Natesa Pillai	North, No 50-2; east, No. 43-6; south, No. 43-1, west, No 43 6.	·12
Do. No. 53-6.	Do.	North, S. No. 131, east, S No. 53-5; south, S. No. 52-3, 4; west, S. Nos 55-1 and 56-4	·09
Ryotwari, dry, No. 24-1 B.	Do	North, S. No. 24-3, east, S. No. 24-1 a; south and west, S No. 23.	·04
Ryotwari, wet, No. 43-3	Ponnuswami Pillai	North, S No. 54 3, east, S. No. 43-1; south, S No 43-2, west S No 42-2	01
Do No. 42-4	Do.	North, S No 63-4, east, S. No. 52-3; south, S. No 54-1; west, S. No 54-2.	·05
Do. No. 54-1.	Valiyan Kangani	North, S No 52-4; east, S No 54-3; south, S No 54-2; west, S. No 53 3.	·02
Do. No. 51 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 52; east, S No. 50-3; south, S. No. 41, west, S. No. 37-4.	·02
Do. No. 43-6.	Chinnaswami Pillai	North, S No 50-3; east, S. No. 43-5; south, S. No 42-1 and 2; west, S. No. 41.	·01
Do. No. 51 B.	Do.	North, S No 50-3, east S. No. 43-5; south and west, S. No. 41 a	·01
Do. No. 52-3.	Virabhadra Pillai	North, S. No 53-6; east, S. No. 52-2, south, S. No. 51; west, S. No. 52-4.	·07
Do. No. 50-3.	Do.	North, S No 49-1 and 2; east, S Nos. 45-1 and 43-3, south, S. No 42-3, 6, west, S. No. 50-3.	·01
		Total ..	1 20

No. 135.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·14 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a village road in Kovalamvalor village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mudabidri taluk, Kovalamvalor village.			ACRE.
Wet, III, S No. 77-1 B	Kandya Timmappayya Mompa (mulgeni tenant).	North, S No. 98-1; east, S. No. 77-1 C, south, S. No 98-1, west, S No 77-1 A.	14

No. 436.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0282 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening up of scavenging lanes in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7 the revenue divisional officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Karur town, ward No. 7, block No. 29.	
Inam, nattam poramboke, T.S. No. 1524	Amur Krishna Rao	North, T.S. No. 1524; east, T.S. No. 1523; south, T.S. No. 1525; west, T.S. No. 1570.	sq. ft. 102
Do. No. 1525.	Periyannan Ambalagaran ..	North, T.S. Nos. 1570 and 1524; east, T.S. Nos. 1525 and 1526; south, T.S. Nos. 1540 and 1526 and the existing lane; west T.S. Nos. 1569, 1568, 1526 and 1566.	288
Do. No. 1526.	Muniya Kathan	North, T.S. No. 1523; east, T.S. No. 1522 and the present lane; south, T.S. No. 1525; west, T.S. No. 1526.	180
Do. No. 1544.	Surumbayi	North, T.S. Nos. 1572 and 1564; east T.S. Nos. 1564 and 1571; south and west, T.S. No. 1564.	395
Do. No. 1573.	Appa Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1570, east, T.S. No. 1524, south, T.S. No. 1525, west, T.S. No. 1571.	180
Do. No. 1571.	Raghunatha Nanninga Rao ..	North, T.S. No. 1571; east, T.S. No. 1570; south, T.S. No. 1569; west, T.S. No. 1564.	108
		Total ..	1,250 sq. ft. or ·0282 of an acre.

No. 437.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·74 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of latrines, a burial-ground and rubbish depot at Peddatippasamudram union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Peddatippasamudram village.	
		For Latrines.	
Govt., dry, No. 131-A	Kramadhati Surappa	North, No. 123-A, east, No. 136; south, No. 131-B; west, No. 132.	acs. ·08
Govt., wet, No. 129-E	Sangaram Subbareddigaru, Sangaram Subrahmadiyam minor, by guardian Janakamma, Sangaram Suryanarayanappa.	North and east, No. 131; south and west, No. 129.	·68
		Maddayalapeupalli village.	
Govt., wet, No. 568-E	Reddipalle Vengadu	North, No. 567, east and south, No. 569; west, No. 566-A.	·08
		Peddatippasamudram village.	
		For burial ground and rubbish depot.	
Inam dry, No. 376	Uppara Duggadu, Pappala Rami Reddi, Sabagaram Papaiah, Uppara Subbagadu, Bura Venkatappa, Mekala Peddu Narappa, Kottacheruvu Subbukka and Gaddi Venkataramana, son of Papanna.	North, east and south, No. 376, west, No. 132.	2 80
		Total ..	2·74

No. 433.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 95 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a chairam near the Fort Railway station, Trichinopoly city municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Inam Tenure corresponding to IV ward of the Trichinopoly municipality			acre
Inam, dry, T.S. No. 2650	Abdul Ali Shah Sargura Saiyid Rasul Sahib and Govindaswami Chettiyar.	North, Nos. 2681 and 2679; east, No. 2679; south and west, No. 2653.	01
Do. No. 2681.	Abdul Ali Shah Sargura Saiyid Rasul Sahib and Sellayandi Pillai.	North, Woraiyur road; east, Nos. 2679 and 2680; south, No. 2680; west, No. 2682	·01
Do. No. 2682.	Abdul Ali Shah Sargura Saiyid Rasul Sahib, Abhirama Ammal and Shanmukham Pillai.	North, Woraiyur road; east, No. 2681; south and west, No. 2683.	02
Do. No. 2683.	Abdul Ali Shah Sargura Saiyid Rasul Sahib, Periannan, Vasudeva, Duraiswami and Vijayan	North, Nos. 2680 and 2682; east, No. 2679; south, Nos. 2693 and 2692; west, Nos. 2692 and 2684	01
		Total	05

No. 439.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0330 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up of a scavenging lane in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Karur Town, ward No. I, Block 28.			sq. ft.
Inam, puttam porambokke, T.S. No. 1466.	Annanti Ammal ..	North T.S. Nos. 1468 and 1456; east, T.S. Nos. 1469 to 1471, 1472 and 1463; south, T.S. Nos. 1468 to 1471; west, T.S. Nos. 1466 and 1467	1,139
Do. No. 1469.	Govinda Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar and Sreedevi Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1466; east T.S. No. 1470; south, T.S. No. 1469; west T.S. No. 1466	147
Do. No. 1470.	Vasudeva Aiyar ..	North, T.S. No. 1466; east, T.S. No. 1471; south, T.S. No. 1470; west, T.S. No. 1469.	154
		Total ..	1,440 sq. feet or 0330 of an acre.

No. 440.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of streets in the block of sites acquired in Duraisalur for locating Pallars and Paraiyas who will be evicted from Pillai Kattai Parachari on the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Duraiyallur village			
Mosque poramboke as per T.S. No. 71-1 and 2, inam dry, as per T.S. No. 4023.	Ghous Khan Sahib, Manager of Hon Nabiula Tarkhal, Kabarstan, Duraiyallur	North, T.S. No. 4013; east, T.S. Nos. 4023 and 4 24; south, T.S. No. 4027; west, T.S. Nos. 4022, 4021 and 4020.	cents. 7½

No. 441.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 27½ square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road in the Shah Sahib's gully in the C ward of the Ellore municipality, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore village.			
Village-site, T.S. No. 312.	Addepalli Ramarao son of Subbaya.	North, No. 307, east, No 313, south, No. 311; west, No 302.	sq. yds. 13½
Do No. 313 ..	Chunduri Lakshminarayana ..	North, No 307; east, No 314, south, No. 313; west, No 31	8½
Do No. 314 ..	Koner Venkataratnam ..	North, No. 307; east, No. 315, south, No 314; west No 313.	6½
		Total ..	27½

No. 442.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,255½ sq yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of road in Baburam Street in the Ellore municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore village			
Byetwari, T.S. No. 1769	Jillellamudi Subbamma, adopted son of Manikkam, Subbamma, widow of Narasimhulu, Chilla Subbanna's son Venkataratnam, Venkamma, Bhagavatula Satyanarayanamurti, Tirivikramamurti, Sadasivam, Raghupati Rao, Kambagiravam Ramachandra Rao, Bavanarasi, Manchikanti Subbalakshmi, Kumaraswami, Venkataratnam Krishnamurti, Kurapati Kamalambadu's sons Venkatayya and Nagamma, being minors, mother and guardian Subbamma, Kurapati Kamalambadu's grandson, Apparao by his mother, mother and guardian Subbamma.	North, T.S. No. 1775; east, T.S. No. 1774, south, Municipal boundary; west, T.S No 1766.	sq. yds. 1,255½

No. 443.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 19·99 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Bikkavolu Kotravulapalli road; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Peddapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Peddapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or hissah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari District, Peddapuram taluk, Anapa village.	acs
Ryotwari, dry, No. 236.	Kunapuredde Venkanna	North, Kotapadu; east, S. No 235; south, S. No 235; west, S No 236	1·24
Do. No. 236.	Do.	North, S No 236; east S No 236; south, S No 237; west, S No 236	·12
Do. No 237	Bella Sellayya, K Narasayya	North, S No 236; east, S No 237; south, S No 238; west, S No. 237	·94
Do No 238.	Hanumanula Papayya, Peddayya, Subbayya and Narayudu.	North, S. No. 237; east, S. No 238; south, S. No 240; west, S. No. 239	·88
Do No. 239.	Kunapuredde Venkanna	North, S No. 239; east, S. No. 238; south, S. No. 240; west, S No 239.	·12
Carpenter service inam dry, No. 240.	Yadlapalli Bapanna and Vinayya	North, S Nos 238 and 236; east, S No. 240; south, S. Nos. 241 and 242; west, S. No 240	·43
Ryotwari, wet, No 241.	Bella Viranna	North, S No 240; east S. No. 242; south, S No 193; west, S Nos 243 and 244	·53
Do. No. 242	Bodiaetti Jogayya Venkanna and China Venkanna.	North, S No 240; east, S Nos. 243; south, S. Nos 243 and 243; west, S No 242	03
Ryotwari, dry, No 193	Do. do	North, S No 243 east, S No. 193; south, S. No. 194; west, S. No. 193	·12
Do. No 193.	Bella Venkanna, Tatayya, Subbayya and Narayya	North, S. No. 193; east, S Nos. 192 and 189; south, S No 190, west, S No 191	·80
Village site, dry, No 185-1.	Do do.	North S No. 192; east, S No 189; south, S. No. 190; west, S No. 192	·06
Ryotwari, wet, No 190.	Arnetti Kappanwami and Arabala Gopayya	North, S. No. 192; east, S. Nos 189 and 188; south, S No. 188; west, S. No. 190.	·58
Inam, dry, No 186.	Viriyala Subbayya	North S No 192; east, S No 188; south, S. Nos 184 and 185; west, S. No. 184	1 60
Carpenter service inam, No 151	Yadlapalli Bapanna and Vinayya	North, S. No. 200; east, S. No. 151, south, S. No. 153; west, S. No 151	81
Do. No 154	Do do	North, S. No 153, east and south, S. No. 154; west, S. No. 147.	·04
Do. No. 153.	Do. do	North, S No. 151, east, S. No 153; south, S Nos 154 and 147; west, S. No. 149	37
Inam, dry, No 147.	Nadamanuola Kamanna ..	North, S. Nos 153 and 154; east, S. No. 147, south, S. No 143; west, S. No. 147	·28
Ryotwari, dry, No. 145.	Mullipamula Nukayya ..	North, S No. 147, east, S No. 144, south, S. No 154; west, S No. 145.	·64
Do. No 18.	Jakkampudi Jogayya, Nadamanuola Kamanna.	Mor h, S. No 134; east, S Nos. 67 and 68, south, S No 68; west, S. No 18	1 09
Do. No 65.	Mallipamula Nukayya ..	North, S. No. 65; east, S. No. 66, south, S. No. 62; west, S No. 66.	·78
Do. No 67.	Nadamanumula Kamanna	North, S No 61; east, S No 67, south S. No. 64; west, S No. 67.	·82
Do. No 68.	Chandaru Venkanna	North, S No 67; east, S. No. 66; south, S. No 70; west S. No. 68.	·97
Do. No 22	Kalamreddi Koodayya, Gondebogula Achayulu, Brahmanna, Subbarayudu, Sanyasi, Subbarayudu.	North, S. No. 70; east, S No. 21, south, S. No. 21, west, S No. 22.	·78
Do. No. 23	Do. do.	North, S No. 22; east, S. No. 23; south, S. Nos. 32 and 33; west, S. No. 32	·45
Do. No. 21	Kalamreddi Jogayya and Viranna.	North, S Nos. 21 and 22, east, S Nos 22 and 23, south, S. No 23; west, S No. 21	·24
Do. No. 21.	Kalamreddi Nammanna and Viranna	North, S. No. 21; east, S. No. 2, south, S No. 24; west S No 23.	·76
Do. No. 24.	Nadamanumula Kamanna ..	North, S. No 23, east, S. No 24, south, S. No. 27; west, S No 24.	1 12
Do. No. 32.	Nallamilli Atchanna and Viranna.	North, S. No. 32, east S. No. 33; south, S. No 32, west, S Nos. 31 and 30.	·94
Do. No. 30.	Do. do	North, S. No. 31, east, S. No. 30; south, S. No 29; west, S. No. 30	1·03
Do. No 29	Do. do	North, S No 31, east, S. No. 29; south, S. No. 28, west, S No 29	·93
Inam, wet ..	Talabatu Garavu .	North, S. No 28, east, S. No. 1, south, S. No. 2, west S No 1.	·47
Ryotwari, dry, No 3.	Padala Ramachandrayya ..	North and east, S. No. 3; south, Singampalli, west, S. No 6	05
Inam, dry, No. 184-4.	Vallari Latchadu and Nagadu .	North, S. No. 185, east and south, S No 184-4; west, S. No. 183.	·09
		Total ..	19 99

No. 444.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0,2·3½ sq. ft., be the same

a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane from Saliyar street to Karuvelangundu street in the Tinnevelly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry (nanjah or punjah), with survey or patta number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Kondagerí village.	
			sq. yds.
Nattam, S No 180..	Sri Rangammal ..	North, Sri Rangammal's house; east, Saliyar street, south and west, Vannira Kone's site.	114
Do ..	Vanniya Kone	North, sri Rangammal's cattle-shed and house; east, Saliyar street and Sri Rangammal's cattle-shed; south, common lane of Vanniya Kone and others; west, Kuntalai Kone's vacant site and vacant land of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone.	1,072
Do. ..	Seppani, wife of Kuntalai Kone	North, Arpakunu Kone's house and site; east, Vanniya Kone's site; south, Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone's site, west, Sri Rangammal's site.	117
Do ..	Vanniya Kone and others.	North, vacant sites of Vanniya Kone, Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone; east, Saliyar street; south, houses of Vanniya Kone and Kuntalai Kone; west, vacant sites of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone	197
Do. ..	Vanniya Kone ..	North, common lane of Vanniya Kone and others; east, Saliyar street, south, Vanniya Kone's house, west, Kuntalai Kone's house and lane.	182
Do. ..	Seppani, wife of Kuntalai Kone	North, common lane of Vanniya Kone and others; east, Vanniya Kone's house, south, Kuntalai Kone's house and vacant site; west, vacant site of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone.	819
Do, ..	Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone.	North, vacant site of Vanniya Kone, Kuntalai Kone and Sri Rangammal; east, house of Kuntalai Kone, vacant site of Vanniya Kone and common lane; south, house of Kuntalai Kone and vacant site of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone; west, Kanthimathi Kone's house and Chinnatambi Kone's vacant ground	1,627
Do ..	Sri Rangammal ..	North, common lane of Perumal Kone and others; east, Kuntalai Kone's vacant site, south, vacant land of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone; west, Perumal Kone's land.	160
Do. ..	Perumal Kone ..	North, common land of Perumal Kone and others, east, common lane of Perumal Kone and others, south, Chinnatambi Kone's ground; west, cattle shed of Sadalaiyandi Kone	81
Do ..	Perumal Kone and others.	North, house of Ramaswami Kone and Picha Kone; east, vacant ground of Sri Rangammal and Perumal Kone's ground; south, vacant ground of Chinnatambi Kone and Sri Rangammal; west, vacant lands of Perumal Kone.	131
Do ..	Sadalaiyandi Kone ..	North Ramaswami Kone's house; east, Perumal Kone's vacant ground; south, Chinnatambi Kone's vacant ground; west, house of Swami Kone's wife Sadalai.	287
Do. ..	M. Chinnatambi Kone .	North, cattle shed of Sadalaiyandi Kone and Perumal Kone's vacant ground; east, vacant ground of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone; south, Kanthimathi Kone's house, west, Sankaralinga Kone's ground.	408
Do. ..	Kanthi Kone ..	North, vacant ground of Chinnatambi Kone; east, vacant site of Rama Kone and Kanthimathi Kone, south, Vela Kone's vacant ground; west, Sakaralinga Kone's ground	472
Do ..	Sadalai, wife of Swami Kone.	North, Rama Kone's ground; east, Sadalaiyandi Kone's cattle-shed; south, Sankaralinga Kone's ground; west, Sadalaimuttu Kone's house on common front yard.	484
Do. ..	Sadalaimuttu Kone ..	North, Ramaswami Kone's cattle-shed and ground, east, Sadalai's house and common front yard; south, Sankaralinga Kone's house, ground, etc., west, Makayandi Kone's house and ground.	434
Do ..	Sankaralinga Kone ..	North, house of Sadalai and Sadalaimuttu Kone and Sankaralinga Kone's common lane; east, Chinnatambi Kone's ground and Kanthimathi Kone's house, south, house and ground of Perumal Kone and Rama Kone, west, Subbaiya Kone's house and ground.	1,304
Do. ..	A. Subbaiya Kone ..	North, common lane of Sankaralinga Kone and others; east, Sankaralinga Kone's house and front yard; south, Rama Kone's house and ground, west, Karuvelangunda street	1,537
Do. ..	Sankaralinga Kone and others.	North, house and ground of Makayandi Kone and Sadalaimuttu Kone; east, Sadalai's house, south, house and ground of Subbaiya Kone and Sankaralinga Kone, west, Karuvelangunda street.	216
Do ..	Perumal Kone	North and east, Sankaralinga Kone's ground, south, Perumal Kone's house; west, Rama Kone's ground	2½
Do. ..	Rama Kone	North, Subbaiya Kone's house and ground, east, Perumal Kone's ground; south, Rama Kone's house and ground; west, Karuvelangunda street.	183
		Total ..	8,208½

No. 445.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38,769 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up congested areas in the Coimbatore Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the honorary deputy collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Chairman, municipal council, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pensionbe, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village.		sq. ft.
Ruined house, S. No. 413 and D. No. 337.	(1) Muttavira Asari, son of Venkata Asari and (2) Gurusammal, mother of No. (1).	North, municipal new road; east, S. No. 418; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, municipal new road.	1,884
House tiled, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 414 and D. No. 338.	Angammal *alias* Kuppammal, daughter of Kumaravasami, Venkatarathnasami and Kuppuswami Asari, sons of Sami Asari.	North, municipal new road; east, S. No. 418; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 413.	676
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	189
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	96
House tiled, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 415 and D. No. 339.	Uravathi Chetti, son of Tandavaraya Chetti, Venkatarama Sami and Kuppuswami Asari, sons of Sami Asari.	North, municipal new road; east, S. No. 418; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 414.	680
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	417
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	99
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 416 and D. No. 340.	Angammal, widow of Angamuthi	North, municipal new road; east, S. No. 417; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 415.	828
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	46
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	320
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	98
House tiled, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 417 and D. No. 341.	Uttirathi Chetti, son of Tandavaraya Chetti.	North, municipal new road; east, S. No. 418; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 416.	1 058
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	417
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	93
House tiled, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 418 and D. No. 342.	Ramaswami Asari, son of Krishnasari	North, municipal new road; east, S. Nos. 419 and 420; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 417.	710
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	320
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	116
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and two shops tiled, S. No. 419 and D. No. 343.	Palaniappa Asari	North, S. No. 419; east, S. No. 420; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 418.	1,152
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	156
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	381
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	340
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 420 and D. No. 344.	Nagur Mira Ravuttar, son of Shaikh Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 420; east, S. No. 421; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 419.	892
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	343
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	390
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	135
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and shop tiled, S. No. 421 and D. No. 345.	Angammal, widow of Venkata Asari, Nagammal, widow of Narayanasari and Kaveriammal, widow of Subbasasari	North, S. No. 420, east, S. No. 426; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 420.	402
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	106
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	135
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	140
House tiled, vacant land and two shops tiled S. No. 425 and D. No. 346.	Ayyammal, widow of Venkatasami, Nagammal, widow of Narayanasari and Kaveriammal, widow of Subbasasari	North, municipal vacant land; east, S. No. 424; south, S. No. 422, big bazar street; west, S. No. 421.	707
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	141
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	220
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and shop tiled S. No. 424 and D. No. 347.	P. Muttavira Asari, son of Venkatasami	North, municipal vacant land, east, S. No. 423; south S. No. 422, big bazar street, west, S. No. 420.	874
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	103
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	24
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	136

Description of land, wet or dry, assessed or unassessed, with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village—cont			
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and shop tiled S. No. 422 and D. No. 344	P. Muttavera Asari, son of Vaghatasari	North, municipal vacant land; east, S. No. 424, lane; south, S. No. 422, big bazaar street, west, S. No. 424	24 ft. 960
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	96
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	132
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	135
Shop tiled S. No. 695 and D. No. 349	Rangaswami Goundan, Muniappa Goundan, sons of Thuppa Goundan	North, S. No. 697; east, S. No. 696; south, S. No. 704, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 694, lane	184
Shop tiled S. No. 696 and D. No. 349.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 697; south, S. No. 704, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 695.	214
House tiled and vacant land S. No. 697 and D. No. 349.	Do. do.	North, municipal vacant land; east, S. Nos. 698 and 699; south, S. Nos. 704, big bazaar street 699 and 696; west, S. No. 694, lane.	330
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	363
House tiled, vacant land and two shops tiled S. No. 699 and D. No. 350.	Jamalia Ravuttar, son of Ibramar Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 668; east, municipal new road; south, S. No. 703, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 697.	696
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	234
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	348
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land and two shops tiled and thatched S. No. 704 and D. No. 351.	Ismail Sahib, Muhammad Sultan Sahib and Qadir Bakha Sahib, sons of Muhi-ud-din Sahib.	North, new road, S. No. 710, east, S. Nos. 704 and 705; south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, new road	444
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	210
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	421
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	130
Shop tiled and shop thatched S. No. 705 and D. No. 355	(1) Qadir Bibiammal, widow of Pirun Ravuttar; (2) Ismail Ravuttar and (3) Abdul Qadir, minor sons of No. (1).	Do. do.	104
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	80
House tiled, house thatched and vacant land S. No. 708 and D. No. 352.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 710; east, S. No. 707; south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, Nos. 706 and 708.	256
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	252
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	142
House tiled, house thatched, vacant land, shop tiled and shop thatched S. No. 707 and D. No. 356	Nagur Mira Ravuttar, son of Shaikh Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 710; east, S. Nos. 708 and 709; south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 706.	203
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	260
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	104
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	85
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	40
Shop tiled S. No. 708 and D. No. 357.	(1) Ismail Muhammad Ravuttar, son of Chinnatambi Ravuttar; (2) Fatambibeammal, widow of Sayid Muhammad Ravuttar and (3) Sumaipillai Ammal mother of No. (1)	North and east, S. No. 709; south, S. No. 702, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 707	148
Do. do.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 710, east, S. Nos. 715 and 714; south, S. Nos. 750, big bazaar street and 709; west, S. No. 707	440
House tiled house thatched and vacant land, S. No. 709 and D. No. 357.	Do. do.	Do. do.	132
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	165
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 715 and D. No. 360	Muhammad Ravuttar and Muhi-ud-din Sahib, sons of Khan Ravuttar, Varuvanbi Bibiammal, widow of Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib and Mariam Bibiammal, daughter of Mutta Mira Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 710 new road; east, S. No. 722; south, S. Nos. 716, 717, 718 and 719; west, S. No. 709.	1,326
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	1,342
Shop tiled S. No. 710 and D. No. 358	Muhammad Ravuttar, Muhi-ud-din Sahib, sons of Khan Ravuttar, Varuvanbi Bibiammal, widow of Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib and Mariam Bibiammal, widow of Mutta Mira Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 715, east, S. No. 717 south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 709.	104
Shop tiled S. No. 717 and D. No. 359.	Do. do.	North and east, S. No. 715, south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 710	104
Shop tiled, S. No. 716 and D. No. 361.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 716; east, S. No. 717, south, S. No. 754 big bazaar street; west, S. No. 715	92
Shop tiled, S. No. 719 and D. No. 362	Do. do.	North, S. No. 718; east, S. No. 720, south, S. No. 750, big bazaar street; west, S. No. 716	104

Description of land, wet or dry, Dasa or permanent, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore village—cont.		
Shop tiled, S. No. 720 and D. No. 383.	(1) Alamelammal, widow of Venkatasami alias Sonnamari, (2) Rangaswami Asari and (3) Venkatasamiami Asari, sons of Alamelammal	North, S. No. 723, east, S. No. 721, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. Nos. 718 and 719.	40 sq. yds. 208
Shop tiled, S. No. 721 and D. No. 384.	Shams-ud-din Sahib, son of Muhammad Sahib.	North, S. No. 722 east S No. 753; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 720	208
Shop tiled, S. No. 723 and D. No. 385.	Maruthayammal, widow of Vasudeva Chettiyar and her minor son.	North, S. No. 724; east, S. No. 754; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 722	208
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 725.	Kutty Rava Ravuttar and Sulaiman Sahib, sons of Miya Sahib Ravuttar	North, new road east, S. No. 726; south, S. Nos. 722, 724 and 723; west, S. No. 715.	1,344
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do do.	570
Shop tiled, S. No. 724 and D. No. 386.	Do do.	North and east, S. No. 725, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 721	132
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 725 and D. No. 386	Do do.	North, new road; east, S. Nos. 726 and 727; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. Nos. 722 and 724	506
Do. do.	Do do.	Do do.	339
Shop tiled, S. No. 725 and D. No. 387	Meiaya Ravuttar, son of Pir Ravuttar ..	North, S. No. 727; east, S. No. 728; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 723	216
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 727 and D. No. 387	Do. do. ..	North, new road; east, S. No. 730, south, S. No. 728, west, S. No. 725.	380
Do do.	Do. do. ..	Do do.	339
House tiled, S. No. 728 and D. No. 388	Muhammad BiRammal, daughter of Mohammad Odi Ravuttar.	North, S. No. 730; east, S. No. 729, south, S. No. 759 big bazar street, west, S. No. 726.	42
Shop tiled, S. No. 729 and D. No. 389	Do. do	North, S. No. 730; east, S. No. 732; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 728.	327
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 730 and D. No. 390.	Do do.	North, new road; east, S. No. No. 731; south, S. Nos. 728 and 729, west, S. No. 727	687
Do. do.	Do do.	Do. do	339
Shop tiled, S. No. 731 and D. No. 373.	Anguppa Chettiyar, son of Subrahmania Chettiyar.	North, S. No. 731, east, S. No. 734, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 733.	132
Shop tiled, S. No. 732 and D. No. 370.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 731; east, S. No. 733; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 729.	110
Shop tiled, S. No. 733 and D. No. 371.	Minakshi Ammal, wife of Anguppa Chettiyar.	North, S. No. 731, house; east, S. No. 734, shop, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 732.	102
Shop tiled, S. No. 734 and D. No. 373	Durmalinga Chettiyar, son of Muttuswamy Chettiyar and Kandayammal, mother of Durmalinga Chettiyar.	North and east, S. No. 735; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 731, shop	40
Shop tiled, S. No. 735 and D. No. 374	Do. do.	North, S. No. 736; east S. No. 737; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. Nos. 734 and 734	335
Shop tiled, S. No. 737 and D. No. 375.	Kasabava Ravuttar son of Ism Sahib Ravuttar; Kava Suddan Sahib, trustee of Attar Jumah.	North, S. No. 739, east, S. No. 738, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 735.	927
Shop tiled, S. No. 738 and D. No. 376.	Mutta Goundan, son of Perin Bora Goundan, Irulappa Chetti of Kodamudi, Setta Goundan and Linga Goundan, brothers of Mutta Goundan	North, S. No. 739, east, S. No. 740, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 737.	235
Shop tiled, S. No. 740 and D. No. 377.	Durmalinga Chettiyar, son of Muttuswami Chettiyar and Kandayammal, mother of Durmalinga Chettiyar.	North, S. Nos. 739 and 744; east, S. No. 747, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street, west, S. No. 738.	130
Shop tiled, S. No. 741 and D. No. 378.	Bhagavanmal, widow of Perumal Nayakan, Velappa Nayudu, Gopalaswami Nayudu and Rangappa Nayudu, sons of Bhagavanmal	North, S. No. 744, east, S. No. 742, south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 740.	100
Shop tiled, S. No. 742 and D. No. 379	Lakshmi Narayana Reddi and Kuderi Ranga Reddi, sons of Kothanda Rama Reddi.	North, S. No. 744; east, S. No. 743; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 741	172
Shop tiled, S. No. 743 and D. No. 380.	Qadiria Ravuttar, Muhammad Muhiuddin Sahib, son of Ismail Ravuttar, clerk, District Police office, Coimbatore and Santa Hussain Ravuttar, brother of Muhammad Muhiud-din Sahib.	North and east, S. No. 744; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street; west, S. No. 742	114

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Perukulam village—cont.		sq. yr.
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 744 and 51 No. 380.	(1) Fathima Bi Bismmal, daughter of Marumat Sahib, (2) Ismail Sahib, (3) Mamma Sahib, (4) Varuse Muhammad Sahib, sons of No. (1), (5) Qadiras Ravuttar, (6) I. Muhammad Muhi-ud-din Sahib, son of Ismail Ravuttar, clerk, District Police Office, Coimbatore, and (7) Sania Hussain Ravuttar, brother of No. (6).	North, new road; east, S. Nos. 745 to 751; south, S. No. 759, big bazar street and 740 to 743; west, S. No. 730.	1,056
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	875
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 738 and D No. 159.	(1) Fathima Bi Bismmal, widow of Kutty Sahib, (2) Mirasa Ravuttar, (3) Qadir Rabiha Ravuttar, sons of Nagur Mira Ravuttar and (4) Muhammad Bi Bismmal, alias Papathiammal, widow of Mannan Ravuttar and her two minor sons	North, new road; east, S. No. 744; south, S. Nos. 737, 738 and 740; west, S. No. 738.	1,097
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	192
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 736.	Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib	North, new road; east, S. No. 739, south, S. No. 736; west, S. No. 731.	372
Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	280
House tiled and vacant land, S. No. 731.	Do.	North, new road; east, S. No. 736, south, S. Nos. 732, 733 and 731, shop; west, S. No. 730.	998
Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	270
		Total ..	38,769

No. 446.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·125 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rural school in Gundegalam, Kollegal taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Kollegal division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Kollegal division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Coimbatore district, Kollegal taluk, No. 34, Gundegalam village.		ACRE
Govt., ryotwari, S. No. 66	Patradar, minor Basappa; guardian mother Sitamma, owner and enjoyer, Doddanaya Gauda.	North, S. No. 67, east, south and west, portion of S. No. 66.	·125

No. 447.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1964 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the street near Abbasali Ali panjah in the C ward of the Ellore municipality and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Ellore village.		sq. yds.
Village-site, T.S. No. 265	Husain Ali, (2) Mohammad Ibrahim Sahib and (3) Hajahi Begumbi Venkataratnam	North, T.S. No. 266; east, T.S. No. 266; south, T.S. No. 261, west, T.S. No. 264	1664
Do. No. 264 ..		North, T.S. No. 265; east, T.S. Nos. 263 and 264; south, T.S. No. 261; west, T.S. Nos. 261 and 265.	300
		Total ..	1964

No. 416.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10·79 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Purushottapuram village road; and, under sections 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chicacole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chicacole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porumbolo, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			acs.
	Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, Purushottapuram village.		
Wet, S No 14-1 ..	Killi Sinhadri Nayudu of Purushottapuram.	North, S. No. 1234, east, S. No. 14-2; south, S No 1234, west, S. Nos 1217-156.	·54
Do. No. 15 B	Gajapati Rastaraju of Purushottapuram.	North and east, S, No. 1234, south, S No. 25 A; west, S. No 1217	·52
Do. No 15 C ..	Killi Ramamurti of Purushottapuram	North, east and south, S No. 14; west, S. No. 1217	·11
Do. No 25 A 1.	Killi Appayyagari Saranna of Purushottapuram	North, S. No 15 B; east, S No. 15 A 3, south, S. No 25 A; west, S No 1218.	·08
Do. No 26 A-8.	Peenada Ramayya and Killi Appayyagari Saranna of Purushottapuram.	North, S No. 25 A., east, S Nos. 26 A and 166, south, S. Nos. 36 A; west, S. No. 1218.	·32
Do. No 36 A-5.	Dunapalu Lakshmayya, Dunapalu Adinarayana, Dunapalu Munayya, Dunapalu Obulayya, Killi Appayyagari Saranna and Killi Ramamurti of Purushottapuram	North, S No. 26 A, east, S No. 36 A and 144, south, S. Nos 45 B and 42 B, west, S. No. 1218	54
Dry, S. No. 41 B-2	Nampatruni Narasimhulu of Purushottapuram.	North, S. 41 B 1, east, S No. 55, south, S. No. 41 B-3, west, S No 42 B	·26
Do. No. 42 B-2.	Killi Sinhadri Nayudu of Purushottapuram	North S No 42 B-1, east, S No 41 B, south, S. No 42 B-3; west, S No 1219	17
Wet, S No. 42 B-2 A.	Pali Narasimhulu of Purushottapuram.	North S. No. 42 B-1, east, S. No. 42 B, south, S. No 55 E 1; west, S. No. 1219.	01
Do. No. 42 B-1.	Killi Appayyagari Saranna of Purushottapuram	North, S No. 36 A, east, S. No 42 B, south S No 42 B-2 A, west S No 1218.	·54
Do. No 1082-1	Gijjana Appalaswami Nayudu of Pedapalura hamlet of Purushottapuram.	North, boundary of Ravivalsa; east, S No. 1083; south and west, S. No. 1082-2.	·11
Dry. No 1116-1 A	Adibarapu Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa	North, S No 1116-1; east, S No. 1116-2 A; south, S. Nos 1116-1 B and 1118-8; west, S Nos 1122 and 1124	54
Do. No 1116-2 A	Bonga Yendavudu of Ravivalsa.	North, S No. 1116-2, east, S. No. 1116-3 A; south, S. No 1116-2 B; west, S. No 1116-1 A.	·13
Do. No. 1116-3 A	Adiyamul Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa.	North, S. No 1116-3; east, S. No 1116-4 A; south, S No 1111-3 B, west, S. No. 1116-2 A.	·25
Do No. 1116-4 A	Bonga Dainyya of Ravivalsa ...	North, S. No. 1116-4; east S Nos 1116-5 A and 1116-12 A, south, S. No 1116 4 B, west, S. No. 1116-3 A	·21
Do. No. 1116-13 A.	Telaga Tammanna of Ravivalsa.	North, S No. 1116-6 A, east, S. No. 1116-5 B; south, S No 1116 12, west, S No. 1116-4 A	·02
Do No. 1116-5 A	Telaga Apparma of Ravivalsa ..	North, S No 1116-5, east, S No 1116-3 C, south, S. Nos 116-5 B and 1126-12 A; west, S. No 1116-4 A.	·21
Do No. 1116-3 C	Adivarappa Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa.	North and east, S. No. 1116, south, S. No 1116-3 B; west, S No. 1116-4 A.	13
Do. No. 1122-7 A	Bonga Chinna Appayyanof Ravivalsa	North S. No 1122, east S No. 1122-8 A; south, S. No 1137, west, S. No. 1222 7.	·04
Do. No. 1122-8 A	Adivarappa Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa.	North, S. No 1122 8; east, S No. 1122-18 A; south, S. No. 1137, west, No. 1222-7 A.	·08
Do. No. 1122-13 A.	Bonga Lachayya of Ravivalsa ..	North, S. No. 1122-13, east S Nos. 1121 and 1115, south, S. No 1122-13 A; west, S. No. 1122-8 A	·45
Do. No. 1123-1 A	do. do.	North, S. No. 1123-3 A; east and south, S No. 1123-4, west, S No. 1209.	02
Do. No. 1123-3 A	Adivarappa Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa.	North, S No. 1123 3, east, S. No. 1123-2 A, south, S No. 1123-3 B; west, S. No. 1208	26
Do. No. 1123-2 A	Bonga Lachayya of Ravivalsa ..	North, S No 1123-2; east, S. No 1123 3C; south S. No. 1123-2 B; west, S. No. 1123-3 A.	·20
Do No. 1123-3 C	Adivarappa Buzi Appudu of Polavalsa.	North S. No 1123-3 D, east, S No 1137, south, S No 1123-3 E, west, S No. 1123-3 A.	17
Do No. 1137-1 A	Bonga Lachayya of Ravivalsa ..	North, S No 1137-1; east, S No 1139-2 A; south, S. No. 1137-1 B, west, S. No. 1123.	·13
Do. No 1137-2 A	Bonga Chinna Appayya of Ravivalsa.	North, S. No. 1137-2; east, S No 1137-3 A; south, S No. 1137-2 B; west, S. No. 1137-1 A.	·13
Do. No. 1137-3 A.	Bonga Polayya of Ravivalsa ..	North, S No. 1137 3; east, S. No 1137-4 A; south, S. No 1137-3 B; west, S. No 1137-2 A.	·13
Dry, S. No. 1137-4 A.	Bonga Yendavudu of Ravivalsa.	North, S No. 1137-4, east, S. No. 1137 5 A, south, S. No. 1137 4 B; west, S. No 1137-3 A.	·16
Do. No 1137-5 A	Bonga Lachayya of Ravivalsa	North, S. Nos 1137-5 and 1122, east, S. No. 1137-6; south, S. No. 1137-5 B; west, S No. 1137-4 A.	·11

A.-4

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Ganjam district, Chicacole taluk, Purushottapuram village—cont.		acs.
Dry, S. No 1197-6.	Bonga Chinna Appayya of Ravivalsa.	North, S. No 1122; east, S No. 1197-7, south, S. No. 1197-5 A; west, S, No, 1197-5 A.	·07
Do. No 1206-1 C.	Gantyada Gariki Nayudu of Anterabada	North, S No 1206-9 A; east, S, No 1206-1 B; south, S No 1206-7, west, S. No 1115.	·07
Dry, No 1206-9 A ..	Talagappa Tatanaana ..	North, S. Nos 1206-6 A and 1206 9, east, S. No 1206-1 A, south, S. No 1206-9 B; west, S. No. 1206-1 C.	·22
Do. No. 1206-8 A	Bonga Sanyasi of Ravivalsa ..	North, S. No. 1206-6, east, S. No. 1206-1 A; south, S. No. 1206-9 A; west, S No 1206-9.	·09
Dry, S. No 1206-1 A.	Sandivalsa Gariki Nayudu of Anterabada.	North, S. No. 1206-1, east, S. No. 1206-4 A; south, S No. 1206-1 B; west, S.Nos 1206-5 A and 1206-9 A.	·17
Do. No. 1206-4 A	Talagappa Pappanna of Ravivalsa.	North, S No 1206-4 B, east, S. No 1206-5 A; south, S No. 1206-1; west, S, No. 1206-1 A.	·18
Do. No. 1206-5 A.	Bonga Sanyasi of Ravivalsa ..	North, S. Nos. 1206-5 B and 1206-1 D, east, S. No. 1207; south, S. No. 1206-5; west, S. No. 1206-4 A	·12
Do No 1206-1 D	Sondivalsa Gariki Nayudu of Anterabada.	North, S No. 1206-1; east, S. No 1207; south, S. No 1206-6 A; west, S No. 1206-5 B.	·12
Do. No 1207-3 A	Bonga Sanyasi of Ravivalsa ..	North S No. 1207-1 A, east, S. No 1207-2 A, south, S. No. 1207-3; west, S No 1206	·04
Do. No 1207-2 A.	Talagappa Pappanna of Ravivalsa	North, S No 1207-1 A; east, S No 1207-1 B; south, S No. 1207-2; west, S. No 1207-5 A.	·22
Do. No. 1207-1A.	Sandivalsa Gariki Nayudu of Anterabada.	North, S No. 1207-1; east, S No. 1207-1 E, south, S Nos 1207-2 A and 1207-3 A, west, S. No. 1206.	·47
Do. No. 1209-1 A.	Bonga Appala Nayudu of Ravivalsa.	North and east, S. No. 1210; south, S No 1209-1; west, S. No. 1207.	·04
Do. No. 1210-1 A.	Do. do.	North, S Nos 1210-1 and 1210-2 A; east, S, No. 1208; south, S. No. 1210-1 B, west, S. No. 1207.	1·00
	Anterabada of Mumpuvalsa chandra of Bobbili Zemindari.		
Dry, S No. 1210-2 A.	Bonga Suranna of Ravivalsa ..	North, S. No. 1210-3; east and south, S. No. 1210-1 A, west, S. No. 1210-1.	·02
Dry	Maharaja of Bobbili, tenant, Kanalla Dalida of Anterabada	North, Bobbili Maharaja zamindari, dry; east, service inam lands of Suravaram Simma Nayudu, south, Bobbili Maharaja zamindari, dry; west, Alikam Eattili road.	·18
Dry, enfranchised Sarvadhikaram service, inam dry zamindari jeroyati.	Suravaram Simma of Pothavalsa.	North, Suravaram Simma Nayudu inam dry; east, Bobbili Maharaja's jeroyati dry; south, Suravaram Simma Nayudu's inam dry; west, S. Anterabada jeroyati lands of Bobbili Maharaja.	·29
Do.	Maharaja of Bobbili; tenant, Eswara Pentayya of Anterabada.	North, Bobbili Maharaja's jeroyati dry; east, S. No 1113 of Purushottapuram, south, Bobbili Maharaja's jeroyati dry, west, service inam lands of Suravaram Simma Nayudu.	·35
	Ravivalsa.		
Wet, zamindari jeroyati.	Maharaja of Bobbili; tenant, Bonga Lakshmana Nayudu and Narayana of Ravivalsa.	North, wet land of Bobbili Maharaja; east, dry lands of Palavalsa belonging to S. Rami Nayudu; south, S. Nos. 1063, 1062 and 1116 of Purushottaparam; west, S No. 1115 A.	·59
	Palavalsa Agraharam.		
Dry, agraharam inam.	Gorle Rami Nayudu of Pudam of Parlakimedi taluk; tenant, Atangi Appayya of Palavalsa.	North, Gorle Rami Nayudu's dry; east, Jayi Venkata Ramanjula Nayudu's dry, south, S. No. 1063 of Purushottapuram; west, zamindari jeroyati dry of Ravivalsa	·13
Do.	Tayi Venkatareddi Nayudu of Parlakimedi, tenant, Sangama Ramayya of Palavalsa.	North, Tayi Venkata Ramanjula's dry, east, S. No 1a of Purushottapuram; south, S No. 1062 of Purushottaparam, west, Gorle Rami Nayudu's dry.	·06
		Total ..	10·79

No. 448.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1824, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·4 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal and gravel quarry for road No. 3 in Pallaneri village, Tirumangalam taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Tirumangalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pasumboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, No. 189, Pullavari village.			
Dry, ayan, No. 119 D	Mayandi Pasari	North, No. 118 C, east, No. 118 D-2; south, 118 E, F & A; west, No. 119 A & B	Acs. 2·03
Do No. 119 E	Virumandi, Ottumalai Virar, Periyaswami, Payandi, Kona Payandi, Periya Valliyan and Sinna Valliyan.	North, No. 119 D-1, east, No. 119 D-2; south, local fund road; west, No. 118 F.	37
		Total ..	2·40

No. 450.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1044 of an acre, be it the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening up of a scavenging lane in the Karur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or pasumboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Karur town, ward No. 2, block A			
Inam, sattam puramboke, T S No. 188	V. Venkatachchariya Aiyar	North, municipal lane and T S No. 215; east, non south, T S No. 188, west, T S No 189	Sq. Yr. 525
Do No 189.	Sivasubrahmaniya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar and Ramamurti Aiyar	North, T S No. 215, east T S No. 190, south, T S No 192; west, T S No 190.	190
Do. No. 190.	Sundaram Aiyar Venkataramana Aiyar and Narayana Aiyar	North, T S No. 215, east, T S No. 189; south, T S No. 190; west, T S No. 191.	180
Do. No 191.	Venkata Subbiyar	North, T S No. 215; east, T S No. 190; south, T S No. 191, west, T S No. 192	216
Do. No 192.	Narayana Aiyar and Subbaramasinha Aiyar.	North, T S No. 215, east, T S No. 191; south, T S No. 192, west, T S No 210	220
Do. No. 193.	Ramaswami Aiyar	North, T S. No. 202; east, T S. No. 194; south, T S No 193, west, T S Nos. 194 and 202.	170
Do. No 194.	Srikanta Aiyar, Arunachalaiyar, Somaiyar and Krishnaiyar.	North, T S No. 202; east, T S. No. 198; south, T S No. 196 west, T S No 193	191
Do No. 195.	Chinnaswami Aiyar	North, T S. No. 202, east, T S No. 196; south, T S No. 198; west, T S No. 193.	205
Do. No 196.	Pasupati Aiyar ..	North, T S. No. 202; east, T S No 197, south, T S No 195, west, T S. No 197.	133
Do No. 197	Narayana Aiyar	North, T S. No. 202, east, T S No 198; south, T S No 197; west, T S. No. 193.	70
Do. No. 198.	Subrahmaniya Aiyar	North, T S No. 202; east, T S. No. 197; south, T S No 198; west T S. No 201	91
Do No. 202	Subbaramaiyar	North, T S No. 202; east and south, T S No. 193, west, T S. No. 202.	105
Do. No. 203.	Venkatagiri Aiyar	North, T S. No. 204, east, T S. No. 198; south, T S. No 201; west, T S No. 202	126
Do No. 204	Subbammal	North, T S. No. 205; east, T S. No. 198; south, T S Nos 203 and 204, west, T S. No. 204 and Hanumanthayyan kovil street.	750
Do. No. 205.	Subbiyar	North, T S. No. 204, east, T S. No. 198; south, T S Nos. 198 and 204; west, T S. No. 206.	462
Do. No. 206	Venkataramana Aiyar ..	North, T S No. 207, east, T S. No. 198; south, T S No. 205, west, T S No. 206.	208
Do. No. 207.	Venkatavilasachari	North, T S. No. 208; east, T S. No 198; south, T S. No. 206; west, T S. No 207.	91
Do. No. 208	Venkataramana Aiyar ..	North, T S No. 209; east, T S. No. 198; south, T S. No 207; west, T S No 208.	112
Do No. 209	A. S Sitaramaiyar and A. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	North, T S. No. 210, east, T S. No. 198, south, T S No 208, west, T S. No. 209.	198
Do. No. 210.	Raja Aiyar, and Kesi Aiyar alias Ramaswami Aiyar.	North, T S. No 211; east, T S. No. 198; south, T S. No. 209, west, T S. No. 210.	181
		Total ..	4,843 sq. feet or 1044 of an acre.

No. 441.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,762 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening scavenging lanes in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Sq. yr.
Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem municipal town, Block 11 of division II.			
Village-site, municipal poramboke, S. No. 1529.	V. Viri Chetti	North, No. 1021; east, No. 1533; south, No. 1524; west, No. 1433.	70
Do. No. 1524	Madura Venkatachalapati Aiya.	North, W. bt No. 1528 and E bt No. 1534, east, Nos. 1524 and 1528, south, Nos. 1427, 1523 and 1527; west, Nos. 1433, 1525 and 1524.	760
Do. No. 1527	A. Aria Chetti .. .	North, No. 1524; east, No. 1527; south, No. 1530, west, Nos. 1529 and 1529.	240
Do. No. 1530	Aiyaswami Koppaiya ..	North, No. 1527; east, No. 1530; south, No. 1431, west, No. 1529.	100
Do. No. 1531	Perugu Ramakrishnaiya ..	North, No. 1530; east, No. 1531; south, No. 1533; west, No. 1529.	100
Do. No. 1532	M. R. Ranganayakal Aiya ..	North, No. 1531; east, No. 1532; south, No. 1533; west, Nos. 1526 and 1524.	100
Do. No. 1533	Mahm. Kasbaiya	North, No. 1532; east, No. 1533, south, No. 1541, west, Nos. 1534 and 1535.	120
Do. No. 1541	K. Varadaya	North, No. 1533; east, No. 1541, south, No. 1542; west, No. 1535.	120
Do. No. 1542	Muttuswami Aiya	North, No. 1541; east, No. 1542, south, No. 1543; west, No. 1536.	210
Do. No. 1543	Tavara Aiya and Chinnaswami Pandaram.	North, Nos. 1542 and 1543; east, No. 1543, south, Nos. 1547 and 1548; west, Nos. 1538, 1539 and 1540.	660
Do. No. 1548	Jilla Jagannadhaiya	North, No. 1543; east, No. 1548, south, No. 1549; west, No. 1547.	140
Do. No. 1549	Jilla Nannaiya	North, No. 1548, east, No. 1548; south, No. 1550; west, No. 1547.	120
Do. No. 1550	P. Ramaswami Aiya .. .	North, No. 1549, east, No. 1550; south, No. 1551; west, No. 1547.	70
Do. No. 1551	Do.	North, No. 1550; east, No. 1551; south, No. 1553; west, No. 1551.	170
Do. No. 1598	Garuvaiya	North, No. 1597; east, No. 1600; south, No. No. 1599, west, No. 1598.	64
Do. No. 1599	Do.	North, No. 1598, east, No. 1600, south, No. 1603, west, No. 1598.	168
Do. No. 1603	P. Koppaiya	North, No. 1602, east, Nos. 1601 and 1602, south No. 1604; west, No. 1603.	104
Do. No. 1606	A. Peramaiya .. .	North, No. 1605, east Nos. 1602 and 1606, south, No. 1607; west, No. 1606.	144
Do. No. 1607	K. Koppaiya	North, No. 1601, east Nos. 1606 and 1608; south, No. 1611; west, No. 1607.	144
Do. No. 1611	Anki Mannaiya	North, No. 1607, east, Nos. 1608 and 1611; south, No. 1609; west, No. 1611.	88
Do. No. 1609	P. Ramaswami Aiya .	North and east, No. 1611, south, No. 1610; west, No. 1608.	80
Do. No. 1610	Garuvaiya	North, Nos. 1609 and 1610, east, Nos. 1612 and 1613, south, No. 1618, west, No. 1610.	260
Do. No. 1618	K. Darmaiya	North, No. 1610; east, No. 1618; south, No. 1617; west, No. 1616.	160
Do. No. 1617	K. Nanda Venkatachalapati ..	North, No. 1618; east, No. 1618; south, No. 1616; west, No. 1617.	150
Do. No. 1618	K. Ramaswami Aiya	North, No. 1617; east, No. 1610; south, No. 1619; west, No. 1618.	168
Do. No. 1619	Andi Narasinha Aiya ..	North, Nos. 1618 and 1610; east, Nos. 1615 and 1622; south, Nos. 1620 and 1622; west, No. 1619.	185
Do. No. 1620	Andi R. Ranganayakalu Aiya ..	North, No. 1619, east, No. 1622; south, No. 1621; west, No. 1620.	144
Do. No. 1621	R Sigamani Sayudu	North, No. 1620, east, Nos. 1622 and 1623, south, No. 1623; west, No. 1621.	144
Do. No. 1623	Mohammad Qasim Sahib ,,	North, N bt No. 1624 and S. bt No. 1623; east, Nos. 1623 and 640 (Nagarya Chetti street); south, Nos. 1623 and 1624 (Nagarya Chetti street); west, Nos. 1634, 1634 and 1635.	874
		Total ..	5,762

No. 152.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of village-site in Uppada; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cocanada, and is available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or pahaish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Pittapuram taluk, Uppada village.			
Wet .. .	Pusika Bahyya and Pratti Dasayya, proprietor of Uppada Estate.	North, punta, east, Jaggannapeta; south and west, punta.	acs. 1·56
Do .. .	Do. do.	North, punta, east, Jaggannapeta; south, jeroyati, west, local fund road.	2·04
		Total ..	3 60

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No. 93-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 80-P., published on pages 180—183 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town	District.	Taluk	Village or town
Anantapur.	Gooty ..	Chabala (including its hamlet Dharmapuri).	Bellary—cont.	Adoni—cont.	Kevatalam
		Gudekallu.			Kosigi.
		Guntakal.			Kotakallu.
		Havalgi.			Maddilingadahalli.
		Kaddarabenchi			Mudigiri.
		Kamalapada.			Naganadhanahalli.
		Karakamukkala.			Sambagallu.
		Kerura.			Virapaparam.
		Paluru.			Yemmiganuru.
		Poliki.		Alur ..	Bantanahalu.
		Tekrakallu			Bapuram.
		Timmancherla.			Chippigiri.
		Uravakonda.			Halaherri.
		Velpumadugu (including its hamlets Kottapalli and Janarthanampalli).			Kumnahalu.
					Lhajipuram.
					Kundangurti.
		Vitaparakallu (including its hamlet Kothakota).			Medehalu.
					Molagavalli.
					Nagareddens.
					Nemakallu.
					Peddahotura
	Hindupur ..	Goravanahalli (hamlet of Meka).		Bellary ..	Bellary.
					Handrahalu.
					Mekagonahalu.
					Virapuram.
	Kalyandrug	Doddaghatta (hamlet of Kalyandrug).			Yemmiganuru
		Narayigandlapalli.		Hadagalli.	Hadagalli.
					Hampasagaram.
					Holagonda.
Bellary.	Adoni ..	Adoni,			Kattebommuru.
		Arlibanda.			Nandihalli.
		Basapuram.			Uttangi.
		Channatumbalam.			

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary —*cont.*	Harpanahalli.	Bagali.
		Harpanahalli.
		Hiremyagalageri.
		Manneramesalavada.
	Hospet ..	Dharmasagaram
		Gundla Vaddigiri.
		Jiriganuru.
		Hospet.
	Kudligi ..	Basakanahalli.
		Kallahalli (76).
		Moraba.
		Suladahalli.
		Varlahalli.
	Rayadrug..	Bollanagudda.
		Govindavada.
		Hannuru.
		Rayadrug.
		Tallakera.
	Sandur State.	Ramadrug.
	Siruguppa.	Dasanuru.
		Kothalu.
		Tondathalu.
		Venkatapuram.
Chittoor	Punganur.	Jangalapalli.
		Rajupalli.
		Pichigundlapalli.
	Palmaner	Baireddipalle.
		Palmaner.
Coimbatore.	Avanashi.	Karamadai.
		Mettupalayam.
		Rakkipalayam.
		Ramanathapuram.
		Sirunaripalaiyam.
	Coimbatore.	Combatore
		Devarayapuram.
		Kalappatti.
		Krishnarayapuram.
		Kuruchi.
		Perur Settipalayam.
		Puliyakulam.
		Savuripalayam.
		Singanallur.
		Tammanallore.
		Timmarayapuram.
		Tudiyalur.
		Uppilipalayam.
		Vellakkinar.
		Vellalur.
	Kollegal ..	Kannur.
		Kariyanapuram.
		Uttamballi.
Coimbatore —*cont.*	Palladam ..	Kallapalayam.
		Karadivavi.
		Oddarpalayam.
		Pappampatti.
		Sulur.
Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
		Kottagiri.
	Gudalur	Devalai.
	Ootacamund	Gudalur.
		Kukkal.
North Arcot	Gudiyattam.	Kavanur.
		Kilvayattanankuppam.
		Vadugantangal.
		Udayendram.
	Tirupattur.	Alangayam.
		Ambur.
		Chinnakallapatti.
		Devastanam.
		Kadayanji.
		Mangalam.
		Mallikommai.
		Nattarampalli.
		Nekkundi.
		Pannandakuppam.
		Ponneri.
		Tiruppattur.
		Tarajeri.
		Valniyampatti.
		Vallipattu
		Vaniyambadi town.
		Vaniyambadi village.
		Vellakkuttai.
	Vellore ..	Virinjipuram.
Salem ..	Attur ..	Naduvalur.
		Peddunayakkanpalayam.
		Punavasi.
		Pungavadi.
	Dharmapuri.	Komarasampatti.
		Mademangalam.
		Unguranhalli.
	Hosur ..	Arleri.
		Bagalur.
		Bairamangalam.
		Beppalapalli.
		Berikai.
		Darsvantiram.
		Kaveripattanam.
		Kesangondapalli.
		Matagondapalli.
		Omalavadi.
		Torapalli.
		Tradi.
	Krishnagiri.	Kallaguriki.
		Naralapalli.
	Salem ..	Pattur.
South Arcot.	Kallakurchi.	Chinnasalem.
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts—
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		Ambala.
	(a) Districts—		Bedam.
	Ahmedabad.		Delhi.
	Kaira.		Gujrat.
	Surat.		Gurdaspur.
	Thana.		Hissar.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Hoshiarpur.
	Bassein.		Jullundar
	Bombay.		Karnal.
	Broach.		Ludhiana.
	Jhalna.		Lyallpur.
	Surat.		Montgomery.
	Thana.		Moradabad.
	(c) States and Agencies—		Multan
	Rewa Kantha Agency.		Rawalpindi.
	Surat		Rohtak.
	2. *Central Division*—		Shahpur.
	(a) Districts—		Sialkot.
	Ahmednagar.		(b) States—
	East Khandesh.		Jind.
	Nasik.		Kapurthala.
	Poona.		Malerkotla.
	Satara.		Patiala.
	Sholapur.		(c) Town—
	West Khandesh.		Patiala.
	(b) Towns—	V. Burma ..	(a) Districts—
	Poona.		Amherst.
	3. *Southern Division*—		Bassein.
	(a) Districts—		Bhamo.
	Belgaum		Hanthawady.
	Bijapur.		Maubin.
	Dharwar		Meiktila.
	Kanara.		Mimbo.
	Kolaba.		Myaungmya.
	Ratnagiri.		Pakokku.
	(b) Towns and ports—		Pegu.
	Hubli.		Prome.
	Panvel.		Pyapon.
	Vengurla		Shwebo.
	(c) States and Agencies—		Thayawaddy.
	Bijapur.		Thaton.
	4. *Sindh*—		Thayetmyo.
	Town and port—		Toungoo.
	Karachi.		Yamethin.
	5. *Political Charge*—		(b) Towns and ports—
	States and Agencies—		Bassein.
	Akalkot State.		Mandalay.
	Baroda State.		Moulmein.
	Kathiawar agency.		Rangoon.
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country.		(c) Districts—
	Satara Agency.		Akola.
	(a) Districts—		Amraoti.
	Bhagalpur.		Balaghat.
	Burdwan.		Bandara.
	Darbhanga.		Betul.
	Gaya.		Buldana.
	Manbhum.		Chandwara.
	Monghyr.		Hoshangabad.
	Muzaffarpur.		Jubbulpore.
	24. Parganahs.	VI. The Central Provinces.	Mandla.
	Patna.		Nagpur.
	Saran.		Narsingpur.
	Shahabad.		Nimar.
	(b) Towns—		Raipur.
	Bhagalpur.		Saugor.
	Calcutta.		Seoni.
	Gaya.		Wardha.
	Monghyr.		(b) Towns—
	Patna.		Badnur.
			Balaghat.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The Central Provinces—*cont.*	(*b*) Towns—*cont.* Betul. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara. Damoh. Jubbulpore town. Jabbalpore Cantonment. Kamptee Cantonment. Mandla. Nagpur. Narasingpur. Raipur. Sangar. Seoni. Wardha. (*c*) States— Nandgaon.	VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Kori. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Jhansi. Lucknow. Shahjahanpur.
VII. Rajputana	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jhalawar State. Mewar State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.	IX. Central India.	Barwani State. Bhopal State. Dewas State (Junior Branch). Indore Residency. Indore State. Karwai State. Maihar State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior. Mhow Cantonment. Nagode State. Narasingarh State. Rajgarh State. Rewa State.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Dehra Dun. Etah. Etawah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ferozepore. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Gujranwala. Gurgaon. Gurdaspur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhansi.	X. Hyderabad State.	(*a*) Districts— Adilabad. Atrafibalda. Aurangabad. Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga. Karimnagar. Mahbubnagar. Medak. Nander. Nizamabad. Parbhani. Raichur. Usmanabad. Warangal. (*b*) Towns— Hyderabad. Secundarabad.
		XI. Coorg XII. Kashmir	Coorg. Jammu.

8.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore	Tuticorin.	Madukkarai	Tirupur.
Singanallur	Periyanayakkanpalaiyam.	Somanur.	
Podanur		Avanashi Road.	
Coimbatore.			

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kotagiri.	Coonoor.	Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli	Vinnamangalam.	Luttezi.	Bellary Cantonment.
Kuppam.	Ambur.	Hospet.	Hagari.
Mulanur.	Gudiyattam.	Rayadrug	Kudithini.
Patahur.	Velattur.	Kottur.	Adoni.
Jalarpet.	Mailpatti.	Gadiganuru.	Kurgi
Vaniyambadi.	Virinjipuram.	Toranagallu.	
Kothandampatti.	Kavanur.	Bellary.	

4. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to have old passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 632 P., dated 31st May 1900.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 94.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council directs that the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town be amended by adding the following to rule 72 (3) :—

"The power of ordering evacuation and disinfection conferred by this clause may also be exercised in respect of areas in which plague-infected rats are discovered."

Fort St. George, March 13, 1912.

No. 95-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Bhadrachalam in the Bhadrachalam taluk of the Godavari district, if persons from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sitaramanavami festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 25th March to 5th April 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 96-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Palikonda in the Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the North Arcot district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 14th April to 30th April 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 97-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Gudiyattam in the Gudiyattam taluk of the North Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and North Arcot districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Gangamma festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 24th April 1912 to 14th May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Latteri, Virinchipuram, Mulpatti, Ambur, Vinnamangalam, Ketamdampatti, Veniyambadi, Jolarpet, Patchur, Melaeor, Kuppam and Gudupalli on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Valathur, Gudiyattam and Kavanur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back

---

Fort St. George, March 14, 1912.

No. 98-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Jambuvanodai in the Tiruttaraippundi taluk of the Tanjore district, if persons from the infected portions of the districts of Coimbatore and South Arcot and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kundiri festival :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 16th April to 30th April 1912, inclusive of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 99-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kuragam and in the villages around it in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and South Arcot districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague, are permitted to visit that place and the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Kattandaraswami festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 12th April to 6th May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 100-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottacheruva in the Penukonda taluk of the Anantapur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, and Chittoor districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit the place on the occasion of the ensuing Sangameswaraswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 27th April to 15th May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 101-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Purikkal and in the villages around it in the Tirukkoyilur taluk of the South Arcot district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place or the villages around it on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and fair from the 26th April to 15th May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No. 102-*P.*—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 6180—San. 71-11-38 (General), dated 5th March 1912, is republished:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the holding of the fair and festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation II of 1897:—

Name of fair or festival—Eralappana jatra and cattle fair.	Taluk—Kolar.
Place—Vemarasi	District—Kolar.
	Period—23rd March 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1912.

No. 46.—Mr. William Henry James, Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, special leave for three months and sixteen days in continuation of the ensuing summer vacation of the college under articles 277 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1912.

No. 47.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Provincial Educational Service :—

(1) Mr. Clarence Augustus Wilkinson, from the sixth to the fifth grade.
(2) Mr. William Charles Old, from the seventh to the sixth grade.
(3) M.R.Ry. Visvanatha Krishnaswami Jatavallabhar Avargal, from the eighth to the seventh grade.
(4) M.R.Ry. Thorey Krishna Rau Hanumanta Rau Avargal, from the ninth to the eighth grade.
(5) M.R.Ry. Appaswami Chakravarti Avargal, subordinate educational service, to be lecturer, Kumbakonam College, sub. *pro tem.* in the ninth grade.

These promotions and appointment to have effect from the 9th January 1912, the date of retirement of M.R.Ry. K. P. Gurusami Aiyar Avargal.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month from or after the 1st April 1912 to Miss M. F. Prager, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' Range, sub. *pro tem.*, and to appoint M.R.Ry. V. C. Srinivasachari, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range, to act for her in the third class during her absence on leave or until further orders.

2 The Director is further pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Cuddalore, to act in addition to his own duties as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range, in the probationary class, *vice* M.R.Ry. V. C. Srinivasachari on other duty.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction.
Madras, 12th March 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1912.

NOTICE.

Text-books in Persian and Urdu (Hindustani).

Corrigenda.

In the list of text books published at pages 67 and 68 in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th January 1912—

(1) Under *Persian*, *for* "Rugaat-i-A'lamgiri—the whole" *read* "Rustam—the first two chapters."

(2) Under *Urdu* (*Hindustani*), *for* "Nairang-i-Khiyal by Muhammad Hasan Asa'd" *read* "Nairung-i-khiyal—*first part* by Muhammad Hasan Asa'd"

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 2nd March 1912. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School Leaving-Certificate Board.*

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1912.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Days and dates.	Hours.	Subjects.
1912		
Monday, 11th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	English (First Paper).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do. (Second Paper).
Tuesday, 12th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Elementary Mathematics
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A).
Wednesday, 13th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Languages (Group C).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	History of England.
Thursday, 14th March.	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Needle-work and Dress-making.
	1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	
	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Algebra and Geometry, Agriculture.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Physics (Theoretical); Music; Physiology
Friday, 15th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Chemistry (Theoretical).
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Trigonometry, Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.
Saturday, 16th March.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Practical Mathematics, Commercial Practice and Geography.
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Botany
Monday, 18th April.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Precis-writing and Indexing.
	2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.*	Shorthand.*
	...	Typewriting †
Tuesday, 2nd April.	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Chemistry (Practical)—First batch ‡
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do. do. Second batch.‡
Wednesday, 3rd April.	9 A.M. to 12 noon	Physics (Practical)—First batch ‡
	2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do. do. Second batch.‡

* *Shorthand*—
2 P.M. to 2-15 P.M.—*1st Paper*, Dictation.
2-15 P.M. to 4 P.M.— Do. Transcription of the same into longhand.
4-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.—2nd Paper, Transcription into shorthand.

† *Typewriting*—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning if the candidates have to be examined in *Letters*, and will be conducted as follows. An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers:—

First batch, 7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.	1st Paper, 7 A.M. to 7-20 A.M. 2nd Paper, 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Second batch, 9-40 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.	1st Paper, 9-40 A.M. to 10 A.M. 2nd Paper, 10-10 A.M. to 12-10 P.M.
Third batch, 12-20 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.	1st Paper, 12-20 P.M. to 12-40 P.M. 2nd Paper, 12-50 P.M. to 2-50 P.M.
Fourth batch, 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.	1st Paper, 3 P.M. to 3-20 P.M. 2nd Paper, 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.

Candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12 noon, and no candidates for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 10 minutes from that hour.

‡ Candidates who have made a *separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second batch.

‡ Pupils who wish to appear for the Practical examination in Chemistry and Physics will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 5th March 1912. G. MADDOX, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1912.

NOTICE.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own PENS AND PENCILS; those in *Elementary Mathematics*, mathematical instruments including a straight edge divided into centimetres and inches; those in *Algebra and Geometry*, mathematical instruments; those in *Practical Mathematics and in Trigonometry*, mathematical instruments, etc., a foot rule graduated in inches and centimetres and sub-divisions, protractor, set squares, dividers, compasses and a hard pencil; those in *Physics and in Chemistry*, mathematical instruments, those in *Type-writing*, type-writers and necessary

carbon paper; and those in *Commercial Practice and Geography*, in *Book-keeping* and *Commercial Arithmetic* and in *Shorthand* and *Type-writing*, rulers, erasers, knives and ink of two or more colours (other than blank ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

2 *Shorthand.*—Candidates in this subject will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

3. *Type-writing.*—Heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils in this subject should be examined in batches, should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination in this subject and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At least every *four* candidates must have *one* machine among them for the batch examination.

Instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination room *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate the fact to the instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit him to enter the room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in the matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the instructor. *No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.*

4 A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the school concerned a day or two before the examination, and candidates will be expected to learn their numbers from this list; these numbers are the serial numbers of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

5 Attention is drawn to the following rules —

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners requires it a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(7) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer-books sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th March 1912.

G. HADDOW, *Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.*

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that thirty candidates will be entertained for training in medical schools in connection with the Civil Medical Subordinate Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch.

2. Candidates must not be *below fifteen on the 1st December preceding the date of admission* nor *above nineteen years of age on date of admission* into the Medical School (*i.e.*, on 1st July next), and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment.

3. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the *Matriculation Examination of the Madras University* or hold completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates with not less than 40 per cent. of marks in English and 35 per cent. in other subjects.

4. If the number of applicants exceed thirty, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency, or of Burma, where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the examination.

5. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

6. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31ST MARCH 1912. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'", and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination *fee of Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The application should also be accompanied by a surety bond* executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course he will enter into further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of competitive Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils". They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram Vizagapatam, or Tanjore, on 1ST JULY NEXT.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical school will extend to four years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 9 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon and receive the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the periodical examinations in case of the first two promotions :—

	Pay. Rs	Charge allowance.
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade)	30	Rs 10 per mensem. Special allowances are also granted when serving in unhealthy districts, etc.
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade) ..	40	
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade) ..	50	
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade) ...	60	
Senior Grade, Second class	70	
Do First class	80	

An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs 8 per mensem at the Presidency Town and at Rs. 5 per mensem in the mofussil, irrespective of whether or not they hold sanctioned appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the conditions (1) that the rented quarters level with the approval of the District Surgeon, Madras, or of the Local Board President or Municipal Chairman in the Mofussil and (2) that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in every case certifies to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is attached.

9. Civil sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

10. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificates of qualification from the Medical school.

11. Under ordinary circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

12. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Civil Medical pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1912.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth—
   Age—
   Date of birth—
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.
   [Here the candidate should state distinctly what examination he has passed.]
7. Present residence—district, taluk, village, address in full.
8. District which candidate desires to be appointed.
9. Vernacular language candidate wishes to be examined in.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates† required in paragraphs 2 and 6 of the notice.

* The Score before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

† If the applicant be a Eurasian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name".

‡ The following papers should be attached to the application :—
   (1) A treasury receipt for Rs. 5 ;
   (2) A certificate of character ;
   (3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a commissioned Medical Officer ;
   (4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate ; and
   (5) A surety bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.
   Two certificates of health, which should also show marks of identification, should bear date of application

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Madras 21st February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that twenty candidates will be entertained for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission into *Medical School, i.e.*, on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Natives of respectable position, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks and physical fitness for military service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, as well as certificates of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward orderlies recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may compete for the Native Military Pupilships under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended to 25 years.

3. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

4. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or who hold complete Secondary School-Leaving certificates with 40 per cent. of marks in English and 35 per cent in other subjects will be eligible to compete. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

5. In the event of a sufficient number of applications from qualified candidates not being received, the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the Sixth Form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications to this office, together with the required certificates (in original) before the 31st MARCH 1912, in view to intimation being sent to them if necessary, to submit a treasury receipt for Rs. 5.

6. If the number of applicants exceed twenty, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Bombay where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

7. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY THE 15TH MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

8. Applications for admission to the examination made out in manuscript in the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2 above must be sent to the undersigned, on or before the 31st MARCH 1912. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the examination for Native Military Pupils," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of *Rupees five* has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications; and others, their School Leaving certificates.

9. The candidates selected will be designated "Native Military Pupils." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Royapuram, on the 1ST OF JULY NEXT. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless his parent, guardian or friend executes a security bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to refund to the State the cost of the pupil's education, if the latter refuses, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct.

10. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diplomas until the close of their service. A native military pupil who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the periodical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be removed and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

11. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after declaration, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Stretcher and Squad Drill.

12. One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failures in examinations as detailed below; 50 marks are also allotted for drill and 50 for deportment, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance of credit will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examinations and will thus help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons:—

Twenty marks for failure in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subject of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

13. Native Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 7 a month throughout the whole course with Rs. 3 a month extra for English qualification. Instead of a stipend, ward orderly native military pupils will receive their regimental pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be seconded in their regiments while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. These rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for dearness of provisions. When not provided with free quarters, all native military pupils will receive the hutting allowances authorised for barrackers. All Native Military pupils are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given an initial kit money of Rs. 11 on entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 3 annually to enable them to obtain khaki drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless previously promoted to the rank from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund Rs. 500. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The establishment of Warrant Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be maintained to fill—

a' Military appointments, viz. Station Hospitals, for followers of British corps, native troops, cantonment and lo cal corps, hospitals and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent. *plus* a special reserve of 12 for Burma.

b Certain civil appointments—Baluchistan Agency, Foreign Department, Imperial Service troops, Survey Department, Andaman' Commission and miscellaneous with the authorized reserve of 25 per cent.

16. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon's branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be divided into the following classes:—

Native Officer.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. { First class with the relative rank of Subadar / Second class with the relative rank of Jamadar.

Native Warrant Officer.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon .. .. { First class. / Second class / Third class.

17. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons are not now eligible for the civil distinction of Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, or Rao Bahadur, as open to Europeans and Eurasians, but they are eligible for the distinction of Rao Sahib, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Rai Sahib, Rai Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Sahib, Sirdar Bahadur, Sirdar Sahib, Sardar, Sirdar, Khan, Rao, Rai, Sahib, Bahadur, Jagirdar, Zamindar, Inamdar, Talukdar, Mukaddam, Patel, Patwari, Desai, Desai Gamunda, Naik, Gamunda, Mandal, Mahajan, Shanbhog, Shroff, Sowcar, Chetty, Pillai, Mudaliar, Nayudu, Nayakar, Ayyar, Ayyangar, Pandaram, Pandit, Vaidya, Kavirajah, Upadhyaya, Gosain, Mahant, Granthi, Bhai, Sant, Singh, Kaur, Khatun, Bibi, Begum, Sayyid, Shaikh, Mirza, Pir, Maulvi, Mian, Khwaja, Qazi, Mufti, Moulana, Hafiz, Munshi, Agha, Bhat, Bhatt, Bhatta, Bhatta, Bhatta

29. Second and Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

30. The promotion of First-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be made by selection for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

31. Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank as such from the date on which they become Passed Medical Pupils.

32. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years. Service as ward orderly will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

33. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rates of invalid pension :—

After 25 years' service—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.
After 10 and below 25 years' service—$\frac{1}{50}$th for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualification, during the preceding three years.
Under 10 years' service—Gratuity—One month's emoluments for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualification received immediately previous to retirement.

34. If invalided on account of intemperance or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

35. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon invalided on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension :—

After 25 years' service—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.
After 15 years' service—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.
After 5 years' service—One-third of his average pay during the preceding five years.
Under 5 years' service—One-fourth of his average pay drawn during his service.

36. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is invalided on account of injuries sustained in the execution of any public duty, or, on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, field service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if invalided, on account of a wound.

37. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years.

38. Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows :—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Subadar of Infantry.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Jamadar of Infantry.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Havildar.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Native Military Pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1912.

1 *Candidate's name and his house or village name in *full* in English.
2 *Father's name and his house or village name in *full* in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4 Caste and religion of candidate.

Age. Date of birth.

5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.
[Here the candidate should distinctly state what examinations he has passed.]
7. Present address in full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
10. Whether candidate has attached the certificates † required in paragraphs 3 and 8 of the notice.

* If the applicant be a Eurasian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "house or village name."
† The following papers should be attached to the application :—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs 5 ;
(2) A certificate of character ;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer ;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School Leaving Certificate ; and
(5) A school-leaving certificate in the case of those that do not hold Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.
The certificate of health, which should show marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BURMA SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Burma Subordinate Medical Department.

2. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age on date of admission into the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, vaccination, personal marks, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

(i) Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates with 40 per cent. of marks in English and 33 per cent. in other subjects.

(ii) In the event of a sufficient number of applications from qualified candidates not being received, the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the sixth form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications to this office, together with the required certificates (in original), before the 31st MARCH 1913, in view to intimation being sent to them, if necessary, to submit a treasury receipt for Rs. 5.

3. Should the number of applications exceed TWELVE, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 2, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st MARCH 1913. The applications should also be accompanied by a surety bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate binding himself (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should forward their certificates along with their applications; and others, their school leaving certificates.

5. Each application must be superscribed "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination.

6. Intending candidates may obtain a form of surety bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

7. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Wednesday, the 15TH MAY NEXT, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency or in Burma where there may be a medical officer to superintend the candidates.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Burma Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Royapuram, Vizagapatam or Tanjore on the 1ST JULY NEXT.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupilage, the stipends will be Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found on examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

10. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible :—

Grade.	Pay per mensem	Burma allowance	Minimum.	Maximum
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Fourth-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon	26	12 8 0 rising to 25	27 0 0	50
Third grade do.	35	17 8 0 do. 40	52 8 0	75
Second grade do.	45	22 8 0 do. 40	67 8 0	85
First-grade do.	55	27 8 0 do. 45	82 8 0	100
Senior do.	70	35 0 0 do. 45	105 0 0	115

Sub-Assistant Surgeons on joining have to undergo a probationary term of six months before the grant for approved service can be made and this grant may, at any time, be curtailed or altogether withheld for misconduct or inefficiency. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on promotion, will continue to draw the maximum allowance of a lower grade pending completion of six months' approved service in the grade to which he has been promoted. On completion of that term, sanction to the grant of the maximum allowance of the higher grade will be obtained on the recommendation of the officer under whom the Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be serving through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

11. Extra allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 are granted for extra charges, such as jails, Military Police hospitals, look-up, for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance and on account of local circumstances such as reputed unhealthiness or dearness of provisions.

12. Promotion to the third and second grades is regulated by quinquennial examinations. Promotion to the first and senior grades is made by selection. Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are not natives of Burma qualifying in Burmese by the lower standard receive a reward of Rs. 200.

13. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

* The officers before whom the bonds of surety may be executed are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

14. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowance have been sanctioned:—

(1) Non-Burman scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed as an exception to the rule in article 82, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lowest grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding a month and a half on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to such Sub-Assistant Surgeons with effect from the date of passing their final examinations, they being required to join their appointments in Burma within this period.

(3) Such Sub Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families (as defined in article 25 of the Civil Service Regulations) from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place to which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 109a of the Civil Service Regulations. Free passages will not be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on resignation or on otherwise quitting the service. When granted leave on medical certificate by itself and not in combination with privilege leave, free passages to themselves and their families to their homes will be given.

15. Before a candidate is accepted he, if of age, or his parents and guardians if he be a minor, will be bound by articles of agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical School.

16. In the event of a selected candidate failing to comply with the terms of the bond required to be executed on his behalf by the parent, guardian or friend of the candidate prior to his selection, his diploma is liable to be withheld in addition to the enforcement of the conditions laid down in the bond.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Madras-Burma Medical pupils" to be held on the 15th May 1912.

1. Candidate's name and his house or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
   Age
   Date of birth
6. Examination passed with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette* announcing the candidate's success.
7. Present address in full.
8. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
9. The vernacular language in which the candidate wishes to be examined.
10. Has the candidate forwarded herewith the certificates * required in paragraph 2 of the notice?

* The following papers should be attached to the application:—
(1) A treasury receipt for Rs 6;
(2) A certificate of character;
(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a Commissioned Medical officer;
(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
(5) A school-leaving certificate in the case of those that do not hold Secondary School-Leaving certificates; and
(6) A security bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Munsif, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also show marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Station and date of application. *Signature of candidate.*

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1912.

Notice to candidates regarding Hall Tickets.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts and B.A. Degree Examination *who are to be examined at Madras* may obtain their Hall Tickets at the Senate House on or about the dates specified below:—

Examinations	Dates when Hall Tickets will be issued.
Matriculation Examination	From 20th March 1912.
Intermediate Examination	Do.
B.A. Degree Examination	From 27th March 1912.

Heads of Institutions at Madras who may wish to be furnished with the Hall Tickets of their pupils and students are requested to forward to this office, in the case of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations in Arts on or about Monday the 18th March 1912 and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examination on or about the 25th idem. a list showing the names of candidates in full *arranged in alphabetical order*. In the case of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, the list of names should be also arranged respectively under the different second languages and the different groups taken by the candidates.

Candidates for all the other University Examinations to be held at Madras may obtain their Hall Tickets at the Senate House a week before the dates of commencement of those examinations.

2 Candidates for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations *who are to be examined at centres other than Madras* must obtain their Hall Tickets from the Chief Superintendents of their respective centres.

Senate House, 8th March 1912. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

EXAMINATIONS.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mufussil on or about the 1st July 1912. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows :—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.
II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.
III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.
IV. Vernacular tests for—
(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Educational and Medical officers.
(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
(6) High Proficiency and Honours.
V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars :—
Name and address; designation, if any; language and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.
All other applications should reach the undersigned by 30th April 1912.

5. A fee of Rs. 15 for each examination in the vernaculars of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the dates given above will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 28th February 1912. R. G. A. THOMSON, *Secretary.*

EXAMINATIONS, 1912.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1912.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Abkâri and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 1st July 1912, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th September 1910, Part I, pages 1015 to 1018 :—

(1) Bellary.
(2) Bezwada.
(3) Calicut.
(4) Coimbatore.
(5) Cuddalore.
(6) Madras.
(7) Negapatam.
(8) Nellore.
(9) Trichinopoly.
(10) Tuticorin.
(11) Vellore.
(12) Waltair.

2 Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach *the Office of the Board of Examiners* on or before the 30th April 1912; after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be *legibly written and the circle to which they are attached should be stated.*

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for each test or branch of a test, except Tests D-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fees be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it :—

[Application for admission to the Special Test Examination for Officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, July 1912.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their application. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and *the details of the branches of the Tests B, D and G in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown.* Applications defective in any particulars will be returned, and if they are not resubmitted with the omissions supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 *supra*.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

10. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Date.	Hour	Subject.	Test.
1912.			
Monday, 1st July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 P.M. ..	Salt Manual, Volume I ..	Test B-i—Salt.
Tuesday, 2nd July ..	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Salt Manual, Volume II ..	Test B-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 P.M.	The Chemistry of Salt and Salt-petre	Test B-iii—Salt.
Wednesday, 3rd July.	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code.	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1 P.M. ..	Mensuration	Test D-i—Engineering.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Surveying and Levelling ..	Test D-ii—Engineering.
Thursday, 4th July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Plan Drawing	Test D-iii—Engineering.
	2 to 3 P.M. ..	Estimating	Do.
Friday, 5th July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ..	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Saturday, 6th July ..	10 A.M. to 12 noon ..	Rules under the Customs Act ..	Test G-ii—Customs.
	1 to 5 P.M. and on the following working day, if necessary.	Languages	Test E—Linguistic.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 28th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON, *Secretary.*

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1912.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1912 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per mensem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned :—

		Collegiate department. Rs.
Masters of Arts		20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters	35
	Mistresses	25
Muhammadans		20
Panchamas		20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

5. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

6. Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Native Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1912 and must be made on printed forms, for which application should be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
29th February 1912.

H. S DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting, are also eligible. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Application from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the Treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected and who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the "*Madras Medical College Fees*" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 15th May next. Selected candidates should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 15th June.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application:—

Qualification certificate.
Conduct certificate.
Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
Vaccination certificate.
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee.
Permission from superior officer (if in public service).
Applications defective *in any way* or which have not been received on the 15th May will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. Students will not be granted leave to get married during working days of the session, unless under most exceptional circumstances, when permission must be obtained before arrangements for the marriage are definitely made.

10. *Before* obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Madras Medical College,
27th Feb. 1912.

R. ROBERTSON, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1912.

1. The above prize will be awarded to the best Essay on the following subject:—

The Principle of Art for Art's Sake, with special reference to Literature.

2. Competitors must have been regular students of the Senior B.A. Class of the Presidency College during the whole of the academic year July 1911 to March 1912.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms :—

"I hereby declare that in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to any works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal before the 1st July 1912.

Presidency College, Madras,
28th February 1912.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COIMBATORE.

It is hereby notified that the next session of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore begins in June and that application for admission should be made to the Principal by the end of March 1912.

Madras, 9th March 1912.

G. A. D. STUART,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, KURNOOL.

Managers or Heads of the Institution in which the individual, whose descriptive roll is given below, is employed are requested to address the undersigned with a view to the fulfilment of the bond executed by him while under training in the Government Training School, Kurnool :—

Number	1.
Name	Kukkala Heron.
Name and occupation of father or guardian.	Abraham.
Native town or village	Gudur, Ramalakota taluk.
Age at the time of admission	18.
Year of training	1903.
Grade for which trained	Primary.
School in which last employed	Reported to be employed in no school since he underwent training.
Stipend due from him	Rs. 92-3-1.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary,
Camp Madanapalle, 10th March 1912.

B CHAMPION,
Ag Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, MARCH 1914.

The following also is prescribed as a text-book for the above examination for the Elementary Grade :—

Tamil.

Drama :—Prithivi Raj, by C. R. Namasivaya Mudaliar ; Comaravami Naidu & Sons, Madras : Price, As. 9

Office of the Inspr of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 18th March 1912.

J. H MELVILLE,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Science Graduates (Physics) for the post of Demonstrator in the Laboratory of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, on Rs 50 per mensem. The appointment is temporary for one year from 1st July 1912. The post may eventually be made permanent. Applications will be received up to the 31st March 1912.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
29th February 1912.

O. J COULDREY,
Ag. Principal.

WANTED for the Chemical Department, Presidency College, Madras, a Store-keeper on Rs 30—10. Applications in candidates' own handwriting should reach the Principal not later than 23rd March. Candidates should be qualified according to the Public Service notification and should be prepared to make the maximum contribution to the Government Provident Fund.

Madras, 11th March 1912.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag Principal, Presidency College.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of (i) Botanical Museum and Herbarium-keeper and (ii) Zoological Laboratory and Museum Assistant on Rs 20—2—30 in the Presidency College, Madras.

Applicants, if not already in the service of Government, should be under 25 years of age and should be qualified under the Public Service Notification.

They should also have had experience in the work of Botanical or Zoological Laboratories or Museums. The Herbarium-keeper is also expected to be able to collect plants and to be expert in the usual methods of preserving plants for a herbarium.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

Madras, 14th March 1912. E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade with Urdu for second language, for the post of Acting Second Assistant, Training Section, attached to the Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras. Salary, Rs. 20—2—30. The vacancy is likely to become permanent. None but those who are below 25 years of age need apply. The applications should reach this office on or before the 25th of March 1912.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, 2nd March 1912. A. C. PRANATARTHARA AIYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained and certificated teachers of Lower Secondary or Higher Elementary Grade for the First Assistant's post (salary Rs 12 per month) in the Board Elementary School, Badvel, Cuddapah district.

Nandalur (Head quarters), 15th March 1912 G SOMANNA,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Siddhavattam Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses for the undermentioned posts in the Government Girls' School, Conjeeveram :—

	Rs.
Second Assistant	
Third Assistant	10
	10

None but female candidates whose language is Tamil need apply. Those who hold trained-teachers' certificates or probationary teachers' certificates are preferred. Each application should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates and should contain the following particulars :—

Name; date of birth; caste, general and professional qualifications; Previous employment and salary.

Office of the Asst Inspres. of Schools, Madras Girls' Range, Madras, 15th March 1912 M ENGLER,
Asst. Inspectress of Schools, Madras Girls' Range

APPLICATIONS are invited from Matriculates holding Trained Teachers' Certificates, for two Assistant Teachers' posts in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25 each.

The appointments will be made acting and male teachers cannot expect confirmation.

The undermentioned particulars should be given in the application and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted :—

Name, age, caste, present occupation and salary, period of service and vernacular language.

Vizagapatam, 8th March 1912. M. A. SHREENIVASSA,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations:—

M.R.Ry. Singaraju Venkatasubba Rao Garu, District Munsif of Parvatipur (Vizagapatam), for one month from 9th April 1912. He is permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave.

Promotions.—The following promotions of District Munsif shave been ordered by the High Court:—

With effect from 7th February 1912.

(1) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

(2) M.R.Ry. Parakat Sankunni Menon Avergal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, on probation for two years under Rule VI of the Provincial Civil Service Rules

(3) M.R.Ry. Madura Alagiri Krishna Rao Avargal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
13th March 1912

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

II-1

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Aiyangar Virarāgavāchāri, Assistant Inspector, is granted privilege leave for three months from 9th March 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 14th March 1912.

Transfer.—Mr. Nelson Guy Deane, Assistant Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the Nandyāla Circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 15th March 1912.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Gopālakrishna Aiyar Narayana Rao Avargal, Inspector, is recalled from leave and posted to the Vedaranniyam Circle, *vice* Mr. Thomas Pacheco, Inspector, ordered to retire from 1st April 1912. To join on 1st April 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th March 1912.

Erratum.—The promotion of M.R.Ry. Thiruchirai Cuppuswami Aiyangar Sowiraja Aiyangar notified as sub *pro tem* Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, on page 468 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1912, will take effect from 7th November 1911 instead of from 1st October 1911.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 18th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. S. Panchapakesa Aiyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) Memorandum No. 2442-C of 7th March 1912, is reposted to the Salem division for the charge of Tiruppattur sub-division, head-quarters, Tiruppattur.

Coimbatore, 11th March 1912.

Reposting.—M.R.Ry. Ramabhadra Cheriyar Asoduraī Aiyangar, Supervisor, Second Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's (Public Works Department) Memorandum No. 2544 C. of 8th March 1912, is reposted to the Coimbatore division for the charge of Coimbatore sub-division; head-quarters, Coimbatore.

To join by the 2nd April 1912 or earlier if possible.

Coimbatore, 13th March 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Leave.—The Rev. Ernest Oswald Jervis, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 11th March 1912, or date of departure, under article 482 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, 5th Edition.

(By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.)

Madras, 11th March 1912.

L. E. COX,
Archdeacon of Madras and Bishop's Chaplain.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Madras Record Office, Egmore, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification:—

(By Hans Gunther Rosstein, Manufacturer, of 22, Im Moore, Hanover, Germany)—"Paste Board Furniture."

(By Alphonse Mayr, Doctor of Medicine, residing at Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay and John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 27, Madows Street, Bombay)—"Improvements in hot air engines."

(By Mere Wilmot Fisk, Engineer, of "Melrose", St. Kilda Street, Middle Brighton, near Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Australia, and Adolf Kobiolka of Bannak, Farmer, Via Lanzhhing Place, in the State of Victoria aforesaid)—"An improved process for the manufacture of pneumatic and other tyres, machinery belting, golf balls, diving dresses and other goods made either partially or wholly of rubber."

(By Charles Egerton Forbes Milman Mainwaring, Gentleman, of 7, Old Burlington Street, in the county of London, England)—"Improvements in looms for weaving coir mats and the like."

(By the Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod of Ugine [Savoie], France)—"A method of supplying electric furnaces with triphase currents."

(By Ronald Edward Bury, Assistant Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department of the East Indian Railway, in Howrah in the district of Hooghly)—"Improvements in locking and security devices for railway wagon doors."

(By Joseph Albert Hill, of Ordnance Works, Engineer, Sheffield, England, and Ada Schofield, West Den Place Sheffield, aforesaid widow and Samuel Hadfield, Blake Street, Sheffield, aforesaid, trawell'r, Executors of Henry Sheffield deceased)—"Improvements in and relating to the fire bridges of steam-boiler furnaces and like furnaces."

(By Farbwerks Vorm Meister Lucius and Bruning, Chemical Manufacturers, of Koschst a Main, in the German Empire)—"Manufacture of substituted aromatic aremes."

(By Greta Bouvier of the Fire Tadworth, Surrey, England)—"An improved method of and means for fastening ladies' blouses, bodices and like articles of wearing apparel."

(By Peter Burd Jagger, Engineer of Carlton Stables, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, London, England)—"A method of manufacturing pipes from concrete and means therefor."

Fort St. George, 19th March 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The public are hereby informed that the Kollegal District Forest Office (hitherto temporarily located at Coimbatore) has been shifted to its permanent Head-quarters—Kollegal—and that all communications intended for that office should be addressed to Kollegal Post Office.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Kollegal Forest Branch, Kollegal, 24th February 1912.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.

Notice is hereby given that the Head Works and Workshops Sub-divisions will be transferred from the Godavari Northern to the Godavari Eastern Division from the 1st March 1912 and that all correspondence relating to these sub divisions should be addressed from that date to the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Godavari Northern Division, Dowlaishweram, 24th February 1912.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Executive Engineer.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, on or about the middle of June 1911, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 861 was found in the house-site belonging to one Poyyathappa Koundan of Budori, hamlet of Gidangal village, in S. No. 479 of Uppa Velur village in the Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1912, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of articles	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
1. One gold mohura—3½ varahanidais	21 14 0
2. Four small gold mohurs—3½ varahanidais	27 4 0
3. Thirty-seven tamarind seed gold virahan—36¼ virahanidais ..	219 0 0
4. Ten small gold coins bearing the impression of Rama—4½ virahanidais	29 4 0
5. Forty-seven big shilly seed gold coins—8¼ virahanidais	33 8 0
6. One thousand and eighty small shilly seed gold coins—118¼ virahanidais	477 6 0
7. Small gold piece—1½ virahanidai	5 10 0
8. Gold broken kambi of an ear-ring—¼ virahanidai .. .	1 12 0
9. Gold flat kambi—¾ virahanidai	0 12 0
10. One gold piece—8¾ virahanidais	45 0 0
Total value ..	861 0 0

South Arcot Collector's Office, 12th October 1911.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, notice is hereby given that, on the 17th day of May 1911, a treasure consisting of eight articles * described below and valued at Rs. 31-1-3 was found during the execution of repairs to a tank (Kondal Kanmai) in the Tirukalyanam village of Tiruvadanai Deputy Tahsildar's division, Ramnad district. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Ramnad either personally or by an agent duly authorised by law on the 1st August 1912 at his office at Madura in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

* *Description of the Treasure.*

Serial number.	Description.	Weight in tolas.	Approximate value Rs. A. P.
1.	Image of Amman Swami	17	6 6 0
2.	Do.	20	8 0 0
3.	Image of Swami	13	5 12 0
4.	(Copper) seat (ஆசனம்)	15	5 10 0
5	Broken pieces (73)	9	1 2 0
6.	Dhupakkal	3½½	0 14 9
7	Dheepakkal	3¼	0 14 0
8	Copper tripod	1⅝	0 6 6
		Total ..	31 1 3

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura,
8th March 1912.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 21st September 1911 treasure consisting of 19 gold coins called Pathalis valued at about Rs. 133 was found in a copper kardigai by one Vishnu, son of Kacha Maiya, underneath a stone in the said Kacha Maiya's patta land, S. No. 18-2 of Heror village, known as "Adigala Hidu" in Kasaragod taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 20th May 1912 in view to the matter being inquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
15th December 1911.

W. A. DOIG,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that about the month of March 1910, the treasure mentioned below was found by Peral Ezathil Raman Nair of Patinharathara desam, Kurumbala amsam, Wynad taluk, Malabar district, while digging the site of a ruined house in his janmam land (survey No. 691/2 of Patinharathara desam).

Description of property.	Estimated value Rs. A. P.
(1) Gold Anata	7 8 0
(2) Gold Arabic Coin (Kasu)	3 0 0
(3) Gold ring	1 8 0
(4) Ring set with imitation diamond or cat's eye	1 0 0
Total ..	12 0 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on the 18th May 1912 at 2 P.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office,
Calicut, 16th Dec 1911.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, in or about the month of July 1911, treasure consisting of fifteen full Rupee coins was found in the land belonging to one Para Mochakutti in S. No. 13 of Vangur village in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday the 8th day of July 1912 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
Cuddalore, 5th Feb. 1912.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 27th January 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.				Total Births.			DEATHS. Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Bowels (incl. Diarrhœa).	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,889	4	78	3	..	46	40	91	1	58	12	..	28	43	72	5	..	..	14	13	2	1	37	35·8	28·2
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	10	43	11	..	37	27	64	10	41	3	1	40	28	68	7	4	..	9	18	..	1	27	27·7	29·4
Cuddalore ..	77,711	6	23	24	..	33	22	52	1	19	23	3	31	21	52	..	..	..	4	7	3	..	38	34·3	34·9
Kumbakonam ..	64,028	..	30	1	..	18	13	31	3	53	6	..	38	30	67	10	1	..	7	6	6	..	35	25·2	54·6
Tanjore ..	60,050	2	38	1	..	17	42	36	1	39	2	..	21	24	45	1	..	..	9	8	..	1	25	33·0	39·1
Salem ..	59,194	1	36	3	..	15	25	40	3	49	1	..	25	30	55	20	1	..	7	8	1	..	28	25·2	48·4
Negapatam ..	57,384	3	15	7	..	14	10	24	5	28	20	..	19	34	53	19	..	..	8	8	..	..	20	21·8	46·2
Coddalore ..	56,267	1	26	1	..	7	21	28	4	45	1	..	32	28	60	3	..	..	13	20	..	..	21	25·0	65·6
Conjeveram ..	53,870	..	30	..	..	21	6	36	..	38	..	..	20	18	38	1	..	..	2	3	6	..	27	29·0	37·7
Cocanada ..	52,706	2	36	3	..	23	18	41	..	38	2	..	23	18	41	..	..	..	16	1	1	2	22	31·8	31·8
Vellore ..	49,650	2	26	12	..	26	15	40	..	24	3	..	17	10	27	2	..	2	..	6	2	..	14	42·0	28·4
Mangalore ..	47,612	3	14	6	..	17	11	28	6	15	4	..	12	20	32	..	..	1	1	6	1	1	18	30·5	38·4
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	2	29	..	..	16	12	31	..	21	..	..	6	13	21	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	16	52·1	68·5
Coimbatore ..	47,041	7	36	4	..	26	22	47	4	44	3	..	23	28	51	3	5	14	..	8	1	..	11	34·1	23·1
Palamcottah ..	44,891	2	17	10	..	18	13	30	1	22	5	..	14	17	28	..	..	..	3	13	3	1	8	33·7	32·5
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	..	23	9	..	13	16	29	2	23	7	..	20	17	37	6	..	..	1	4	3	..	23	33·7	43·1
Palghat ..	44,201	1	20	14	..	18	19	33	..	13	8	..	14	11	22	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	18	41·3	26·0
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	4	10	1	..	14	11	25	..	18	..	..	8	16	18	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	6	36·7	22·1
Masulipatam ..	42,051	1	26	4	..	14	17	31	..	16	8	..	13	8	21	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	15	38·4	26·4
Guntur ..	40,250	..	17	11	..	12	16	28	1	16	8	..	17	6	23	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	19	36·5	28·8
Tuticorin ..	40,186	6	13	4	..	15	11	26	12	40	3	..	34	21	55	18	..	..	8	11	..	..	17	33·7	71·4
Chirala ..	37,842	..	34	6	..	18	24	40	..	21	7	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	13	55·1	38·8
Vizianagram ..	37,160	1	28	3	..	17	15	32	..	26	1	..	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	12	44·3	37·8
Nellore ..	35,264	..	10	1	..	7	4	11	1	28	3	..	14	16	30	1	..	..	20	..	..	..	9	17·3	47·0
Adoni ..	31,584	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	21	13	1	24	14	42	..	..	18	6	3	..	..	15	8·3	69·3
Bezwada ..	31,213	1	17	7	..	14	11	25	..	9	1	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	42·1	16·7
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	27	..	..	17	10	27	..	13	..	..	13	9	13	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	6	45·3	31·9
Bellary ..	29,236	1	16	6	..	12	13	25	1	27	18	..	21	25	46	..	2	18	1	3	..	..	23	44·6	82·1
Tellicherry ..	29,119	2	10	7	..	11	8	19	1	7	16	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	8	34·0	32·2
Srivilliputtur ..	29,068	1	15	..	..	12	4	16	..	21	1	..	11	11	22	3	..	..	6	3	1	..	12	23·7	39·5
Cannanore ..	27,885	1	7	16	..	13	11	24	1	6	9	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	13	44·8	29·8
Mayavaram ..	27,120	1	10	..	..	7	4	11	..	28	6	..	15	18	31	12	..	..	5	4	..	..	10	21·1	58·6
Kurnool ..	26,088	..	12	9	..	8	12	20	..	10	5	..	12	3	15	..	..	..	8	2	2	..	5	42·0	20·8
Ootacamund ..	18,529	..	8	1	2	5	6	11	1	3	..	3	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	30·5	19·1
Total ..	1,615,812	71	792	188	2	557	496	1,053	67	628	195	5	512	586	1,108	104	15	50	192	171	31	6	691	34·0	36·7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
15th March 1912.

M. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 3rd February 1912.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Castes. Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Births M	F	Total	DEATHS. Castes. Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M	F	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhœal and Dysenteric Diseases	Respiratory diseases, Incld. Pneu	All other causes	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,883	1	80	9	..	50	50	89	..	61	2	..	34	29	63	..	..	..	6	12	7	1	35	34·0	24·8
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	10	56	8	12	47	39	86	2	90	2	1	43	36	79	2	7	..	18	10	..	..	42	37·2	34·2
Salem ..	71,711	1	27	17	..	18	27	45	2	19	20	2	22	21	43	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	31	30·2	28·9
Kumbakonam ..	66,029	..	23	..	..	13	11	28	4	49	5	..	32	27	59	17	..	..	10	6	3	..	23	18·7	48·0
Tanjore ..	60,050	1	17	1	..	10	9	14	..	18	3	..	15	6	21	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	14	10·5	15·2
Salem ..	59,104	1	47	2	..	23	24	50	2	44	5	..	25	26	51	5	2	..	..	5	3	..	32	41·0	44·0
Negapatam ..	57,394	3	18	7	..	15	13	28	4	27	17	..	25	23	48	4	..	..	14	3	3	..	24	25·4	43·6
Cuddalore ..	50,267	2	32	1	..	18	17	35	..	50	8	..	31	37	68	1	..	..	13	20	..	..	34	32·4	53·0
Jangeevaram ..	53,870	..	34	..	..	16	18	34	..	26	..	..	14	12	26	1	..	..	2	5	4	..	14	32·9	25·2
Jocanada ..	93,704	1	38	1	..	14	26	40	..	29	3	..	14	15	29	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	18	30·3	24·2
Vellore ..	49,350	2	28	12	..	20	22	42	..	31	7	..	20	18	38	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	21	41·1	39·9
Mangalore ..	47,942	11	23	8	..	22	15	37	10	24	4	..	18	20	38	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	21	40·2	39·2
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	..	20	3	..	16	7	23	..	19	..	..	14	6	18	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	13	25·3	20·8
Coimbatore ..	47,041	..	20	2	..	12	10	22	8	42	7	..	27	25	52	8	4	12	..	..	1	..	16	24·4	57·9
Palamcottah ..	44,391	..	34	11	..	24	21	45	1	24	7	1	16	17	33	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	10	24·4	37·9
Tinnevelly ..	44,311	1	41	7	..	22	27	49	..	33	1	..	21	13	34	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	52·8	38·3
Palghat ..	41,201	3	18	2	..	14	9	23	2	28	1	..	17	12	29	1	..	..	..	16	5	..	24	57·0	39·5
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	2	25	7	..	17	17	34	1	33	3	..	16	20	36	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	15	27·1	34·2
Masulipatam ..	42,051	2	23	3	..	14	12	26	..	25	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	12	4	3	1	16	41·8	44·2
Guntur ..	40,250	1	10	7	..	9	9	18	2	8	4	..	4	10	14	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	12	34·7	31·0
Tuticorin ..	40,180	3	19	2	..	13	12	24	3	27	1	..	14	13	26	4	..	..	3	14	..	..	12	25·3	18·1
Ellore ..	37,842	..	34	6	..	22	18	40	..	20	3	..	13	15	28	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	31·1	46·7
Vizianagram ..	37,198	..	35	..	..	17	21	38	1	17	2	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	17	55·1	31·7
Nellore ..	33,264	1	17	3	..	10	11	21	..	13	5	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	53·3	28·0
Adoni ..	31,564	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	18	16	..	21	13	34	..	..	12	9	1	..	..	11	32·9	26·2
Berwada ..	31,213	..	18	1	..	12	8	20	..	19	2	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	18	1·7	56·1
Berhampur ..	31,103	..	21	1	..	11	11	22	..	18	2	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	33·4	28·4
Bellary ..	29,256	1	19	6	..	13	13	26	1	30	20	1	24	28	52	..	2	7	1	1	2	..	11	38·9	29·8
Tellicherry ..	29,116	1	10	4	..	8	7	15	..	7	2	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	41	46·4	32·7
Srivilliputtur ..	29,068	2	18	..	..	8	12	21	1	22	..	..	13	10	23	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	7	26·9	28·7
Cannanore ..	27,883	2	7	19	..	12	16	28	2	4	8	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	5	3	1	2	9	37·7	41·8
Mayavaram ..	27,120	..	20	..	..	13	7	20	3	33	1	..	16	21	37	9	..	..	3	..	3	..	5	52·4	28·0
Karnool ..	26,086	..	7	7	..	9	5	14	..	8	9	..	10	4	14	..	..	1	3	6	2	..	14	38·5	72·1
Ootacamund ..	19 929	4	8	4	8	12	9	21	2	1	3	3	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	7	58·2	24·9
Total ..	1,015,812	55	850	156	20	560	521	1,081	59	880	152	8	595	539	1,134	58	20	37	162	185	64	6	602	34·8	36·9

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
15th March 1912.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 15th March 1913.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (1st July 1911 to 15th Mar. 1912).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	730	564	8	8	3	3	91	80	346	30	3,624	2,979	1,171	1,344	7	3	18	1	205	170	34	29	1	1	10	10	205	203	5,278	4,112	1
2	Bellary	536	277	116	53	4	3	5,836	4,306	6,645	5,698	3,624	1,974	10,371	8,205	2,007	2,130	305	207	2,784	1,941	513	167	7	4	1,108	815	37,019	29,988	65,374	49,301	2
3	Chingleput	8	7	4	4	3	3	2	2	21	5	16	10	1	1	3	1	7	3	18	13	4	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	69	48	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Coimbatore	8	1	45	38	—	—	708	695	718	502	4,857	3,198	4,675	3,611	317	244	3	1	209	142	3,194	1,308	4,181	2,673	1,051	1,535	2,420	1,738	18,508	12,949	5
6	Cuddapah	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	2	301	274	26	18	9	2	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	49	10	6
7	Guntur	1	—	5	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	2	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	37	16	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	20	11	8
9	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
11	Kurnool	172	148	—	—	—	—	10	6	60	42	171	113	343	178	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11
12	Madras City	17	14	3	—	11	7	7	4	14	10	15	3	60	19	25	17	3	3	4	3	3	3	—	—	4	4	3	3	1,230	878	12
13	Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	29	25	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	7	3	—	—	49	36	13
14	Malabar	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	9	—	7	2	11	3	42	41	20	20	260	231	92	70	311	226	386	286	9	4	1,264	1,010	14
15	Nellore	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	10	7	15
16	Pilgrim, The	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	20	14	238	175	39	26	13	13	148	91	823	548	178	70	33	33	194	113	2,339	1,403	16
17	North Arcot	986	647	4	3	48	36	1,813	1,346	1,166	858	1,264	1,429	376	259	30	30	13	6	65	51	31	11	19	9	145	134	7,564	5,936	7,557	6,547	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	3	18
19	Salem	891	456	339	227	1,201	1,112	1,006	1,001	6,702	4,507	1,889	813	333	1,090	736	54	397	325	1,206	978	600	361	146	116	8,225	4,218	1,402	7,005	23,100	17,436	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	3	4	3	3	3	3	7	7	3	3	1	1	25	25	—	—	4	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	20	19	79	149	20
21	South Canara	1	1	1	1	2	2	40	39	1,118	864	589	475	710	589	630	379	150	114	194	104	148	102	153	102	498	199	746	119	5,745	3,967	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	20	14	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	23
24	Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	24
25	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	9	78	69	3	3	106	86	25
26	Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	27
28	Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	117	100	121	104	28
29	Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	29
30	Faridkotial State.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	2,795	2,000	2,713	864	1,469	1,273	9,864	8,702	17,015	14,009	19,911	13,521	19,976	14,544	3,978	3,102	941	679	6,971	6,440	5,013	2,406	5,033	3,546	10,291	8,207	49,059	34,311	180,478	141,197	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 16th March 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 2nd March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 9th March 1912.						Reported during the week ending 16th Feb. 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	...	23	13	24	13	...	...	21	19	21	19	...	...	7	6	7	6
Bellary district	3	3	119	67	122	70	3	3	46	33	51	36	6	6	39	30	45	36
Bellary town	4	1	4	3	8	4	...	...	3	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	1	3	4	3	5	...	1	3	3	3	4	6	1	3	1	9	2
Coimbatore district	1	1	29	29	30	30	...	...	27	19	27	19	1	...	27	20	28	20
Coimbatore town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	6	6	7	7
North Arcot district	3	3	79	47	82	50	4	3	230	76	130	79	2	1	79	58	81	59
Salem district	3	3	24	16	27	19	3	4	16	13	19	17	1	1	16	13	17	14
South West district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore town	...	...	15	11	15	11	...	...	13	11	13	11	...	...	11	10	11	10
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	14	301	220	321	234	10	10	362	183	372	193	19	11	201	150	214	161

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
18th March 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 1st day of April ensuing the date hereof at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 28th day of February 1912.

A. E. LAWSON,
Sheriff.

THE APPRENTICES EXAMINATION, APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices Examination are informed that the written examination will be held in the Anderson Hall on Friday, the 19th April 1912, as follows :—

	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	2 to 5 P.M.
Friday, 19th April	Practice and Procedure (Civil).	Procedure (Criminal)

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions in the printed portion of the examination with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 19th April 1912 :—

(i) The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.
(ii) Do Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 4 P.M. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 A.M. or 2-30 P.M. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

6. The *viva voce* examination will take place in the High Court Library on Saturday the 20th April 1912. Candidates for the *viva voce* examination will take their seats punctually at 10 A.M. in the verandah adjoining the High Court Library and no one will be allowed to leave until he has been through his *viva voce* examination.

High Court, Madras,
7th March 1912.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Ag. Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kistna district will be closed for the annual recess of 1912 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Kistna, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatam and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Ellore.	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Masulipatam (Principal and Additional), Gudivada, Bezwada, Ellore (Principal and Additional) and Tenuku Principal.	From Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Narasapur and Tenuku (Additional).	From Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive.

During the adjournments plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by such Court.

District Court, Kistna, Masulipatam,
24th February 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Godavari district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court of Cocanada and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry	For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 22nd June 1912 (both days inclusive)
(2) The Courts of the District Munsif of Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Peddapur, Principal District Munsif of Amalapur, Additional District Munsif of Amalapur.	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Sunday the 2nd June 1912 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment of Courts no plaint, petitions or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari,
Rajahmundry, 19th February 1912.

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday, the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive, and all the District Munsifs' Courts will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division, during the recess should be made to the High Court.

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
3rd March 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

District and Sessions Court of Vizagapatam and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam — For two months from Monday the 29th April 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Munsifs' Courts of Parvatipur, Vizianagram, Bajam and Chodavaram. — For six weeks from Monday the 29th April 1912 to Saturday the 8th June 1912, both days inclusive.

District Munsifs' Courts of Vizagapatam and Yellamanchili. — For six weeks from Monday the 20th May 1912 to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

Arrangements will however be made :—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment ;
(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeal, etc. ;
(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of notices issued to respondents ; and
(4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence ;

during the adjournment.

A. L. HANNAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Vizagapatam,
27th February 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Kurnool will be adjourned for the mid-summer vacation for two months from Monday the 1st day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Markapur for six weeks from Monday the 22nd day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their leaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail, etc., during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
27th February 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th March to Saturday the 25th May 1912 both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Poonamallee, Tiruvallur and Conjeveram for six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912 both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
2nd March 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, and of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd day of April to Saturday, the 22nd day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandalur and Gooty for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, etc., to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah, 2nd March 1912.

V. SUBRAMANYAM PANTULU, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for 2 months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive; that the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti and Tindivanam will be closed for 6 weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Vriddhachalam, Villupuram, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi for 6 weeks from Saturday the 11th May 1912 to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore, 7th March 1912.

H. MORENLY, *District Judge.*

It is hereby notified that the District Munsif's Court of Kumbakonam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Saturday the 11th May to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive), and not from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912 (both days inclusive) as previously notified in the notice dated 31st January 1912.

District Court, Tanjore, 12th March 1912.

J. T. GILLESPIE, *District Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Official Receiver of Trichinopoly will be closed for the ensuing summer recess from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June both days inclusive.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 12th March 1912.

C. KUMARACHARAVARTHY AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

Notice is hereby given that the Official Receiver's Court, Madura and Ramnad, will be closed for annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th day of April 1912 to Saturday the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

Dated 11th March 1912.

T. S. RAMASAMI AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

Notice is hereby given that the Court and office of the Official Receiver of Tinnevelly will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 29th April to Saturday the 29th June 1912, both days inclusive.

No paper will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 14th March 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matters of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 26th day of February 1912, it is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act, 11th Victoria, Chapter 21, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules :—

Number.	Names of insolvents	Date of discharge.
236 of 1908 ..	T. R. Thiruvengadam Pillai	1912.
109 of 1909 ..	Nagalapuram Ratnakrishna Nayudu	26th February Do

Official Assignee's Office, Madras, 13th March 1912.

J. R. B. BRANSON, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1912 (S.C. No. 1954 of 1911) PALGHAT SUB-COURT ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ALATUR.

Tholanur Poothamanoil Ezhuvan Theethan's son, Rakku .. .. *Petitioner.*
Moorkath Sankaran *alias* Nagappan Nair and seven others .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on the 5th April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
11th March 1912.

R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, AMBASAMUDRAM.

Ramaswami Thevar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karumani Thevar and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Ramaswami Thevar, son of Sivanee Pandia Thevar of Thenko Kalidakurichi, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application stands posted to 10th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that day before this Court either in person or by pleader.

Dated this 12th day of March 1912.

N. SUNDARA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, AMALAPUR.

Shaik Abdulla Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muzaver Mohammed Hussain Sahib and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Shaik Abdulla Sahib, residing in Vadlapalli in Ramachandrapur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 27th day of February 1912, and that his creditors should prove their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3, to this Court on or before the 15th day of April 1912.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Amalapur,
14th March 1912.

P. SUBBIAH MUDALIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 ON THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, CHINGLEPUT) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHINGLEPUT.

C. Ahmed Hussain Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Abdulla Sahib and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, C. Ahmed Hussain, son of Salamian Sahib, Muhammedan, aged about 40, a resident of Walliabad, Conjeeveram taluk, was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 12th March 1912 and the creditors are required to prove their debts within 4th April 1912 with documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their claims by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
12th March 1912.

M. A. RANGA CHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 51 of 1911 (No. 8 of 1911 IN THE DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF CUDDAPAH) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CUDDAPAH.

Syed Gulloomoyya, Police pensioner, residing in Kotagaddaveedhi, Cuddapah town .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kancherla Subbaraya Chetti and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Syed Gulloomoyya was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 17th day of February 1912.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 9th day of April 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah,
9th March 1912.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Receiver.

No. 53 of 1911 (No. 19 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah

Kottai Balasubbayya, residing in Sunkesula, hamlet of Khajespett, Cuddapah taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Donthoo Lakshmakkah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Kottai Balasubbayya was adjudicated an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 7th day of February 1912

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 9th day of April 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 9th March 1912 — M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 59 of 1911 (No. 23 of 1911 in the District Court of Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah

Uravakonda Krishna Rao, residing in Tadpatri, Anantapur district .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Jonnagadla Upendrayya and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2), section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed Uravakonda Krishna Rao has applied to the District Court of Cuddapah for being declared an insolvent and that his petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing to the 9th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 12th March 1912. — M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Mashala Chinna Konda Reddy of Lakshampally, taluk Tadpatri .. *Petitioner.*
Motapally Rashagappa and five others .. .. *Respondents*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 9th day of April 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 11th March 1912. — K. SAMBASIVA RAU, *District Munsif.*

No. 11 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Amara Mallikharjunudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gollapudi Venkatakrishnamma and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 12th day of March 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 11th April 1912. The creditors should prove their claim on or before that date

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 12th March 1912. — T. VARADARAJULU, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Mysore Sami Row, son of Subba Row, residing at Rajapuram, Karur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kadir Syan Rowthen and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 30th March 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Karur, 11th March 1912. — A. V. RATHNAVELU PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Rajanala Subbiah .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jaka Venkataramireddi, etc. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Rajanala Subbiah, Bulija and resident of Kavali Kavali taluk, Nellore district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted for hearing to the 28th day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kavali, 13th March 1912. — P. RAMA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura.

M. Kuppusami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Walker & Co. and five others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner, son of Muthukumara Pillai, residing at North Perumal Street, Madura, has applied to his Court under sections 5 and 11 of Act III of 1907, for being declared insolvent, and that the application stands posted to 17th April 1912 for hearing Any creditor willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura, 13th March 1912. — V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR, *Subordinate Judge*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura.

R. Subramania Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ganesa Aiyer and twenty others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner, son of Ramalingam Pillai, residing at Sammandamoorthi Street, Madura, has applied to this Court under sections 5 and 11 of Act II of 1907, for being declared insolvent, and that the application stands posted to 17th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor willing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura,
13th March 1912.

V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 (No. 11 of 1911 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Kandasami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. S. Rm. Chockalingam Chetty and an other .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of the Insolvency Act, that Kandasami Pillai, son of Thandavamoorthi Pillai, residing at Nuckur New Street, Madura, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 24th February 1912 by this Court and the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

T. S. RAMASAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Dated 11th March 1912.

No. 7 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

In the matter of Potla Yellamanda, son of Kotiah, residing at Ongole.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 29th February 1912, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole,
13th March 1912.

C. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Paramakudi.

In the matter of M. Muniandi Chettiar.

Muniandy Chetty .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetty and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that M. Muniandy Chettiar, son of Mappilai Chetty, residing at Pamban, Ramnad district, applies for an order of adjudication as an insolvent and that his petition comes on for hearing on 12th April 1912; persons desiring to object to the above order being passed may take necessary steps on or before that date.

District Munsif's Court, Paramakudi,
9th March 1912.

V. R. KUPPUSAMY AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

N. K. Chinnakaruppanan Servai, son of N. Karuppanan Servai at Puthoor, hamlet of Gojjanoor village, Bodinayakanoor zamin, Periyakulam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Ramasami Tevan, son of Sanjeevi Tevan at Gujjanoor aforesaid and seventeen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 19 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to the 12th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam,
12th March 1912.

T. KRISHNASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, South Canara.

B. Vasudeva Bhandary, son of Manjunatha Bhandary, residing at Bantwal kasba, Bantwal Magane, Mangalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ullal Narain Kini and sixteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has applied to this Court that he may be adjudged an insolvent under section 18 of Act III of 1907 and that 18th day of April 1912 is fixed for its hearing.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 12th day of March 1912.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif of Puttur, South Canara.

Kalla Gaddo Pandi Shetti, grand nephew of Saukara Shetti, residing in Vittla kasba village, Uppinangadi taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 18th April 1912 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Munsif's Court, Puttur,
11th March 1912.

K. APPAJI RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanuku.

Adapa Sattiya, son of Venkataswami of Rajamandri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Receiver, Nidadavole estate, G. Narayanaswami Naidu Garu and others. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Adapa Sattayya, son of Venkataswami, residing in Rajamandri, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 1st May 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanuku,
13th March 1912. G. G. SOMAYAJULU,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Tanuku.

Sanaboyina Vemulugadu *alias* Tatigadu, son of Narasimulugadu of Payidipuru, Tanuku taluk, Kistna district .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamani Chinn Sitayya and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sanaboyina Vemulugadu *alias* Tatigadu, son of Navisimulugadu, residing in Payidipuru, Tanuku taluk, Kistna district, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 4th May 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanuku,
14th March 1912. G. G. SOMAYAJULU,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1911, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the (District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of A. M. Moidin Ibrahim Sahib.

A. M. Moidin Ibrahim Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. T. K. P. L. and twenty-three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that A. M. Moidin Ibrahim Sahib, son of Arasmian Sahib, residing at Srivaikuntam kasba, Srivaikuntam taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 6th day of March 1912; and the creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
9th March 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1912 (No. 6 of 1911, District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Iyyasami Chetti.

Iyyasami Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dharmaraja Aiyar and nine others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Ayyasami Chetti, son of Sami Chetti, residing at Rathinapuram Street, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 13th day of March 1912; and the creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Office of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly,
13th March 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912, Tuticorin Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of A. Nagalingam Chettiar.

A. Nagalingam Chettiar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellaya Naicker and sixteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that A. Nagalingam Chettiar, son of Annamalai Chettiar, residing at Kalugumalai, Koilpatti taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
9th March 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912, Tinnevelly Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of K. N. Sankaralingam Mudaliar.

K. N. Sankaralingam Mudaliar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sankaranarayana Pillai and Sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that K. N. Sankaralingam Madaliar, son of Nellainayagam Madaliar, residing at Oppanaricinayakar Koil Street, Tenkasi kasba, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
8th March 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

P. M. Arumugam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Annapoorni Ammal and five others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Arumugam Pillai, son of Muthusami Pillai, residing at Palamcotta, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 11th day of April 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated this 12th day of March 1912.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirukkoyilur.

O. P. Krishnasami Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kuppusami Aiyar and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under section 18, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that O. P. Krishnasami Aiyar, son of Pichu Aiyar of Ozhukkai, now at cuzba Tirukkoyilur, is adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 11th March 1912 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the Official Receiver at South Arcot.

District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur,
11th March 1912.

P. M. ANANTHANARAYANA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvalur.

Govindaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Manikkam Pillai, (2) Venkatajalam Chettiar, (3) Veerappa Chettiar, (4) Singaravelu Odayar, (5) Pey Pah. Vay Sea. Tha. Chidambaram Chettiar, (6) Vea. Rah. Mah. S. Ramanathan Chettiar, (7) Soo Pah. Lah. Alagappa Chettiar, (8) Koo Vah. Ramanathan Chettiar, (9) Soo. Pay. Ree. Subrahmonian Chettiar and (10) Lakshminarayanan Chettiar .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Govindaswami Pillai, son of Ramaswami Pillai, residing in Ayyanar Koil Theru, Tiruvalur, Negapatam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 24th February 1912, and that the papers are remitted to the Official Receiver, Tanjore district, Tanjore, for disposal according to law.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur,
11th March 1912.

C. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 13 of 1911 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Arumuhala Asari, son of Kathan Asari, residing in Koshikara street, Bimasuyakampolam, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sellamuthu Kangani and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by me on 12th March 1912 and the further examination of the insolvent will take place on 4th April 1912. All his creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Official Receiver of Trichinopoly an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly,
13th March 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHY AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Ekambaram Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, residing at Chinna Andankoil, hamlet of Andankoil, Karur taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner*
Muthuveera Naick and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 4th April 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly,
12th March 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHY AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that C. Mohidin Khan Sahib, son of Khadir Khan Sahib, residing at Duropadai Amman Covil Lane, Puthur, Trichinopoly taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 15th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
15th March 1912.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 7 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that F. E. V. Rodrigues, son of P. Rodrigues, residing at Royal Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 15th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
15th March 1912.

C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, VIZAGAPATAM.

Bandaru China Venkateswami, Bandaru China Appalaswamy and Dangeti Gurumurti .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kandukuri Kumarazu and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause II of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that the application is posted to 27th April 1912 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on the day of hearing either in person or by pleader.

District Munsif's Court, Vizagapatam,
14th March 1912.

T. SAMARAO,
District Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TINNEVELLY.

ORIGINAL PETITION No. 108 OF 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Petri Sugar Refining Company, Limited, at Tuticorin.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the District Court of Tinnevelly was on the 12th day of February 1912 presented to the District Judge of Tinnevelly by A. R. Somasundaram Chettiar through Agent Mayandi Chettiar, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard on the 20th day of March 1912; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his pleader for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by Mr. A. S. Jagannatha Row, pleader for the petitioner, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 24th day of February 1912

F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH MARCH 1912.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	55,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 26,30,805 7 7			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 49,56,701 4 4	79,37,500	11	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,48,53,343	10	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .	47,068	7	4
Sundries	79,30,687	7	3
Total ..	8,70,58,502	9	3

ASSETS.	Rs	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,85,492	13	0
Other authorized Investments ..	91,270	12	8
Loans on Government and other authorized securities	3,33,27,018	1	10
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	1,56,89,669	15	1
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,25,39,100	4	11
Balances with other Banks	20,56,887	14	8
Bullion	34,264	8	4
Dead Stock	5,87,435	14	0
Stamps	17,490	13	3
Sundries	16,19,821	6	7
	7,07,47,140	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	1,63,37,462	7	0
Total ..	8,70,84,602	9	3

* Includes 1,04,574½ sovereigns at Rs. 15,38,517 8 0.

(By order of the Directors.)

H. R. HOLMES,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand.—47·26.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 18th March 1912.

II-9

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

ABANDONED BOATS.

The Boats indicated in the statement annexed are now lying abandoned in the Buckingham Canal. The owners are desired to remove them, paying up all dues to Government, within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice; in default, the boats will be sold by public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act No. II of 1890 :—

Statement of Boats abandoned in North Buckingham Canal south sub-division.

Serial number.	Boat number	Owner's name and residence	When abandoned and when removed to berm.	Number and date of notice issued to owners.	Whether accepted and replied or refused.	Dues to Government.
						Rs. A. P.
1	177-C T. 22	Veeraraghavan, Chanampakcolam, Panneri taluk, lying at 46-5 mile north canal	Berm rent is due from May 1911.	2772-S of 16th November 1911.	Refused ..	12 0 0
2	132 C T 21	Sadayan Lakshan, Chanampakcolam, Panneri taluk, lying at 45-5 mile north canal.	Do.	2771-S. of 16th November 1911.	Do. ..	11 10 0

R. A. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts outstanding in the accounts of this division will be credited to Government, if not claimed within three months from the date of this publication :—

Serial number.	Name.	Designation.	Particulars of claim.	Amount	Month from which outstanding	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	1911.	
1	K. Sathgada ..	Survey lascar ..	Travelling allowance for November 1910	0 8 0	January	
2	Chidambaram ..	Do. ..	Travelling allowance for December 1910	6 13 0	February	
3	A Chiragivala ..	Do ..	Travelling allowance for March 1911.	1 11 0	July	
4	T Pydayya ..	Do.	Do. do	2 14 0	Do	
5	Venkataswamy ..	Do	Do. do.	2 8 0	Do.	
6	N Garamurty ..	Do. ..	Travelling allowance for January 1911.	2 14 0	Do.	
7	V. China Venkanna.	Do ..	Travelling allowance for June 1911.	2 10 0	Do.	
8	A Venkanna ..	Do ..	Do. do	2 10 0	Do.	
9	K Venkataratnam .	Do ..	Travelling allowance for October 1911	2 12 0	November	
10	G. Viraswamy .	Do. ..	Do. do	0 8 0	Do.	
11	M. Somiah	Do. ..	Travelling allowance for November 1911.	0 2 0	Do.	

Dowlaishwaram, 11th March 1912.

S. BHASKARA AIYAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, etc., on the 16th March 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at the office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1912.	
S.S. "Knight of the Thistle"	6286	G. H. Baker ..	Marseilles *viâ* Suez Canal.	17th Mar. ..	Messrs Balli Brothers, Agency.
S.S. "Afghanistan"	2848	J. Hudson ..	Calcutta	16th ,, ..	Messrs Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Clio"	2825	C. Shapland ..	Do	16th ,, ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Alpine"					
S.S. "Norfolk" ..	2506	D Buckley ..	Do.	Unknown ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.
S.S. "Gloucline" ..	2629	J. T. Norris ..	Unknown	20th Mar. ..	Messrs Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Chebar leigh"	4567	T. W. Brooks ..	Marseilles *viâ* Pondicherry and Suez Canal.	17th ,, ..	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Wartaria"	3127	P. Schmidt ..	Calcutta	16th ,, ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Umkleti" .	1898	A. J. Ort	Do.	17th ,, ..	Messrs. Parry & Co.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 10th to the 16th March 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1912.						1912
10th Mar.	S.S. "Egra"	2784	B.	H. G. Muir	Nagapatam *via* Cuddalore	8th Mar
10th "	S.S. "Tranjpal"	2110	"	J. R. Wedgwood	Newcastle *via* Colombo	29th Jan.
10th "	S.S. "Cumberwell"	4580	"	A. S. Brewis	Colombo	8th Mar.
11th "	S.S. "Tosca"	3428	"	F. C. M. Dohmann	Singapore *via* Karikal	4th "
12th "	S.S. "Dunera"	2403	"	L. Y. Archdeacon	Rangoon	12th "
12th "	S.S. "Glen Alpine"	2295	"	G. Shapland	Liverpool *via* Colombo	6th Feb.
12th "	S.S. "Bahadur"	2936	"	T. M. Peet	Bombay *via* Cuddalore	26th "
13th "	S.S. "Lahoore"	2124	"	E. D. Pratt	Calcutta *via* Masulipatam	2nd "
13th "	S.S. "Glanton"	2629	"	J. F. Norris	Calcutta	8th "
13th "	S.S. "Chebuleigh"	2587	"	T. W. Brooks	Cardiff *via* Port Said	26th Jan.
14th "	S.S. "Warkona"	3177	G.	F. Schmidt	Hamburg *via* Colombo	4th Mar.
14th "	S.S. "Nadir"	2041	B.	O. J. Ellis	Calcutta *via* Cocanada	3rd "
14th "	S.S. "Afghanistan"	2849	"	J. Hudson	London *via* Colombo	10th Feb.
14th "	S.S. "Knight of the Thistle"	4286	"	G. S. Baker	Nagapatam *via* Cuddalore	2nd Mar.
15th "	S.S. "Norfolk"	3405	"	D. Buckley	Calcutta	11th "
16th "	S.S. "Umbleti"	1206	"	A. J. Cat	Natal *via* Colombo	27th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1912					
12th Mar.	S.S. "Volute"	2699	G.	R. C. Wilton	Aros Bay
12th "	S.S. "Friedrich"	3645	G	Sandstedt	Calcutta.
12th "	S.S. "Bahadur"	2936	B	T. M. Peet	Calcutta *via* Cocanada
12th "	S.S. "Tosca"	3428	"	F. G. M. Dickinson	Singapore *via* Pattawettinham, Penang, Cuddalore, Karikal and Negapatam
13th "	S.S. "Nordfarne"	2297	D	W. Olsen	Calcutta
13th "	S.S. "Calpoor"	2124	B	E. D. Pratt	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
13th "	S.S. "Dunera"	2403	"	L. Y. Archdeacon	Nagapatam.
14th "	S.S. "Tranjpal"	2110	"	J. R. Wedgwood	Marseilles *via* Suez Canal.
14th "	S.S. "Cumberwell"	2589	"	A. S. Brewis	Calcutta.
14th "	S.S. "Egra"	2845	"	H. G. Muir	Rangoon.
14th "	S.S. "Nadir"	2041	"	O. J. Ellis	Bombay *via* Coast.

Port Office, Madras
16th Mar. 1912

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment of Infantry, dated this 12th day of March 1912.

Number, rank and name, 8224, Private William Cyril Harrison; age, 23 years 8 months; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown; trade, shoehand; date of enlistment, 17th September 1907; place of enlistment, Leicester; parish and county in which born, St Margarets, Leicester; date of desertion or absence, Tattoo, 6th March 1912; place of desertion or absence, Fort St. George, Madras; marks, mole on back of neck, several dots on back left forearm under five years' service.

L. C SHERER, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Leicestershire Regiment.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 12.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 2, Act XVI of 1863, and sections 13 and 15 of the Abkári Act I of 1886, in that regard in supersession of those contained in Notifications Nos. 7 and 18, dated 7th February

1910 and 10th October 1910, published on pages 291-292 and 1506-1507 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, and 18th October 1910, Part II. respectively. They will come into force from and after 1st August 1912.

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of light caoutchoucine and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source, or wood-naphtha, or other special denaturants, approved of by the Board of Revenue

2. Denatured spirits are liable to a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*: the duty being calculated on the declared resale price of each consignment at the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the *ad valorem* duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency, provided (1) that the light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory, (2) that they must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the distillery officer, (3) that they must be used in the proportion of ½ a gallon of light caoutchoucine and ½ a gallon of pyridine bases to 95 gallons of the spirit, and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 50 per cent. overproof. Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 50 per cent. overproof shall be mixed with nine parts of spirit and that the use of wood-naphtha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted. The Board's previous sanction should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. By "light caoutchoucine" is meant caoutchoucine (such as is at present used as a denaturant), which has been further redistilled so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 200° Centigrade are obtained. The specific gravity of the product should be between ·830 and ·830 at 60° F., and about 85 per cent. should distil at or below 200° C., in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test (*vide* clause vi of the specification for pyridine bases appended).

5. Spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be submitted to the Board's Laboratory and there certified to be fully denatured before it can be removed from the Custom-house. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured must either be denatured afresh or must pay duty at the full tariff rate. Spirit treated with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

6. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his licenses. No such licenses will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

7. The holders of M.S.—1 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M.S.—2) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permission (M.S.—3) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collectors concerned through the Collector of the district to which the applicant wishes to transport the spirit. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—1-a licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the seller in each case. Books of permits (M.S.—9) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 licenses in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

8. Varnish-makers and others requiring spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—1-a) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle, to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-house on presentation of a permit (M.S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licensees may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of such spirit in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 licenses up to a maximum of 120 gallons from a depot.

9. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—1-a licenses will, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—8) authorising them to obtain spirit denatured with light caoutchoucine and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 20 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 licenses, and in quantities not exceeding 120 gallons from a depot.

10. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Chemists and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that (unless the Board has given a special authority to import) the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—4) with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a maximum of one reputed quart at a time, on the use of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be retained by the seller in his stock book until the latter is inspected by an Abkári officer.

11. A special license in form M S —1-c will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light coaltcharcine and pyridine bases and its distribution to such stations on their respective lines, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensees enter into bond with the Collector undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified in the license and no other The licensees may obtain their supplies of the spirit from the custom-house or distillery on production of a written permission (M S.—2) to be obtained from the Collector of the district in which the custom house or distillery is situated on application in form M.S.—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit up to a maximum of 240 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. Books of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which the license is held The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M.S.—1-c premises The transport of spirit should be covered by a permit (M S.—9) to be granted by the licensees in each case.

12 A special license in form M.S.—1-d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits, for the wholesale vend of such spirits manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M S —1 and M.S.—1-a licenses and not exceeding 220 gallons at one time to holders of M S.—1-c licenses on production of a requisition in form M.S.—8. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be covered by a permit in form M.S.—9 to be granted by the depot-keeper in each case.

13 The Customs or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M S.—5 of each issue of denatured spirit that he makes to the Inspector of the Circle to which the spirit is consigned. This advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue No issue of more than 120 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted. This limit will in the case of holders of M S —1-c licenses be extended to 220 gallons.

14. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 24 of Act I of 1886. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Act.

15. Where insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 6 *supra*, the importer will bear the expense.

16 The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 60° over-proof.

APPENDIX

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUITABILITY OF SAMPLES OF PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I. *Colour.*—The colour must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of decinormal iodine solution dissolved in one litre of distilled water.

II. *Miscibility with water.*—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should *give a clear* mixture with 40 c.c. of water; or else a mixture only so slightly opalescent that, *after* standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. *Amount of water present.*—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 20 c.c. of caustic soda solution (density 1·4), at least 18·5 c.c. of the bases should separate, *after* having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand

IV. *Titration.*—Dissolve 1 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 10 c.c. of distilled water Titrate with normal sulphuric acid until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on congo-red paper (the blue colour should at once disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction (To prepare the congo-red paper, dissolve one grain of congo-red in one litre of distilled water Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. *Cadmium chloride reaction.*—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine-bases in 100 c.c. of distilled water with 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry fused cadmium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. *Boiling-point.*—Distil 100 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 90 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—100 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos card which has a circular hole of 30 m.m. diameter cut in it. To the flask is attached a fractionating column (consisting of a tube 18 m.m. wide and 170 m.m. long, provided with one bulb) of which the side tube (issuing 1 c.m. above the bulb) joins a Liebig's condenser of which the cooled part is at least 400 m.m. long *. A shouldard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bulb of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass-cylinder At least 90 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C at a barometric pressure of 760 m.m.

If the barometer varies from 760 m.m., a correction of t° C. for each 30 m.m. of variation should be applied (*e.g.*, under 770 m.m. of pressure 90 c.c. of distillate should come over at or under 140·3° C., whilst under 750 m.m. the same amount of distillate should come over at 139·7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C, H, N) boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridine with closely allied compounds boiling at various temperatures. They are cheaper and more effective denaturants than the pure pyridine

* The above pattern is that specified in the German Government's Regulations and has been suggested for adoption as being a simple form obtainable in every chemical laboratory. The more modern double-surface condensers may, of course, be substituted where available

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 27th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

H-6

No. 12.—Under the proviso to Government Notification No. 99, dated 26th February 1912, published on page 285 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1912, Part I, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby declares that the provisions of the Abkari Act shall not apply to the following articles containing cocaine and allied drugs.—

(*a*) Tooth-ache drops;

(*b*) Eye lotions containing cocaine;

(*c*) Compound tablets or lozenges; cocaine, chlorate of potash and borax; krameria and cocaine; menthol, cocaine and redgum; benzoin and cocaine; or

(*d*) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than one-sixteenth grain of cocaine, novocain, eucaine, beta eucaine, beta eucaine lactate or holocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 13.—I. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause XI of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under section 24 of the said Act the following rules for the issue of licenses for the sale of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants:—

(i) The sale of the abovementioned drugs without a license is illegal under section 15 and punishable under section 55 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886.

(ii) Licenses for their sale may be issued by Collectors free of fee to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drugs as medical practitioners or as chemists and druggists.

(iii) The sale of the abovementioned drugs, except to a licensed vendor or possessor, will be allowed only on the prescription of an authorized medical practitioner.

II. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clauses VI and VIII of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 the following as the maximum quantities of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca), and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above except those that may be declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as intoxicants in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required:—

One-tenth of a grain ordinarily, and, in cases where possession is authorized by an authorized medical practitioner's prescription, such quantity as may be allowed by such prescription.

Medical and other practitioners who wish to possess the abovementioned drugs for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be required to take out a license, and will be permitted to possess half an ounce and, in special cases, such larger quantity as may be fixed by the Commissioner. The license will be issued by Collectors free of fee.

III. Notifications No. 3, dated 22nd March 1907, No. 2, dated 25th January 1908, and No. 8, dated 11th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

NOTE.—The term "authorized medical practitioner" means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all Universities in Europe and America, all medical practitioners (including dentists) eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain, and all holders of Military Assistant Surgeons', Civil Apothecaries' or Sub-Assistant Surgeons' diplomas who are in Government, Local Fund or Municipal service or who have been declared to be authorized by orders, (1) of the Board of Revenue in Madras Town and (2) of the Collector in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the mofussil.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 14.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886, eight drams as the quantity of country spirits in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required in the Palkonda Agency. This notification will come into force from the date on which the provisions of section 68 of the Abkari Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 9th March 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1912 a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1912 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1912.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 34 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-Tax,
Madras, 22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

FORM E.

INCOME-TAX.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

Name of company.	Place of business.	Sources of income.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources mentioning the period during which the income from such source has been derived.	Remarks.

I ( )—*here enter designation of office*—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

Dated 1912.

(*Signature*)

(*Designation*)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1901 (Madras), sections 83 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 37 (*i*) and (*ii*) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII, of 1889 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items :—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade

(5) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company;

(6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bonâ fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bonâ fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the account is not unnecessarily debited and not debited more than once

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purposes of the trade or profession.

(8) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(9) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(3) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites, but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 *supra* may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and upwards per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the forms subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1912, to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

2 Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector and Comr. of Income-Tax, Madras, 22nd February 1912

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

RETURN K.

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the premises or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in such income.	Names of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income. Rs. A. P.	Period. The year or the portion of the year during which the income has accrued.	Total deductions Rs. A. P.	Amount of net profits. Rs. A. P.	Remarks.

Subscription.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that none but items declared below to be admissible as

deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

STATION (*Signature*)

Dated 1912. (*Designation*)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FOUR RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in each income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 146 and 149 of Act III of 1884 (Madras), sections 53 and 74 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1886 (India), (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 480, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895).

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurances case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in any year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphs, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) In case of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 3 per cent of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses, or their sites. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(c) In cases of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.

(1) When buildings are occupied by thier owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be

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EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.
(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (3) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs 10,000 and below per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (3) of Act II of 1886, to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before the 30th April 1912, to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable

Office of the Collector of Income-tax,
Madras, 13th March 1912

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Collector of Income-Tax

RETURN X

Income-Tax.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business	Sources of income.			Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived.		Total deductions.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
	In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886			Amount of gross income	Period. The year or the portions of the year during which the income has accrued.			
		Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in such income.	Names of shares					
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription.

I, da declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax.

STATION (*Signature*)

Dated 1912. (*Designation*).

N B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ORGANISATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(*Notification No.* 216, *dated* 17*th April* 1895, *published on page* 189, *Part I of* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated* 30*th April* 1895.)

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III, IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of sharers. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income, including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the

maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or *cess* to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 148, and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1880 (India). (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 189, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895.)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurances case by a receipt for such deduction or payment

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) *In the case of trades or professions.*

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements and work used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended on salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade Where a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has not been written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actual employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—Where the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—

Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.

Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) *In cases of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites. (Notification No. 89 dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895)

(c) In cases of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1916.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a six of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationary.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts,
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off
(8) Any setoff out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous year
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. Notification No. 89, dated 26th February 1896, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1896
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOTSAM STATEMENT I (1912).

Date.	Description of article found and number.	Dimensions.	Where found	Condition of article when found	Expenses incurred in recovering.	Remarks.
1913 6th February	One cotton tree	Sixty feet length, average circumference 6 feet.	Washed ashore near Yanadipudi Lighthouse	Good and intact.	. . .	

It is hereby notified that the above cotton tree was sold in public auction on the 6th February 1912 for Rs 4 and the amount was remitted to the Treasury to the credit of Minor Ports Fund in accordance with the provisions of Act VII of 1860

Persons who have a claim to the above will appear before the undersigned within six months from the date of this notification with the necessary proofs as to their title.

J. H. WHITE.
Port Officer.

Cocanada, 19th March 1912.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 9-30 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday the 27th March 1912 by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, Storable.—Consists of article which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, Perishable.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum

3. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

4 Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend

5 Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender

6 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of three days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

18 No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorised by him in writing to do so

19 Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles		Probable quantity required.	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
Dust, storable (Bulk supplies. Quantity noted below represents six months' supply)				
Rice, first sort	lb.	160,000	125	
Dust, perishable. (Quantities shown in this group represent twelve months' supply)				
Ragi, best quality, fresh	lb	1,500	10	
Ice	lb	500	6	

Madras, 13th March 1912.

P. HEFFERNAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CATTLE FOOD.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 30th March by the Principal at his office for the supply of the following articles of cattle food for the period from the 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913

2 Tenders should specify in words the price per ton for the articles delivered at the Coimbatore Railway Station or in the town inclusive of all weighing and stitching charges

3. Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

4. Samples of articles must accompany the tender and no tender will be taken notice of unless so accompanied They must be clearly marked and labelled

5. Tenders may be for one or both the articles

6 The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the tender. This security will be returned at the termination of the contract

7. The articles are to be supplied in monthly instalments of 2 tons each.

8. The Principal reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

9. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulation of the bond.

Articles.	Tons.
Cotton seed	24
Groundnut cake	24

Agricultural College and Research Institute,
Coimbatore, 8th March 1912.

R. C. WOOD,
Principal.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SUNDRY ENGINEERING STORES.

Tenders for the supply of sundry engineering stores to the Public Works Workshops and Stores for six months from April 1st to September 30th will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday March 27th Forms and conditions of tender and samples can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday March 20th.

Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tender will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following during 1912–13 :—

Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boilers of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

2 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3 The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of Rs. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Casuarina Roots."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores during 1912 13.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 25 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3 The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per cooly per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts per cart per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts per cart per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts. per truck per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.
Loading and unloading other articles per ton:

Note.—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are despatched.

6. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for demurrage caused by delay.

7. The contractor should accept the distances laid down in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1887 between the Medical Stores and other places in Madras as being the same as those between the Public Works Workshops and Stores and the said places with the following exceptions. The distances from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Beach shall be taken as 2 miles, from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to Salt Cotaure Railway Station as 2½ miles and from the Public Works Workshops and Stores to the South Indian Railway, Egmore Station, as 3¼ miles.

8. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of carts and coolies."

9. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

10. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday, March 27, for the supply of the following oils during 1912-13 :—

(1) Cocoanut oil per gallon.
(2) Turpentine per gallon.
(3) Linseed oil, double boiled per gallon.
(4) Linseed oil, pale boiled, per gallon.
(5) Linseed oil, raw, per gallon.
(6) Wood oil, double boiled, per gallon.
(7) White cotton waste, per cwt.
(8) Lamp cotton, per cwt.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils".

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday 27th March 1912 for the supply of the following during 1912-13 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of packing cases, crates, etc."

5. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ½ c. ft.
Packing cases ½ to ¾ c. ft.
Packing cases ¾ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c. ft.
Straw packing per c. ft.
Purchasing deadwood cases from Stores per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores,
Madras, 11th March 1912.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent, P.W. Workshops and Stores.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the appended list will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tender should be superscribed "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. In cases where this is not practicable, an undertaking should be given in the tender that the articles of clothing tendered for will conform in all respects to the patterns in use in the public offices concerned. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public offices in the Presidency town, according to measurements to be taken at the offices by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1912.

List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1912–1913.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors—

		Probable quantities required
1.	Coats (cotton)	No. 30
2.	Coats woollen with lining)	" 10
3.	Trousers (cotton)	Pairs 30
4.	Do. (woollen with lining)	" 10
5.	Cotton puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No. 30
6.	Brass buttons (with device)	" 250
7.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
8.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	" 20
9.	Do (woollen)	" 10
10.	Riding trousers (cotton)	" 20
11.	Do (woollen)	" 10
12.	Stockings	" 30
13.	Silk puggree (with gold lace at one end)	No. 30
14.	Topee (solar pith)	" 5

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators—

1.	Coats (cotton)	No. 30
2.	Do. (woollen)	" 10
3.	Trousers (cotton)	Pairs 30
4.	Do. (woollen	" 10
5.	Cotton puggree	No. 30
6.	Brass buttons (with device)	" 250
7.	Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
8.	Knickerbockers (cotton)	" 20
9.	Do. (woollen)	" 10
10.	Riding trousers (cotton)	" 20
11.	Do. (woollen)	" 10
12.	Stockings	" 30
13.	Topee (solar pith)	" 5
14.	Cycle shoes	" 20

Specification of the above clothing—

Cloth.—Calicut cloth, Basel Mission pattern No. 1183. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other charges only.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pleats, two breast, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid ¼ inch broad and 3½ inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy-Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of fasteners so that it shall be removeable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as the button but laid upon the letter S for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass gilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The pugree will be of cotton, maroon (Indian ink) colour, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pugrees for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiter will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a foot piece so as to cover the boot opening and prevent entrance of dust. Europeans and Eurasians will wear solar pith 'topees' of the undress pattern sanctioned for European soldiers covered with Basel Mission cloth No. 1103. The pugree will be worn on the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 feet in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heather mixture without an ornamental border.

PART II.

Tailoring charges for making up the following articles of woollen clothing required for Government departments are required:—

		Probable quantities to be stitched
Charges for making up the following articles are required:—		
Dark blue serge—		
1.	Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-cords)	Suits. 500
2.	Do. (lined)	No. 50
2a.	Do (lined) (with paish cally and pardha)	„ 20
3	Short coats (lined)	„ 50
4.	Do. (without lining)	„ 20
5.	Trousers (with waist-cords and lining)	Pairs 50
6.	Suits for boatmen	No. 100
7.	Cross belts (with borders)	„ 25
8.	Do. (without borders)	„ 25
9.	Waist belts (with borders)	„ 35
10.	Great coats (without lining)	„ 50
11.	Caps, double row	„ 20
12.	Woollen tape with red tape border (for boatmen)	„ 40
13.	Cummerbands braided with gold lace stripes	„ 5
14.	Do braided with yellow tape (woollen) stripes	„ 50
15	Sirsabands bordered with gold lace	„ 5
16.	Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	„ 50
Red serge—		
17.	Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and panelled	„ 10
18	Coats (lined) panelled (not trimmed with gold lace)	„ 200
19.	(a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace	„ 8
	(b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread	„ 5
	(c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	„ 10
	(d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	„ 60
	(e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	„ 5
	(f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	„ 5
20.	Cummerbands bordered with gold lace	„ 10
21.	Do. braided with gold lace stripes	„ 10
22.	Do braided with yellow tape (woollen stripes)	„ 200
23	Sirsabands bordered with gold lace	„ 10
24.	Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	„ 200
25	Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	„ 10
26.	Do. do (double row)	„ 10
27.	Flannel banians	„ 10

N.B.—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist-cords, gold lace and yellow braiding will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour.

PART III.

Judicial

(c) Courts.

	Probable quantities required	
White long coats (long cloth)	No.	200
Trousers (drill) with waist-cord	Pairs	250
White gowns (long cloth)	No.	31
Bone buttons (white)	,,	300
White drill suits (as per specification below)	,,	10

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trousers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be faced with white braid and ornamented with white metal arrows at the points of the collar and the monogram G.R.I. or the Royal Arms on the shoulder straps:—

Peaked caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrant Officers with a crown in front)	No.	2
White sun helmets like those worn by Police Inspectors	,,	2
Pugrees, red cloth, for chobdars	,,	16
Waist bands (long cloth)	,,	32
Turbans, turkey red cloth (6 yards long)	,,	25
Jerseys	,,	24
Mull turbans	,,	100
Silver-laced turbans	,,	5

(d) Commissioner of Police, Madras

	Probable quantities required	
White short coats (drill)	No.	6
White drill trousers with waist-cords	,,	14
Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	,,	4
Turbans (made up for driver)	,,	1
Blue cotton suits	,,	2

PART IV

Medical.

	Probable quantities required.	
Short coats (drill)	No.	400
Long coats (drill)	,,	25
Trousers with waist-cords (drill)	Pairs	300
Overalls of stout drill (duck cloth)	No.	10
Dhoties, Turk coloured (6 cubits × 3 cubits)	,,	200
Kaki suits (superior)	,,	2
Red turbans with yellow border	,,	250
Blue cloth turbans (10 cubits × 1¼ cubits)	,,	20
Turbans, red turkey cloth (6 yards)	,,	10
Brass buttons (with the initials "G.H." and the Crown and King)	,,	200
Brass buttons, plain	,,	170
Sarees, chintz, white, with red prints (16 cubits × 2½ cubits) and border, for ayah	,,	100
Turkey red cloth for ayah (16 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	50
Do. do. (24 ,, × 2½ ,,)	,,	10
Country cloth, red, for female toties, yellow lined and bordered (16 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	80
Country cloth, for sweeper women	,,	5
Do. do. with white lines	,,	20
Mull sarees (15 cubits × 2½ cubits)	,,	6
Cloth for bodies (turkey red cloth)	Yds.	150
Chints, white, with print for bodice	,,	20
Dhoties, long cloth (6 cubits × 2½ cubits)	No.	25
Kaki suits, second sort, ordinary pattern	,,	50
Do. do. cavalry pattern	,,	50

PART V (Port, Marine, etc.).

Blue drill suits with or without departmental words worked in red thread	No.	200
Blue drill suits with white braiding	,,	10
Kaki suits for signal staff	,,	6
Holland suits made of Buckingham Mill cloth	,,	60
Long cloth jackets	,,	18
Caps with badge for signal staff of the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras	,,	6
Sets of devices	,,	12
Navy caps for coast light-keepers with white covers	,,	30
Caps with ribbons for tindals and boatmen of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras		38

PART V (Port, Marine, etc.)—*cont.*

	Probable quantities required.	
Badges for tindals of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.	No.	4
Devices for boat overseer and maistries	,,	10
Turbans, red cloth, 3 yards long	,,	3
Straw caps with two white covers	,,	6
Hemp sole shoes for coast light-keepers	Pairs	80

PART VI.

Articles of clothing, general to more than one department, such as General Administration, Land Revenue, etc.

	Probable quantities required.	
White gowns (long cloth)	No.	400
White long coats (long cloth)	,,	200
White trousers with waist-cord (long cloth)	,,	400
Kaki suits consisting of one coat and one pair of trousers (superior quality)	,,	10
Kaki suits for cycle peons	,,	50
Waterproof capes made of oil cloth (big size)	,,	100
Do. do. (small size)	,,	50
Do made of kaki cloth "Brick mayor"	,,	50
Do. with turban covers, rubber coated sets ..	,,	20
Waterproof aprons for coachmen	,,	10
English red blankets, 8' × 5'	,,	20
Turbans, red turkey cloth (8 yards long)	,,	40
Turbans, red laced, first sort	,,	10
Do. second sort	,,	40
Waterproof umbrellas (12 ribs)	,,	52
Do. (8 ribs)	,,	2
Blankets, black, county made, 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	,,	100
Do. do. 8 ft. by 5 ft.	,,	50

PART VII.

Materials required for embroidery work.

Gold lace, 1½" wide	Yds.	5
Do 1" ,, ...	,,	50
Do. ¾" ,, ...	,,	50
Do ½" ,, ...	,,	75
Do. ¼" ,, ...	,,	20
Gold cord	,,	150
Gold fringe	,,	10
Yellow fringe	,,	50
Do tape, ½" wide	,,	5
Black braid, ½" wide	,,	400
Black tape, ½"	,,	150
White braid, ½"	,,	80
Black wood	Skeins	60

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR DEALWOOD CASES FOR PACKING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned descriptions of dealwood boxes for packing stationery articles during the year 1912–1913 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912.

Dealwood Cases for packing of wire.

	Probable quantity required.	
(*a*) With tin linings	Nos.	1,000
(*b*) Without tin linings	,,	100

N.B.—(i) The planks should be of over ½" in thickness.

(ii) Payment will be made according to inside measurements

(iii) The inside measurements of a case will be calculated by deducting one inch from each length of the outside measurements.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for dealwood cases for packing," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the cases. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples may be inspected at the Stationery Office

3. The articles should be delivered at the Stationery Office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, agreeably to which the contractor should supply the articles.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1912–1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday, the 22nd March 1912 :—

			Probable quantity required for the year.
1.	Ink powder, black, in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink.	Doz.	10,000
2.	Ink, black, registration	Jars.	6,000
3.	Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets	2,000
4.	Twine, country, fine	lb.	10,000
5.	Penknives, desk	Doz.	300
6.	Scissors large and small	No.	63
7.	Silk thread in skeins	"	300
8.	Tin slabs for finger-prints	"	20
9.	Dell bottles	Doz.	100
10.	Nails for packing (Sweps, of sizes)	lb.	250
11.	Gum	"	15,000
12.	Webbing straps with patent buckles 3' × 1"	No	300
13.	Tape, white, broad, 1" wide per roll of 50 yards.	Doz.	30
14.	Do. 4" do.	"	120
15.	Tape, white, bleached, narrow do.	"	3,000
16.	Saw dust	Tons.	60
17.	Postal scales without weights	No.	200

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of postal scales.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
24th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

17—10

GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF PRESS MATERIALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday the 27th March 1912 for the supply of Press materials such as general furniture, chases, sticks, cases, frames, racks, galleys, etc., for three years from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1915. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supplying Press Materials—Group VI or Group VII" as the case may be.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Press. Samples of articles to be supplied can be seen during office hours.

3. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

4. Five per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited for each group and the contractor must execute an agreement on a stamped paper, the cost of which to be borne by the contractor. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
6th March 1912

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, BRUSHES, KEROSINE-OIL, ROPES, CANVAS, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 25th March 1912 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1912 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; group III, ropes, oil, canvas, etc.; group IV, brushes; and group V, kerosine-oil. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent. on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
5th March 1912.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, at 10 A.M. on the 28th March 1912 and will not be received after that hour for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for the year 1912–1913:—

Names of articles.	Quantity required.	
Ragi	lb. 1½ lacs in two instalments.	
Paddy (samba) ..	,, 45,000	do.
Dhal, country (கோவைப் பயறு) ..	,, 20,000	do.
Chillies ..	,, 2,000	do.
Coriander ..	,, 1,500	do.
Turmeric ..	,, 250	do.
Gingelly seed ..	,, 25,000	do.
Mutton (more or less) ..	,, 100 *	per week.
Gunny bags ..	No 7,500 †.	
Tamarind ..	lb. 3,000.	
Onions	,, 5,000	monthly 480 lb
Firewood (more or less) (casuarina).	tons. 120 ‡	
Jaggery	lb. 800	at 65 lb. per month.
Cotton seeds ..	lb. 3,000	at 250 lb. per month.
Tower (தவிடு).	mers. 18,000	measures at 1,500 measures per month.

2. Tenders should quote rate in lb per rupee delivered at the jail in the case of local contractors and at the Railway Station, Cuddalore Old Town, in the case of other contractors.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 and the samples of the articles tendered for. No tender will be accepted if not accompanied with samples and deposit.

4. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond.

6. All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor in two or three instalments or as required by the Superintendent as specified above.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

8. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

District Jail, Cuddalore,
29th February 1912.

O. A. KERR,
Asst. Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, TRICHINOPOLY

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1912 to 31st December 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, up to the 4th April 1912:—

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required, more or less		Remarks.
Black chunam wool, superior quality	..	lb	9,000	
Grey chunam wool, superior quality	..	"	5,000	
Inferior black chunam wool	..	"	20,000	
Inferior white chunam wool	..	"	5,000	
Black mill spun wool	..	"	8,000	
Grey mill spun wool	..	"	15,000	
White mill spun wool	..	"	400	
Twist, white, 6s	..	"	12,000	
" " 10s	..	"	5,000	
Cat gut	..	yards.	4,000	
Cornh grass, 3½ feet long, more or less	..	lb.	10,000	Should be clean and dry.
Cocoanut mattays	..		100,000	
Coir yarn	..	lb.	6,000	
Cut sandals with complete materials	..	pairs	8,000	The sizes will be given when ordering.
Cocoanut oil	..	lb.	70	
Castor oil	..	"	70	
Copper rivets and washers	..	packets.	150	
Charcoal	..	lb.	10,000	
Aloe fibre	..	"	1,200	
Empty gunnies	..	"	800	
Firewood	..	lb.	80,000	
Indigo	..	"	550	
Tamarind seeds	..	"	14,000	
Tagara seeds	..	measures	500	
Tarpaulin pieces	..		150	
Twist, 40s, orange colour	..	lb.	10	
Bullock hide	..	"	40	
Calf skin	..	"	15	
Cotton	..	"	30	
Canvas, brown	..	yards.	10	
Chunam	..	parahs.	30	
Alingoo baskets	..		200	
Empty kerosine tins	..		30	
French polish	..	bottles.	10	
Green powder	..	lb.	12	
Red powder	..	"	12	
Glue	..	"	15	
Iron sheets, 12′ × 3′ × ¼″ each sheet	..		12	
Kass leaves	..	lb.	50	
Kavath bamboos	..		100	
Linseed oils	..	bottles	15	
Morocco leather	..	skins	12	
Lead for soldering	..	lb.	20	
Machine reels, white	..	dozen	6	
Raw rice	..	lb.	300	
Rattan	..	"	20	
Red cloth	..	yards	10	
Sand paper	..	sheets	48	
Turpentine	..	bottles	8	
White lead	..	lb.	30	
Flannel	..	yards	60	
Bed ticking cloth	..	"	100	
Quilt cloth	..	"	100	
Unbleached cloth 1¼ yards wide	..	"	100	

The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied.
2. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.
3. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.
4. Tenders may be for one or more article and may be for all.
5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with necessary stamp duty and sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, after the receipt of the articles.

8. A fine not exceeding Rs. 25 will be levied by the Superintendent for any infringement of the stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

9. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of the contract.

10. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

11. Samples of articles must be produced with the tenders, and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

Madras, 24th February 1912.

H. SHUBRICK,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, up to 2 P.M. on Wednesday 10th April 1912.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP I.		
Kosah gram	lb.	5,000
Aloe fibre, good quality	lb.	750
Coir fibre	Tons.	5
* Tin sheets, 20" × 14"	Cases.	10
* Block tin sheets	"	5
Rangoon rattan, white	lb	250
Chamam, black wool	"	500
" grey wool	"	10,000
Catgut, shrong, for bowing wool	Yds	500
Coal	Tons.	5
Wood charcoal	"	3
† Jaggery	Mds	60
Lamp oil	Bottles	50
Cocoanut oil	"	36
Wire nails of sorts, 1½", 2"	lb	60
Rig deal wood cases for packing lantern	Nos	100
Glass panes, 14" × 12", 10" × 12", 10" × 8"	"	1,000
GROUP II.		
Soap, country	lb	50
Iron screws, 2", Nettlefold's	Gross	3
Do 1½" do.	"	3
Do. 1¼" do	"	3
Do 1" do	"	6

Description of articles		Probable quantity required more or less.
GROUP II—cont.		
Iron screws, ¾", Nettlefold's	Gross	5
Do ½" do.	"	6
Flat files from 6" to 14"	Doz.	6
Half round files from 8" to 14"	"	2
Round files from ¾" to 1"	"	6
Lead solder	lb.	100
Tin block	"	20
Turpentine	Bottles	12
Cotton thread balls, No. 120, Alexander	Packs.	15
Machine reels, J. P. coats, white, 400 yards in each	Gross	3
Machine reels, J. P. coats, black, 400 yards in each	Doz.	2
Needles No 5, London	"	6
Sal ammoniac	lb.	16
Brass wheat	"	16
Japan varnish	Bottle	6
Wood oil	"	6
Rattan bails	Packet	6
Bees wax	lb.	10
Thimbles, iron	Doz.	2
Machine needles	No.	24
Sulphur	lb	6
Pig lead	"	60
Copper rivets and tacks	"	6
Iron wire, 8 and 12 gauge	"	50

* Each case of 112 sheets.

† Ten maunds at a time.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Raw Materials for the Central Jail, Salem."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for. This deposit should be remitted into the Government banks, and the bank receipt should be attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. Tenders may be for one or more articles in groups or separately.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 5 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within 15 days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, as soon as the articles are received.

9. The contract must not be sublet.

10. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

11. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

12. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those stipulated for.

14. Samples of articles should be produced with the tenders which are otherwise liable to rejection in case of doubt unless so accompanied. Samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. In any case a complete specification of the articles tendered for should be furnished in respect to the description and quality of each.

15. Articles in Group I are to be delivered as required and articles in Group II to be delivered in one lot as soon as the tender is accepted.

Salem Central Jail,
7th March 1912.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 75 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Fifteen 6cf iron bars	Nil	9th March 1912.	Within the Madras Harbour
Two round iron bars	"	9th "	
One jungle wood plank	"	9th "	
Two teak wood squares,	"	9th "	
One iron sheet	"	11th "	
Three cases	A diamond with "Y" and "C" on left, and right above, "10088" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	11th "	
Two cases	Do. do.	11th "	
Three zinc sheets, 8' × 4'	A diamond with "H" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	11th "	
Two cases	A diamond with "Y" and "C" on left and right above, "10088" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	13th "	
Four zinc sheets 8' × 4'	A diamond with "H" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	13th "	
One round iron bar	Nil	13th "	
Three cases	An oblong with "228" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	14th "	
Four zinc sheets, 8' × 4'	A diamond with "H" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	14th "	
One iron pipe, 12' × 4'	Nil	14th "	

தமிழாக்கம்.

இதனால் 1880-ம் ஆண்டு 7-வது அக்ட் 75-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அனுசரித்து மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்டு கீழ்க்கண்ட சாமான்கள் கப்பலிலிருந்து தள்ளப்பட்டு அதில் வேறு சொந்தக்காரர்கள் யாரேனும் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய உரிமையைத் தெரிவித்து சாமான்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டியது. அப்படி அவர்கள் அதற்கு முன்பு தெரிவிக்காவிட்டால் அந்த சாமான்களை மாதக்கடைசியில் அரசாங்க முத்திரை வைத்து ஏலத்தில் விற்றுவிடப்படும். அப்படி சொல்லுவதற்கு மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்டில் 2-வது எஞ்சினியர் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கிறார்:—

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Port Office, Madras,
16th March 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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VACANCIES.

WANTED a permanent Draftsman for the Local Fund Assistant Engineer's office, Sivaganga, Ramnad District Board. Salary Rs. 25—1—30, increment being biennial. Service pensionable.

None but those who have passed the Draftsman or Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering need apply.

Applicants should state in their application when they will be prepared to join the appointment, if selected.

Those who are in service should apply through their employers.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th March 1912.

District Board Engineer's Office, Ramnad, at Madura, 4th March 1912.

M. V. TIRUMALAI AIYANGAR,
District Board Engineer, Ramnad.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Ranger on Rs. 40 in the Kangundi Minor Estate.

None but those who have served in the Forest Department as Deputy Rangers and Rangers need apply.

Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 31st March 1912.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Forest Branch, South Vellore, 4th March 1912.

H. F. ARBUTHNOT,
District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess the certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras, for the Draftsman's post on Rs. 50 per mensem in the undersigned's office which is likely to fall vacant after a short period. The post is temporary but likely to last for a considerable period. The selected candidate will be appointed on six months' probation. A good working knowledge of English is also necessary.

22nd February 1912.
JI-13

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Temporary Draftsmen and tracers on Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively in this division.

Office of the Godavari Western Division, Chottipett, 12th March 1912

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Examination rules for the post of a temporary Tracer on Rs. 30 per mensem in the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Vizagapatam

Office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Vizagapatam, 26th February 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON.
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate, Draftsman or Surveyor and Sub-Overseer examinations of the Madras College of Engineering or who hold group certificate in mechanical drawing under the Government Technical Examinations for employment as temporary draftsmen on Rs 40 per mensem in the Kurnool and Tank Restoration Scheme Divisions of this circle. The appointments are *quasi* permanent and will last for some long time to come.

Bellary, 29th February 1912.

P R ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the present Lower Subordinate Test or the old Sub-Overseer and Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a permanent Sub-Overseer, III Grade (Rs. 25—3—55) now vacant in the Kurnool division.

2. Applications should reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 20th March 1912.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, 2nd March 1912.

P. R ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate test or the late Draftsman or Sub-Overseer and Surveyor tests of the Madras College of Engineering or who hold group certificates in Machine drawing under the Government Technical Examinations rules for appointment as a temporary draftsman on Rs 50 per mensem in this office in connection with the Velgode Project investigation. Persons with previous experience in public offices will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th March 1912.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, 13th March 1912.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed at least the Matriculation examination or secured at least 33 per cent. of the marks in each of the subjects at the School Final examination for a temporary clerk's post on Rs. 16 in the Chittoor sub-division of the Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, head-quarters, Chittoor The appointment is expected to last for some years

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd proximo

Office of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore, 11th March 1912

W M ELLIS, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from *qualified* candidates for appointment as clerks in temporary vacancies in the District Police Office, Kurnool,

The applicants must be able to read Telugu manuscripts

Copies of any testimonials should be forwarded with each application.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, 15th February 1912.

L. WITHINSHAW,
Ag. Superintendent of Police.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates who have passed the Typewriting Examination and are well acquainted with office routine for Tour Clerk's place on Rs. 35 per mensem under the Additional Superintendent of this Department. The applicant must be a good typist and be able to keep accounts and prepare bills neatly and accurately. He must also be young, active and fit for hard tour work throughout the Presidency.

Archæological Department Madras, 26th February 1912.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

WANTED by the Tinnevelly District Board two Sub-Overseers, pay Rs 40—2—50 with consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 20 on condition a bicycle is maintained. Candidates must possess a certificate of the Draftsmen class of the Engineering College, Madras. Apply to the President.

Tinnevelly District Board Office,
12th March 1912.

W. FRANCIS,
President.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I INTEND moving the High Court after the 26th proximo to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 7th March 1912.

T. V. KRISHNAN NAIR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Appasami Pillai, son of Palaniyandi Pillai, residing at Jafar Sahib Street, Trichinopoly Fort, has applied, to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly in Insolvency Petition No. 11 of 1912, to declare him insolvent and that the petition has been posted to 15th April 1912 for hearing. Creditors may oppose on that date.

14th March 1912.

By [illegible],
Petitioner.

IT is hereby notified that DEVANGAM MATHALA CHETTY will change his name to KRISHNA RAJA CHETTY from 19th March 1912.

Salem, 16th March 1912.

D. V. MATHALA CHETTY.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. M. J. DESILVA, Permanent-way Inspector, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Nandyal, will change his name to MILLET from the 1st of April 1912.

Nandyal, 11th March 1912

M. J. DESILVA,
Permanent-way Inspector.

MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Friday the 29th March 1912 at 5 P.M. at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted for consideration, and the following ordinary business will be transacted and any other business that may be brought forward :—

(1) Adoption of the report and accounts.
(2) Appointing Directors in the places of those who retire.
(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

Madras, 12th March 1912.

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

HERBERT DOUGLAS TAYLOR, I.C.S. (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Herbert Douglas Taylor, late of Staverton, West Byfleet, in the County of Surrey, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, retired but now deceased, who died at Peshute House, Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, on or about the 17th day of September 1911, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate : notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of March 1912 at the undermentioned address after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Herbert Douglas Taylor (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 7, Armenian Street, Madras,
26th February 1912.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of H. D. Taylor (deceased).

NOTICE.

EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, DECEASED.

THE Executor with Probate, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, of the Will and Codicil of EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, late of No. 5, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, and of Madras, who died on the 24th day of September 1911, at No. 5, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, aforesaid, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of March 1912, at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Eugene Phillip Oakshott, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Spencer's Buildings, Madras,
21st February 1912.

J. H. THONGER,
Attorney for Executor.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following change in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified :—

Mr. G. W. Black has resumed his appointment of Deputy Secretary from Mr. N. M. Murray granted leave.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 18th March 1912.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1912. [Price, 6 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometer: Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather
	Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
March													
11th Mon ..	29 859	81 2	74 5	87 1	70 1	130 4	72	E N.E.	114	.	8	5·1	Fine.
12th Tues	860	82 2	74 7	93 5	72 8	138 3	69	S.E. by E.	107	.	6	10·2	Do.
13th Wed ..	851	82 9	76·1	93 8	73 2	139 7	72	S.E. by S.	117	..	0	10 1	Do.
14th Thurs .	842	81 6	76 0	91 0	72 5	135 0	77	S.E.	135	..	5	10·0	Do.
15th Fri ..	874	79 0	73 5	89 8	69 5	134 7	74	S.E.	104	..	0	10 4	Do.
16th Sat ..	856	79·7	74 0	89 1	69 0	134 7	76	S.E.	97	..	10	10 8	Do.
17th Sun ..	·902	79·5	73 8	89 8	68 3	137 8	76	S.E.	111	..	18	9·4	Do

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 2 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty-years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2 83 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·27 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 18th March 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1912. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH MARCH 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

District.	Rainfall in inches.			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1911.	Average of 40 years.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for March.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam	..	47·1	43·5	11·1	9·3	9·1	19·3	15·8	16·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam.	A.	31·3	55·1	10·9	9·3	9·5	19·2	19·2	19·2	..	19·9	16·9	19·8	14·2	14·8
	L.	28·2	46·8												
Godavari	..	2·0	39·5	11·0	7·6	7·8	19·7	13·0	12·8	19·1	19·7	16·2	..	12·8	13·0
Kistna	..	21·8	36·3	10·8	7·7	7·7	16·5	13·7	12·7	17·1	13·7	12·8	..	14·1	14·1
Guntur	..	30·3	31·6	10·7	7·9	7·8	..	14·8	15·1	18·3	12·3	11·7	17·8	12·6	12·6
Deccan.															
Kurnool	..	18·4	26·8	9·1	7·6	7·6	..	15·1	15·1	20·4	18·1	15·0	16·1	15·8	15·6
Bangalore	..	11·2			6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	16·0	16·0			
Bellary	..	10·7	22·6	9·8	7·5	7·4		13·0	14·2	17·8	13·5	13·8	..	..	..
Sandur	..	23·8			7·6	7·6		..	..	..	13·4	13·4			
Anantapur	..	17·2	22·7	9·5	7·8	7·8	20·8	13·8	13·3	16·6	14·4	14·4	16·8	13·0	14·9
Cuddapah	..	21·1	27·3	9·0	8·5	8·3	19·2	13·7	13·7	19·8	18·2	14·9	17·1	13·4	13·4
Carnatic.															
Nellore	..	33·6	31·0	11·8	8·3	8·6	18·9	15·3	15·5	17·6	13·1	13·1	18·4	13·3	13·4
Chingleput	..	38·6	48·1	10·8	8·9	8·9	16·1	15·9	15·7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	39·2	48·5	9·3	7·8	8·1	19·7	11·9	12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	44·6	44·7	10·4	8·1	8·1	18·5	13·8	13·9	..	..	..	16·1	13·5	13·4
Central.															
Chittoor	..	27·5	32·9	10·9	9·3	8·2	18·4	13·8	13·6	..	..	..	16·9	12·9	12·8
North Arcot	..	27·4	37·5	11·8	8·8	8·6	16·4	13·9	13·9	..	..	..	18·7	13·8	13·8
Salem	..	27·8	34·8	10·9	7·7	7·7	17·6	13·4	13·4	15·6	13·4	13·4	17·3	11·1	11·6
Coimbatore	..	21·7	34·7	8·8	7·7	7·7	17·0	14·5	14·8	18·8	11·8	11·7	16·1	13·3	13·3
Trichinopoly	..	27·4	32·3	10·6	7·3	7·3	17·9	13·1	14·9	16·0	14·7	14·8	17·6	13·9	13·9
South.															
Tanjore	..	43·5	44·1	10·7	8·9	8·9	17·8	13·7	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai	..	32·7			7·1	7·1	..	14·9	14·7	..	14·8	13·6	..	12·7	14·5
Madura	..	26·5	30·8	10·6	7·8	7·4	18·0	13·3	13·6	15·4	13·9	12·7	18·8	12·5	11·6
Ramnad	..	25·8	28·8	10·7	7·1	7·1	16·4	13·9	13·8	16·5	11·9	11·9	18·3	11·8	11·8
Tinnevelly	..	26·6	27·3	10·4	8·9	8·1	16·7	13·7	13·7	14·0	11·6	11·6	18·0	13·7	13·5
West Coast.															
Malabar	..	116·4	110·5	6·9	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	..	156·9	149·4	11·4	9·3	9·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	..	31·4	44·2	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coohin	..	104·0	..	..	9·0	8·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	..	74·8	68·4	8·9	7·8	7·8	13·7	13·7	13·8	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.

* Average of the 11 years ending 1910–1911

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 20·4 and 36·1 feet deep, respectively. Standing crops fair. Harvested greengram, sugarcane, summer ragi and horsegram; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops not improving generally for want of water. Harvested sugarcane, outturn poor to normal, greengram, fair to normal; ragi, tobacco and horsegram, poor to fair; chillies and cholam, fair. Pasture diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Godavari 1·5 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, weeding and transplanting continue. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, cholam, castor, tobacco and chillies, outturn fair to normal; ragi and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and in parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient in four taluks. Kistna 2·7 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Sowing of gingelly, manuring and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, redgram, horsegram, chillies and turmeric, outturn fair to normal; castors, normal; sugarcane, tobacco and blackgram, *fair*; paddy, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to normal; castors, fair; tobacco, ragi, chillies and redgram, fair to normal; varagu, groundnut, turmeric and maize, normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks and the Sunkesula anikat canal. Tungabhadra 4·82 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops generally good. Harvested cholam, cotton, horsegram, ragi and bengalgram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn *fair*. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, removing of nath grass, preparing of dry lands for the next season and of wet lands for sugarcane and second crop paddy, planting sugarcane, weeding and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, outturn fair to normal; white cholam and cotton, poor to fair; castor, fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing betel crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, planting of sugarcane and weeding of paddy, ragi, jonna and wheat and ploughing of dry lands in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but cotton and jonna failed in parts. Harvested cholam, outturn fair to normal; ragi, sugarcane and castor, fair; wheat and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of indigo, gingelly and korra, baling, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, korra, chillies, castor, kusuma, cotton, turmeric, sugarcane and sweet potatoes; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats; discharge insufficient. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, indigo, korra, cumbu and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, cumbu and cotton, outturn fair to normal; cholam and castor, bad to normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, transplanting of paddy, ragi and cumbu and weeding of paddy and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of gingelly and indigo, transplanting of paddy and cholam and weeding of paddy, groundnut and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi groundnut, varagu, cumbu, sugarcane, gingelly and horsegram; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing of ragi, paddy and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of ragi, paddy and cholam, planting of sugarcane and baling for sugarcane, paddy and betel in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; sugarcane, ragi and pulses, poor to fair; groundnut, fair; horsegram, poor. Pasture scanty and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for, sowing paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing or transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing of cholam and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy requires rain in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn bad to normal; ragi and cholam, fair; sugarcane, fair to normal; horsegram, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks, and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing and manuring and sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; ragi, fair; cholam, normal. Pasture insufficient and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in rainfed tanks. No flow over the Grand Anikut, but discharge sufficient. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and sowing of cholam and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu and cholam in parts; outturn fair. Pasture scanty and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikut and the supply inadequate. Sowing of gingelly, tobacco and paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Standing crops good except in parts. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks and in parts of three taluks. Average discharge from the Periyar 532 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn generally fair. Pasture insufficient except in five taluks, and fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, weeding of cotton, sowing of cholam under wells and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but crops withering for want of rain in parts. Harvested paddy, cumbu, samai, ragi, cholam, cotton, varagu and ground-nut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture available in three taluks and fodder scanty in two taluks and available elsewhere. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over Servaikuntam anikat, and discharge inadequate for requirements. Ploughing and sowing of cholam and gingelly in wet lands in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy in parts of one taluk withering or withered. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Standing second and third rice crops fair. Harvested second rice crop in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and manuring of main crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 16th March 1912.—No rain. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Nellore, Chingleput, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Malabar and South Canara. Standing crops fair to good generally but require rain in parts Salem, Ramnad, Tinnevelly; cotton and cholam failed in parts Anantapur; paddy in parts one taluk each in Madura and Tinnevelly withered. Harvests continue except in Malabar; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient in Ganjam, Kistna, Carnatic, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris; decreasing in Vizagapatam, insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder insufficient in parts Bellary, Madura, Ramnad. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 16 districts, fallen 2, risen 7; ragi stationary 11 districts, fallen 6, risen 6; cholam stationary 7 districts, fallen 2, risen 6; cumbu stationary 7 districts, fallen 4, risen 6. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes generally satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUP., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
19th March 1912.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Ag. Secretary.

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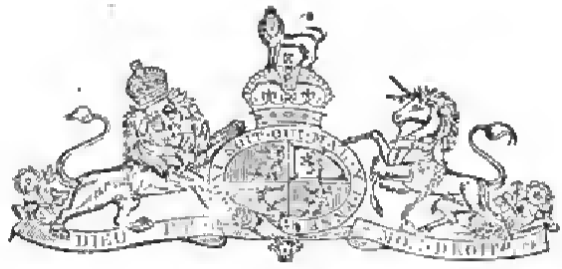

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 26th February 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 57 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy asked on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David—

"With reference to the answer given on the 27th March last to my question regarding assessment of income-tax on factories, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir James Meston, replying on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, said:

"The Government of India do not consider it desirable to standardise the rules on the subject throughout India. They have, however, requested Local Governments to examine carefully the practice obtaining in their respective Provinces in order that clearer and more definite rules may be framed, suitable to local circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:

"Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, showing year by year the number of marriages registered under the Indian Civil Marriage Act (Act III of 1872), with particulars as to the nationality and religion of the parties?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"A statement * is laid on the table which shows for each year since 1872, by Provinces, the number of marriages registered under the Indian Civil Marriage Act (Act III of 1872). It is impossible to state the religion of the parties, as the Act applies only to the cases of such persons as do not profess one or other of the main religions of the country, and the information given by them on this point is thus merely negative in character; nor is there any record as to nationality. It would, however, appear from the names of the parties that, out of the 2,028 persons who have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, 1,728 were of Hindu, 24 of European and 2 of Mahammadan origin, whilst uncertainty exists as to the remaining 274."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:

"Do Indians trained at Engineering Institutions in India find employment on the Indian Railways?

"If so, how many of them are so employed?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:

"The reply to the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.

"Information as to the number of Indians trained in Engineering Institutions in India, who are employed on Indian Railways, will be found in the Classified List and Distribution Return of Railway Establishments published half-yearly, a copy of which is available for reference in the Additional Members' Room in the Imperial Secretariat.

"The number of Indians (recruited in India) on the permanent Engineer and Upper Subordinate establishments of State Railways is shown on page 131 of the list for the half-year ending 30th June 1911. The figures there given do not, however, include persons employed on the non-pensionable and temporary establishments. Details of these establishments will be found on pages 20 to 24 of the list.

"I should add that the Engineering Colleges in India, in addition to training Engineers proper, train a large number of Indians who qualify in Civil and Mechanical Engineering but all of whom do not secure appointments on Railways as Engineers and Upper Subordinates, as the demand for such is limited. A considerable number of these, whose pay varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, are employed on railways as Inspectors of Works, Permanent-Way Inspectors, Foremen, Mechanics, Sub-overseers, etc., but complete lists of the men in these classes are not published."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:

"Is it true that the Pennsylvania Railway under an arrangement with the State employ annually six of the best men turned out by Engineering Institutions within the State?

"Will Government be pleased to say whether they will make similar arrangements on State Railways and State-controlled Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:

"The Government of India have no information as to the method of recruitment of Engineer Establishment of the Pennsylvania Railway.

"At present four qualified Engineer students of the Rurki College are posted annually to State Railways for a course of one year's practical training, and, of these, the two best are permanently appointed to the Engineer Establishment on completion of their course, the other two being retained as temporary engineers or discharged in accordance with the rule in paragraph 626 A, State Railway Construction Code.

"In addition, two qualified students of the Rurki College Upper Subordinate class, and one qualified student of the Sibpur College, are appointed annually to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the State Railway Engineering Department.

"With a view to furthering the employment of Indians trained at Engineering Colleges and Technical Institutes, and to the establishment of close relations between these institutions and Railways and other employers, the Government have deputed Colonel Atkeeson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Rurki, and Mr. Dawson, Principal, Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, to travel round India and report on opportunities of securing wider employment for Indians, and, if necessary, to adjust courses at Engineering Colleges to conditions prevailing on Railways."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:

"Has the Government received any communication from the Secretary of State on the subject of the practices prevalent in many parts of India of dedicating minor girls to temples and of giving minor girls in adoption to public women?

"If any such communication has been received, will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken upon it?

"Does Government propose to initiate preventive legislation? If so, does it propose to undertake such legislation at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India, but at the present stage of the discussion no further information can be given."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state why 'temporary promotions' following leave to a member are not provided in the Provincial Civil Services while they are provided in the Higher Services?

"Do Government propose to abolish the distinction in the Civil Service Regulations, and make the rules uniform in respect of both the branches of the Public Service?"

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The reason for the differential treatment of the Provincial Services on the one hand and, for instance, the Indian Civil Service, to which it is understood the Hon'ble Member refers, on the other, is that the latter was originally organised on a system of substantive promotion in furlough vacancies. In 1858, this procedure was changed, and an officer proceeding on furlough retained a lien on his grade appointment. As a partial compensation to his *locum tenens* for the loss of substantive promotion, what is known as an officiating allowance was given to him, and this is doubtless the 'temporary promotion' referred to. These considerations never applied to the case of the Provincial Services, to which the system of officiating promotion has not been extended. In view of the origin of the existing difference, as explained, it is not considered necessary to introduce a uniform treatment of these Services in this respect."

The Hon'ble BABU BHUPENDRANATH BASU asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) the number of hospitals, public and private, in the whole of British India;
(2) the number of dispensaries distributing charitable relief;
(3) the number of patients in each year for the last three years in the hospitals;
(4) the number of patients in each year for the last three years attending the free dispensaries;
(5) the average number of people suffering from malaria, plague and other preventible diseases in British India each year for the last three years;
(6) the number of deaths from the above diseases during the same period;
(7) the number of medical colleges and schools maintained or recognised by Government;
(8) the number of qualified medical practitioners turned out of these colleges and schools for the last three years;
(9) and if any data is available, the approximate number of qualified medical practitioners in British India."

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"No distinction is drawn in official records between hospitals and dispensaries, and it is therefore impossible to give the information asked for in the first four questions in the exact form required by the Hon'ble Member. But I lay on the table a statement marked A*, which shows that there are in the whole of India 4,128 institutions for the relief of sickness. Of these, 3,214 are maintained entirely by the State or by local funds, and 914 in whole or in part by private effort. I also lay on the table a statement marked B,* which shows the number of in-door and out-door patients, respectively, for the period 1905—1910. I trust that these figures will suffice for the Hon'ble Member's purpose.

"In answer to questions 5 and 6, I lay upon the table a statement marked C* to show the number of recorded deaths from small-pox, fevers, cholera and plague for the same triennial period. There are no statistics which will show the number of persons who suffered from these or any other diseases.

"The answer to question 7 is five medical colleges and 15 schools.

"The answer to question 8 is 1,905, namely, for 1909, 570; for 1910, 629, and for 1911, 606.

"In answer to question 9, I lay upon the table a statement marked D* which shows that there are approximately 6,784 qualified medical practitioners in British India, of whom approximately 1,772 are private practitioners. This latter figure is, however, open to doubt, as in the absence of any medical registration act the information on the subject has to be drawn from unofficial sources."

The Hon'ble MR. MUDHOLKAR asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state the terms of reference to the Committee on Indian military expenditure which Government are reported to have appointed with Sir William Nicholson as its President? Is there any non-official Indian appointed on the Committee? If not, does Government propose to consider the desirability of according informed Indian opinion suitable representation on that Committee?"

His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:

"The Government of India have recommended, and the Secretary of State has approved, the formation of a Committee of military officers assisted by Finance Department representation, to consider military policy, administration and expenditure in India.

"It is not proposed or considered necessary to include any other representation on the Committee."

The Hon'ble SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS asked:

"During Lord Minto's Viceroyalty, did any correspondence on the subject of a permanent settlement of land-revenue for the whole or part of India and of long term settlements pass between this Government and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and also between the Government of India and the Local Governments? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table for the information of the public, and to state the final result of such correspondence?"

The Hon'ble SIR ROBERT CARLYLE replied:

"There has been no correspondence of the kind indicated by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS asked:

"(1) Has the attention of Government been drawn to statements reported in 'Indian Art, Industry and Education' by Mr. E. B. Havell late Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, and also lately in an appeal to the Government of India originally published in the *London Times* and since reported in most Indian newspapers by that same gentleman, that the indigenous building architectural art is languishing for want of official recognition and support?

* *Vide* Appendix No. 3

"(2) Do Government propose to employ Indian architects and carvers of the old school on any construction and decorative work which may be undertaken at Delhi and in the new Province of Behar and Orissa, and so far as practicable to patronise and encourage revival of Indian art in the Public Works Department?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:

"1. The answer to the first question is in the affirmative.

"2 Government have no doubt that work will be found on the new buildings at Delhi and the capital of the new province for a considerable number of Indian carvers and other workers in the decorative arts, but the extent to which these will be employed will largely depend upon the nature of the designs for the buildings, a question which has not yet been considered.

"The architects to be employed on the designs of the buildings will be selected solely with regard to their qualifications for that important work and for dealing with the numerous complex problems connected with the design and construction of buildings adapted to suit modern requirements.

"Government have every desire to encourage the revival of Indian Art in the Public Works Department and elsewhere, and will take every opportunity of doing so with a due regard to economy in the expenditure of public funds."

The Hon'ble Mr SUBBA RAO asked:

"With reference to my Resolution on the Public Service question and the enquiry promised by the Hon'ble Sir Archdale Earle on behalf of the Government on the 17th March last, will the Government be pleased to state the result of such enquiry and lay on the table such orders, if any, passed on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The question raised by the Hon'ble Member is the subject of inter-communication between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and the Government of India are not prepared to make any pronouncement with regard to it at this stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the rules and orders made by the Governor General for the transaction of business in his Council under section 8 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and also those by the Governors of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay under section 28 of the said Statute?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The rules framed by the Governor General under section 8 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, for the transaction of executive business in his Council govern the procedure of a body whose deliberations are confidential, and the Government of India consider that no useful purpose would be served by placing them on the table.

"The Hon'ble Member's request as regards the rules framed by the Governors of Madras and Bombay should be preferred in the Councils of those Governors."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:

"Will the Government pleased to state—

(1) whether the Cantonment Magistrate of Landour has been authorised—
  (a) to inform any owners of property held in undisturbed possession for over fifty years under the Norman Grant or the Wells Settlement Act that though their houses may be their own, the land on which they stand belongs to Government and may be resumed;
  (b) to prosecute and fine owners for exercising proprietary privileges which they have enjoyed and exercised unquestioned for over fifty years; and
(2) whether the Government has received legal advice from its own legal advisers conflicting with or not supporting the claims advanced by the Landour Cantonment Magistrate against private owners?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied:

"(1) (a) The estate holders have been informed that the Government of India are prepared to consider as *grantees* the holders of the estates now included within the limits of the cantonment, which are shown in the list of grants prepared in 1842, since it is considered that their position cannot be better than that of the Government itself, which is only that of a lessee. It must, however, be understood that these rights do not conflict with the full power of Government to administer and impose taxation under the Cantonments Act, 1910.

"The reply, therefore, is in the negative.

"(b) The reply is in the negative

"(2) The position claimed by Government, based on legal advice, is as stated in reply to (1) (a) above. Any claims made which do not coincide with this statement of the case are unauthorised."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) how many members of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community have been nominated for the higher police appointments of their respective Provinces during the past five years;
(2) how many officers have been brought out from Britain during the same period for similar appointments in each Province; and
(3) what are the respective proportions of imported to locally nominated officers in the several Provinces during the same period?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"I place on the table a statement,* the figures in the several columns of which answer the three parts of the Hon'ble Member's question. The Government of India have no information as to

* Vide Appendix No 2.

how many of the 26 officers shown in column 2 of the statement were domiciled in the strict sense of the term. In answering the question, the phrase 'Members of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community' has therefore been interpreted to mean officers recruited in India, as distinguished from officers recruited from England; and I gather from parts (2) and (3) of the Hon'ble Member's question that this interpretation gives him the information which he requires. The statement does not include a few military officers who have in special circumstances been appointed in India to the Civil Police in Burma, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state, for the information of the Council, the total amount of outlay upon State irrigation works, Major and Minor, whether in the form of extension of previously existing or of construction of new canals, since the Budget debate of 1905 up to date? What is the total length of canals and distributaries constructed during this period, and what is the total area in acres irrigated by the canals so constructed?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE replied:

"The outlay on the construction of our Major irrigation works since the Budget debate of 1905 is as follows:—

Year	Outlay in lakhs.
	Rs.
1904-05	87½
1905-06	129
1906-07	175½
1907-08	181
1908-09	210½
1909-10	224½
1910-11	235½
1911-12 (probable)	287

"The total expenditure on our Minor irrigation works for the same period is as follows:—

Year.	Expenditure in lakhs.
	Rs.
1904-05	133½
1905-06	140½
1906-07	128½
1907-08	127½
1908-09	134½
1909-10	135
1910-11	132½
1911-12 (probable)	129

"The total length of canals and distributaries in operation at the end of 1904-05 and of 1911-12 and the areas irrigated by the canals in those years are as follows, the figures for 1911-12 being approximate:—

Year	Length of canals and distributaries in operation.	Irrigated area
	Miles.	Acres
1904-05	50,170	20,167,267
1911-12	56,961	22,433,937
Increase in 1911-12	6,536	2,266,670

In addition to the canals in operation, there are altogether 55 projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. These are designed to irrigate 10 million acres at a total capital cost of about 59½ crores of rupees. The Major works now actually under construction will add an aggregate length of about 7,500 miles to the total length of channels."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked:

"Is the Government aware of the publication in the Australian Colonies of what is called the 'Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia' containing in a compact form valuable information relating to the administrations of the Colonies from year to year? Has the Government of India considered the advisability of undertaking the publication of an Official Year Book, on somewhat similar lines, for British India?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The Government of India have seen the publication to which the Hon'ble Member refers. So far as this country is concerned corresponding information is given in the 'Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India' and in the 'Statistical Abstract relating to British India' which are presented to Parliament: in the volumes of statistics of British India which are published in India, and in the Annual Administration Reports of the various provinces. All these publications are accessible to the public, and nothing in the nature of a further Year Book appears to be required."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the starting as well as the maximum pay of a Munsif in Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively;

(b) what is the total number of these posts in each of the three Provinces and, excluding those who have secured these appointments through competitive examination, how many of the present incumbents of these posts, in each Province have been appointed direct from the ranks of the legal profession?"

"With your permission, I should like to have these two questions answered separately."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"I lay upon the table a statement* which gives the information desired by the Hon'ble Member. He will observe that it gives the information separately as asked for by him."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI asked:

"It was my intention, Sir, with your permission, to put a supplementary question in connection with question (c)."

THE PRESIDENT replied:

"The Hon'ble Member had better give notice of his question."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked:

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent address delivered by Sir Theodore Morison at the London Chamber of Commerce in which he deplored the exclusion of Indian students from apprenticeships in English workshops? Do Government propose to consider the necessity of affording facilities to Indian students of Technology to get admission into the factories and workshops both in England and India for the purposes of practical training?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:

"The Government of India have seen the reports of Sir Theodore Morison's address which have appeared in the press.

"The difficulties which have been experienced in affording facilities to Indian students for study in certain branches of industry have already formed the subject of communications between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and are still under consideration."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked:

"Is it a fact that the new Province of Assam will be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court and placed under a Judicial Commissioner?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked:

"Will Government be pleased to state if it is proposed to abolish the Board of Revenue in Bengal, and, if so, whether Government intend to fix the number of members of the Executive Council of Bengal at its statutory maximum?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"It is proposed to discontinue shortly the separate appointment of Member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal, but no increase in the present number of members of the Executive Council is contemplated on this account."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:

"With reference to the announcement made by the Under Secretary of State for India in the course of the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament last July that the Government were preparing 'a scheme of a comprehensive character dealing with elementary, technical and higher education' and that it would be 'made known before long,' will the Government state what progress had been made with the preparation of such a scheme, and when it would be published for general information?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:

"The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State a general scheme of a comprehensive character dealing with elementary, technical and higher education. They are not in a position to say when it will be published for general information."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked:

"Is it the intention of the Government of India to remove the Imperial Records from Calcutta, not to Delhi, but to Simla? If so, will they state how they propose to provide at Delhi for the needs of members of this Council, who require access to the records to enable them to perform satisfactorily their duties in connection with Council work?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:

"The question of the removal of the Imperial Records has not yet been decided. Wherever the records may be located, provision will be made at Delhi for the needs of the members of this Council who require access to the Records to enable them to perform satisfactorily their duties in connection with Council work."

* *Vide* Appendix No. 4

The Hon'ble Mr GOKHALE asked :

"With reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member last year on the proposal to create a fixed Sinking Fund, will the Government state if the examination of the question promised by the Hon'ble Member has been completed? And if so, what conclusion has been arrived at?"

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES MESTON, on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replied :

"The question has been carefully studied; but it presents considerable difficulties, and the Government of India regret that they are not yet in a position to make any statement regarding it."

The Hon'ble Mr GOKHALE asked :

"Has the reply of the Secretary of State to the despatch of the Government of India on the subject of the position of the Provincial Engineers of the Public Works Department been now received? When may final orders on the subject be expected?"

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT CARLYLE replied :

"The Secretary of State has not yet replied to our despatch on the subject. Government hope to have a reply on an early date, but they cannot state definitely when a reply may be expected."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :

"Will the Government lay on the table a return showing what Members of the Indian Civil Service are of South African, Canadian, Australian or New Zealand origin?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :

"The existing records in the possession of Government do not furnish the information asked for. The facts will, however, be ascertained and communicated to the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :

"Are there any medical men, outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service, occupying any Senior Clinical Chairs in the Calcutta and Madras Medical Colleges? Is there any legal bar to the appointment of such men? If not, will the Government state why no such appointments have been hitherto made?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :

"The answer to the first two portions of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative, but it is the intention of the Government shortly to appoint an officer outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service to the newly created chair of Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta. It is of the utmost importance in the future interests of the medical profession in India that the instruction imparted to medical students should be as efficient as possible, and it is because the best qualified Professors have hitherto only been found among the members of the Indian Medical Service that these posts till now have been filled from that service."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :

"Is it a fact that other duties besides their particular work are sometimes assigned to Professors in Medical Colleges and Hospital Physicians? Is it a fact that some of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, holding responsible posts intended for research work, are permitted to undertake in addition private service under private firms in Calcutta and Bombay or on the Editorial Staff of Medical journals? If so, how far is such acceptance of private service consistent with the terms of their appointment to such posts, or with the rules of public service?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :

"Professors in Medical Colleges and Hospital Physicians may be wholetime officers, i.e., they may have no other official work than that of teaching by lectures clinical demonstrations and charge of wards in the hospital attached to the College; or their professional work may be a collateral charge. Instruction in Chemistry, for example, is normally given by the Chemical Examiner, and in Medical Jurisprudence by a Civil Surgeon or Police Surgeon. In some of the Colleges a Professor may combine the duties of more than one chair with those of Civil or Presidency Surgeon. Consulting practice is permitted in certain appointments; in the others—the so-called 'non-practising' professorships—it is not.

"It is not clearly understood to what 'responsible posts intended for research work' the Hon'ble Member refers. For instance, the Chemical Examiner, Bengal, is allowed to undertake private practice, and there is no reason to suppose that this interferes with the proper discharge of his official duties. If the Hon'ble Member cares to specify any particular appointment which he has in mind, further information can be given."

The Hon'ble Mr GOKHALE asked :

"Will the Government lay on the table a return showing the cases in which action has been taken by the different Local Governments and Administrations under the Press Act of 1910, since the date of the last return on this subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :

"A complete return,* corrected up to date, showing the cases in which action has been taken by the different Local Governments and Administrations under section 12 (1) of the Press Act I of 1910 since the passing of the Act, is placed on the table as requested."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE asked :

"Is it not a fact that a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for India in 1908 urging the formation of a Civil Medical Department? Has anything been done in this direction, and,

* Vide Appendix No. 6.

if so, what? Will the Government lay on the table the opinions of authorities consulted on the question in India?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply given to a similar question put by him on the 18th March 1910, and also to the answer furnished to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the same subject on the 7th March 1911. The Government of India are still awaiting the orders of the Secretary of State in the matter, and, in these circumstances, no further information can at present be given."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether any, and if so, which of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission have already been carried out, also whether any of them are at present under consideration, and if so, which and when the decision of the Government thereon may be expected?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"No general reply can be given without detailed explanations and qualifications of excessive length, and the compilation of these would necessitate protracted references to Local Governments, and would serve no useful purpose. If the Hon'ble Member care to specify any particular proposal of the Commission of the subsequent history of which he desires to be made aware, an endeavour will be made to supply him with the facts."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Governor in Council of the Bengal Presidency will in all respects be vested with the same powers and privileges as the Governors in Council of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, especially in the matter of directly corresponding with the Secretary of State. If not, what differences, if any, are it is proposed to be made?

"(b) Is it under contemplation to curtail or abolish the powers of the Madras and Bombay Governments in the matter of direct correspondence with the Secretary of State, as recommended by the Decentralisation Commission?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"(a) The powers and privileges of the Governor in Council designate of the new presidency of Bengal will be governed by the legislation which will shortly be undertaken in the Imperial Parliament, pending which no statement can be made.

"(b) No proposals to curtail or abolish the powers of the Madras and Bombay Governments in the matter of direct correspondence with the Secretary of State are at present before the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Signal Engineer Department of State Railways is a special Branch of the Engineer Establishment of State Railways?

"(b) If so when was it established, and what are the rates of pay and conditions of service of officers belonging to it?

"(c) Are the officers of this department included in the Imperial or Provincial Branches of the Engineer Establishment of State Railways, or whether they are classed as temporary?

"(d) Is the service open to all His Majesty's subjects, and if so what qualifications are required?

"(e) Have the rules governing appointments to this service been published; if so, when and where?

"(f) Have certain officers of the provincial Engineer Service been transferred to the Signal Engineer Department? If so, why, and on what conditions?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE replied:

"The replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions are as follows:—

"(a) The Signal Engineer Establishment forms part of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. There are ten appointments in all.

"(b) In order to deal with the present day requirements of railway travelling and railway signalling on the recommendation of a Committee of Managers, the establishment was put on its present footing in February 1908, but prior to that date, individual appointments of Signal Engineers existed in the Engineering Department.

"The rates of pay of the present Signal Engineer Establishment are stated on page 34 of the State Railway Classified list for the half-year ended June 1911 (which is available for reference in the Additional Members' Room). Briefly, there are Assistant Signal Engineers on Rs. 400—600, Senior Assistants on Rs. 700—900, and two Signal Engineers in charge whose maximum pay is Rs. 1,000 and 1,250, respectively, and all are subject to the ordinary rules applicable to the Superior non-pensionable establishment of State Railways.

"(c) As has been stated, the Signal Engineer Establishment forms part of the non-pensionable open line establishment.

"(d) The appointments are open to all His Majesty's subjects possessing a technical knowledge of up-to-date Railway Signalling.

"(e) No special rules have been published. Recruits possessing the necessary technical knowledge are taken on as required; such knowledge on its practical side is acquired on large signalling works and installations in Great Britain.

"(f) Two officers of the Provincial Service who specialised in Signalling on the North-Western State Railway and went through a course of training in England on their own initiative and at their own expense, were appointed to the Signal Engineer Establishment on its formation in 1908. On appointment they severed their connection with the pensionable Engineer Establishment."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"In reply to the resolution moved last year by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao on the public service question, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Archdale) Earle stated as follows:—

'Although Indians are not eligible for direct recruitment to this service (Superior police service), Deputy Superintendents who are recruited almost entirely from a song Indians, and who form a service similar to the Provincial Civil Service, can be promoted to the superior service up to, for the present, a limit of 5 per cent. of the number of Superintendents in a province This works out to a total of 15 posts at present available for Indians out of a total of 300.'

"Will the Government be pleased to mention the names of Deputy Superintendents, if any, who have been promoted to any of the fifteen posts of Superintendents thrown open to them?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"The information will be collected and communicated to the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"(*a*) Are the Government aware that there is very great dissatisfaction with the management of the Bengal and North Western Railway amongst the public of North Behar and the Eastern District of the United Provinces—the tract through which the railway runs—on the score of unpunctuality of its service, the insufficiency of accommodation provided, especially in the higher classes and also that of the goods wagons, the bad lighting arrangements, the general inefficiency of the staff and to all that conduces to the convenience and comfort of passengers?

"(*b*) If not, do the Government propose to institute an inquiry so as to ascertain public opinions on the subject?

"(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to state their reasons for the same?

"(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state the dividend declared by the Directors of the Bengal and North Western Railway during the last five years?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied:

"No representations have been received by the Government of India of such a nature as would support the imputations against the Company's management contained in part (*a*) of the question In the matter of shortness of rolling-stock the present temporary pressure of trade is causing the same difficulty to be felt on other Railways in India

"In these circumstances Government do not propose to hold the inquiry proposed in part (*b*).

"As regards (*d*) the dividend paid by the Company during the last five years for which figures are available is —

1906	..	6¾ per cent.
1907	..	7½ "
1908	..	7½ "
1909	..	7¼ "
1910	..	7½ "

"I would add that the Bengal and North-Western Railway proper has been constructed entirely out of funds provided by the general public without a guarantee or any other financial assistance from Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state the total numbers of Colleges which were placed under the jurisdictions of the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab Universities, respectively, when the said Universities were established?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER replied:

"At the founding of the several Indian Universities territorial limits within India were not stated. The numbers of colleges affiliated to the several Universities at or near the time of their establishment were (so far as can be ascertained from the Calendars available of nearest date after the constitution of the Universities) as follows:—

Calcutta	..	13
Madras	..	7
Bombay	..	2
Punjab	..	3
Allahabad	..	13."

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK. "Sir, I have to introduce to the Council a Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals. This Bill has already, by virtue of an order passed under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of Legislative Business by the Governor General, been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th January 1912 It follows under the terms of the second paragraph of that rule that it is not necessary that I should move for leave to introduce the measure; but the Council would no doubt like to have a brief explanation of the proposals, and I accordingly offer a few remarks on the subject.

"The better protection of the fauna of the country is a matter which has come before the Government from time to time since the year 1869 In the earlier discussions it was the general opinion that the harm done had not reached sufficient dimensions to warrant the imposition of restrictions for the protection of birds and animals. But, as time went on, cultivation began to spread over waste-land and communications and trade increased, it became necessary to provide some measure of protection and Act XX of 1887 was the result. This Act enabled Local Governments and municipal and cantonment authorities to make rules applicable to municipal and cantonment areas to prohibit under penalty the sale or possession of wild birds recently killed or taken during their breeding seasons, as well as the importation into any municipal or cantonment area of the plumage of any kind

of wild bird during such season. The Act further empowered Local Governments to declare these provisions to apply to any animals of game other than birds. It was hoped by these measures that it would be possible to check the indiscriminate slaughter for the purpose of food, or for the sake of furs or feathers, of birds and animals, the protection of which during their breeding seasons was necessary to preserve the species.

"The restriction of the operation of the Act to the very limited areas of municipalities and cantonments was found to give inadequate protection, and in 1902 it was considered necessary to bring section 19 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878 into use, so as to prohibit the taking by sea or by land out of British India of the skins and feathers of birds, except feathers of ostriches and skins and feathers exported *bonâ fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history. It has since become evident that these powers are inadequate to secure the object desired. Municipal and cantonment authorities have themselves no special interest in a matter of this kind, and although in some Provinces further protection has been secured by means of Forest Regulations and the conditions attached to gun licenses, yet, as a result of much correspondence and consideration, it has been considered necessary to extend these powers over the country at large in order to secure the object in view. It is now universally recognised all over the world to be one of man's duties to preserve from extermination all such birds and animals as are not in themselves a danger to human life. In Ceylon and Africa Ordinances have already been passed and an interdepartmental Conference on the subject sat at the Colonial Office in London last year. The laws of the United Kingdom, and of several of the United States of America, of Norway, Russia, Belgium, the Netherlands, certain German States, France, Switzerland, Hungary and part of Austria as well, even if the Bill now before the Council is passed, be considerably in advance of the law in this country in the matter of the preservation of game. Only last September the Government of India were invited to join in an International Commission for the protection of nature. The Government accordingly proposes that we should in India also bring ourselves now into line with the movement to protect from extermination the wild birds and animals of the country. I accordingly re-commend this Bill to the Council.

"Lest, however, any apprehension should be felt that it is sought to protect game at the expense of man's crops, I desire to lay stress on the fact that care has been taken in the Bill to exempt from the penalties that may be imposed the capture or killing of a wild animal by any person in defence of himself or of any other person, and the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bonâ fide* protection of a standing crop or growing fruit. I move, therefore, that the Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Cecil Graham, the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Archer and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu: "Sir, I have the honour to move that the Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee, and in doing so, with your leave, Sir, I shall briefly review the position as regards the Special Marriage Act which my Bill seeks to amend. When I introduced this Bill last year, I must say that I did not expect or anticipate the large amount of personal support that I have received from the country. It was beyond my wildest expectation. It is one of the features in the history of social legislation in this country, beginning from the time when the Portuguese stopped the practice of throwing children into the sea down to the time when [illegible] was passed into law, there was almost always arose against inhuman practices as throwing [illegible] the killing of female children, the burning of sati, a storm of indignation and [illegible] which would have stopped the hand of a less courageous Government than ours has been in [illegible]. It is believed now that when Lord William Bentinck introduced his great legislation [illegible] of Hindu widows, would the Hindu of the modern day believe, that his ancestors [illegible] a memorial to Government that if widows were no longer allowed to be burnt the [illegible] of the martial people of this country would be seriously jeopardised, [illegible] that social life would be intolerable? Who is it amongst the opponents of my measure [illegible] would not say that it was the grossest libel that could have been pronounced upon Hindu [illegible]? What has been the experience of nearly a hundred years that have since passed as [illegible] the effect of the measure on Hindu life and Hindu home? Well, Sir, I remember also the [illegible] that was raised when a tiny little measure, which to the social reformer was practically [illegible], for raising the age of consent was introduced into this Council at the time of Lord [illegible]. Sir, I saw a mass meeting on the *maidan* at which nearly a hundred thousand men had assembled from all over Bengal to protest against the iniquity of the Government undertaking to legislate on a matter affecting the social life of the Hindus. I was present also on that occasion at the temple of Kalighat where hundreds and thousands had assembled offering prayers to the goddess to save them from that dire calamity, and I also remember the procession joined by the highest of the land which passed through or rather in front of this Government House to show the indignation of the people against a measure of that description. This is a recent instance—an instance which is within the knowledge of many of us. I had the curiosity when that Bill was being criticised to be present at [illegible] meeting to put in a protest against the Resolutions that were going to be passed. Well, Sir, I saw very soon shown the door, and the treatment I received I have not yet forgotten. Then, Sir, when the great Vidyasagar brought forward his Widow Re-marriage Bill, what was the feeling of the country from Bombay to Calcutta against its provisions? It was that Hindu society was going to be turned upside down and the purity of the Hindu widow was going to be destroyed. I shall not refer to the Ilbert Act, which was opposed practically universally by Hindus and Musalmans alike as A step in advance, forbidden from those who gave up the religion of their ancestors and embraced [illegible] and Hindu rage was made against the Government by Musalmans and Hindus alike [illegible] that I have introduced, has met with what a hundredth part of the opposition that those

measures had evoked in the past. Even the very measure which I now seek to amend when it was introduced by Sir Henry Maine and reintroduced by Sir Fitzjames Stephen with great and material alterations there were sixty thousand signatures against it and there were only a few people who were supporting it. I have been at some pains to go through the voluminous correspondence with which the Government has favoured us and I find that in the opinions that have been expressed on either side of the question, there are about 477 in my favour against about 187. That, I think, is a very respectable number in my support. From these numbers I am excluding Burma, where I have a majority in my favour. I am also excluding Baluchistan as not probably likely to be affected by my measure if passed into law, at least not in the immediate future, and the number in that place is very small. In the minority against me, there are 28 Muhammadans who, as I shall proceed to show, are not so vitally affected as we are and there are 11 members of other communities neither Hindu nor Mussalman, so that if you omit these 39 opinions, the opinions that have been hitherto received for or against the measure, those who are in my favour form a very respectable majority.

"I may refer to the many public meetings that have been held all over India in support of my Bill. To my great regret on the last occasion, my friend the Hon'ble Mr Subba Rao had expressed some surprise at the revolutionary character of my measure. I am glad to be able to say that many orthodox people in his province have given their whole-hearted support to my measure in all its details. Every Social Conference that has sat in India during the last year in every Province has spoken in support of my Bill. And I may say with a safe and clear conscience that I have personally never tried to influence, either by speech or by letter, the opinion of any single individual or body of men in my country over my Bill. I had been asked to tour about the country and to educate public opinion; but in a matter like this, rightly or wrongly, I thought it would be best to let my countrymen come to a conclusion for themselves. What I had to say had been practically said in the speech with which I introduced the measure. But it is not only the volume of the support that I have got, not only the extent, that is a most gratifying feature of the situation that I have the highest authority, if I may say so, in my country in my favour. Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji, retired Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, Mr. Justice Banerjee of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Chandavarkar of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Sankara Nair of the Madras High Court, Mr Sarada Charan Mitter, a retired Judge of the Calcutta High Court, have all spoken—high and great judicial authorities as these gentlemen are, recognised exponents of Hindu law and Hindu sentiment as these gentlemen must be assumed to be—they have all spoken in terms of unqualified approval of my measure. Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar of Madras presided over a public meeting in which my Bill was discussed and supported my Bill. Dr. Sasa Chandra Banerjee, a great Hindu jurist and an orthodox Hindu gentleman of Allahabad, has given his unqualified support to my Bill. Who else is better qualified in India to speak about Hindu customs and Hindu practices than Dr Bhandarkar of Bombay? He belongs to an advanced section of the Hindus, but from the Hindu standpoint he has given his support to my Bill. And what is the stringent feature of all—that organ of the highly conservative and proud Mahratta Brahmins of Poona—conservatives I say in matters of religion and religious practices, who with their Hindu brethren in Bengal had led the opposition to the Age of Consent Bill, who had gone to the length of making a session of Congress nearly impossible at Poona because the use of the Congress Hall had been promised for a Social Conference after the Congress was over—it is their organ, the *Kesari*, which has been one of my strongest supporters. And who else? There are my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and his paper in Allahabad, the *Leader*, has thrown him overboard and has been most strenuously supporting my Bill. His lifelong friend and companion, his most esteemed colleague, Mr. Ganga Persad Varma of Lucknow, one of the most orthodox men that I have known—at the same time man of advanced views and culture—in his paper the *Advocate* has been supporting my measure.

"Amongst the Parsis, the *Parsee* newspapers and the *Oriental Review* have also lent their strong support. Some of my Muhammadan friends in this Council had done me the great honour of supporting my measure when I introduced it here. A Muhammadan Judge of the Allahabad High Court, known to be the most learned Muhammadan jurist in India, esteemed alike by Hindus and Mussalmans for his quiet piety and knowledge of Arabic literature, Maulvi Karamat Hussain, has given his unqualified support to my Bill. Two Mohammadan Judges, one of them of the Sialkot Division and the other of the Hissar Division, have also supported my measure. I believe it must be apparent to every one that if opposition could have been expected from any quarter rightly it would be from the Brahmos, for though one of the grounds put forward by me when I introduced the measure was that the Hindu community did not like nor did the Brahmos like that they should be called non-Hindus; from a conversation that I had with one of the leading men in that community, I gathered that if any class of men were affected injuriously by the Bill, it would be the Brahmos, for they would no longer then be a different community but merely a sect of the Hindus and their fate would be sealed, for the absorbent power of the Hindu religion would soon obliterate all differences that existed between the Brahmo and the Hindu. The members of the Adi Brahmo Samaj had opposed the Special Marriage Act when it was passing through its stages in the Council in 1872; but I have the satisfaction of finding that the cultured minister of the Adi Brahmo Samaj, Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, who in his letter to the Government says that his community have not departed in any essential particular from Hindu usage or custom or in the matter of marriage in the Vedic ritual, has given me his wholehearted support, though his community had opposed the Bill which now stands as law. And the other branch of that Brahmo community, the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj—the most go-ahead community in India, who have introduced intermarriages among them through their enlightened secretary, a man of great scientific attainments, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, has spoken in no uncertain terms in support of my Bill, not only on grounds of social well-being but also on scientific grounds.

"Well, Sir, my friend to my right (Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan) had criticised my Bill as a bomb thrown into the citadel of Hinduism. Bombs are not only the special privilege of Criminal Intelligence Department but of all who shelter themselves behind the buttress of prejudice and ignorance and are always afraid of some extraordinary commotion which may overthrow the little protective works that they set around themselves for their safety. Sir, I am a Hindu. I feel that the eternal verities of the Hindu religion rest not on the slippery sandbanks of superstition and prejudice, nor upon the unreliable support of ignorance and mendacity, but on the more enduring foundations of faith and truth. And my religion stands in no fear of those who are seeking to replace the ephemeral by the abiding. There is a class of critics who have seen in my Bill nothing but evil and who have

seen in it is nothing but an insurrection of some malignant power bent upon destroying the strongholds of Hinduism. To these I make no reply. But, Sir, I think it is desirable to deal with some of the grounds of opposition—the more prominent grounds of opposition—that have been raised against my Bill. The subject is abstruse and may not be of interest to my European colleagues who are not probably conversant with the operation of marriage laws amongst us and to whom it may be a tiresome story. But it is very important, and, therefore, in the best way that I can, I proceed to deal with the principal objections taken against my Bill by the opponents of the measure.

"The first great objection is that my Bill will lead to intermarriages between the different castes. It will also lead to intermarriage between the different creeds. It will thus lead to the destruction or the overthrow of the boundaries that at present safeguard the Hindu faith. That in fact is the principal objection to the Bill. As my Hon'ble friends will remember, the present Act says that whenever a marriage is going to be contracted under its provisions, the contracting parties are to make a declaration that they profess no known religion in India. My amendment is that this provision should be done away with. All that is necessary should be what has been laid down in other civilised countries where marriages are not contracted according to the ritual of the Church that the parties should declare that 'we intend' (that is the language of the Act) 'to marry under the Act.' That is all that I desire. I believe there is some little misapprehension about the scope of my Bill. In the first place, I intend that marriage should take place amongst the different castes of the Hindus. I do not say that marriage should be without any Hindu ritual. It is quite possible, it is more than probable, that when two Hindus belonging to different castes intend to intermarry, they will go through the Hindu ritual, for that will not validate their marriage at the present time, because under the law as now followed intermarriage between different castes is not permissible. So that, so far as the operation of my Bill is confined to the Hindus it is more in favour of the Hindus than the present law is, because it does not make any obligatory on the parties to declare that they are non-Hindus. But my friends say while it is more in favour, no doubt in one sense it is against us in another. You are obliterating, they say, the distinctions of caste, you are undermining the purity of our race—that is the argument which I want to meet. They say 'so far as marriages are confined to the sub-divisions of the same caste, we have no objection; you take your Bill, get it passed into law with the unanimous support of the community.' Some of them have said that so far as that is concerned the present Hindu practice and present Hindu law, as understood would render such unions valid. That is an opinion which has been expressed by some eminent Hindu lawyers who have given their opinions against me. As Sir Henry Maine has said, it is difficult to contract marriage upon a mere opinion. It is true in a case that in a certain case from Madras to which I made reference when introducing my Bill in the Council, they had held that amongst the Sudras an illegitimate son would be entitled to inherit and consequently it was argued that illegitimacy is no bar to intermarriage amongst the Sudras. And there would be no bar to intermarriage—assuming the argument to be sound, that case was brought to the notice of an eminent Hindu Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the case of *Nrityan Dhara* against *Rakhal Gain*. I will not go into the details of that case except to say that one of the parties was a weaver and the other was a cultivator. In that case, when reviewing the case of the Madras High Court, which had been finally decided by the Privy Council, Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter said that it would hardly warrant him in upholding the validity of a marriage between different castes amongst the Sudras. Well, what it is my friends mean when they say that you do not require a validating Act to render unions between sub-sections of the same caste legal I do not understand. What is it they understand by the words 'the same caste' when they lay down this proposition? Do they mean the four original castes, the Varnas, or do they mean the thousand and one sub-castes that have now grown up and become independent of each other, or do they mean to say that amongst these independent sub-castes intermarriages may take place and such intermarriages would be held to be legal? Well, if that is their contention, all I can say is that judicial opinion is against it. In a case in which the parties were Nepalese but residents of the United Provinces, a Brahmin married a Kshatriya, both belonging to the twice-born caste and contracting an alliance which was lawful in Nepal; but that marriage was pronounced to be illegal by a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in a recent case (23 Allahabad, *Bodan Kunwari* v. *Sarju Kunwari*). My friends say, well, if the law as it now obtains is not a sufficient safeguard for a marriage like this, we shall not stand in your way. Get a law passed which will make intermarriage valid between sub-sections of the same caste. How many people such a law would affect it would be difficult to conjecture, but I want to go much further, those who have supported me want to go much further, namely, we want to give the contracting parties the fullest liberty of conscience. I am only at present confining my remarks to the Hindus. If two members of two different independent castes among the Hindus want to marry, why should we stand in their way? It has been said we stand in their way in order to maintain the purity of the Hindu caste and the Hindu race. Let us see how far this purity rests upon a historical basis. The Brahmins naturally claim the highest degree of purity. There can be no doubt that in very ancient times there were constant feuds between the Brahmins and Kshatriyas the priestly and the warrior castes, sometimes the Brahmins suffering defeat and sometimes the Kshatriyas. Then arose a great champion of the Brahmins, supposed to be an incarnation of Vishnu himself, Parashuram, who exterminated the Kshatriyas 21 times. How he could extirpate 21 times is a problem which Brahminical ingenuity can alone solve, and before which I confess myself beaten. This Parashuram, the great exterminator, the great extirpating champion of the Brahmins, was the son of a Brahman, the great sage Yamadagni, but curiously enough he was the son of a Kshatriya mother. Renuka, the daughter of King Prasenjit. So that, starting from this great and cardinal point of the superiority of the Brahman over the Kshatriya, we find that he whom they have set up as a champion was the son of a Kshatriya mother. Then, again I go to another authority, namely, one who laid the foundation of the Vyasa, the compiler of the Vedas, the writer of the Puranas, he was the son of a Brahman by a fisherwoman. I suppose no blame attaches to him for having a humble and lowly origin on his mother's side. Then, one of the great sages, Yajnyavalka, has laid down that from a Chandal to a Brahman is only six stages, that from a Sudra it is five, and so on in lessening degrees. A man of humble origin could thus reach the goal of Brahminism. Well, if the authority of Yajnyavalka may be disputed—and my friends the Hindu lawyers in this Council will support me in saying that he is a very high authority—I shall quote the authority of Manu himself. He says (chapter X, verses 64-65)—"If a female springs from a Brahmin by a Sudra woman bear children to one of the higher castes the

inferior attains the highest caste within seven generations.' Thus a Sudra attains the rank of a Brahmin, so that it is difficult to say at the present day how much of the Brahmin is Sudra and how much the real and true priestly caste. There is a question put to Manu, what is the fate of an offspring begotten by chance by an Aryan upon a non-Aryan? I quote from the same chapter, verses 66 and 67. The answer is 'he who is begotten by an Aryan on a non-Aryan female may become an Aryan by his virtues.' In the Puranas we find innumerable references to intermarriages and to interchangeability between Brahmins and Kshatriyas. My friend Mr. Subba Rao, the sturdy champion of orthodox Hinduism, and my friend to my left Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will remember that in the Matsya Purana there is an enumeration of the great Rishis who had propounded the Vedic *richs*. These Vedic hymns came to the Rishis by inspiration. In that enumeration we have got 91 Rishis, some Brahmins, some Kshatriyas and three Vaishyas. These are the Rishis of the Vedic times.

"There is a curious story in the Aitereya Brahmana, a branch of the Rigvedas. The story is of a great dispute for priestly functions between the Kshatriyas and the Brahmanas, and the story is very interesting reading, showing that in those times Kshatriyas and the Brahmins were alike entitled to perform these priestly functions.

"There is a passage in the Mahavarata Anushasana Parva which says: that a son from a Sudra mother, if he performs meritorious deeds, attains to Brahminhood; so does a Vaishya.

"There is a curious passage in the Brahmanda Purana, which gives the origin of the Sudras as follows: 'Those who are always sorrowing, always weeping, always serving weak in body, those Brahmins are styled Sudras.' Coming down to the Tantric period, we find that in the Maha Nirvan Tantra, held in high esteem for the purity of its practices and the elevation of its doctrines, mention is made of Shivite marriage, where it is laid down that no restrictions as to age or caste exist in the Shiva form of marriage. It is well known that at one period of her history India had very largely adopted the Tantric cult.

"It is thus evident that the purity of caste upon which higher castes rely so much at the present day is more imaginary than real.

"I will in this connection quote from Rhys David's book *Buddhist India*:—

'There are also numerous instances,' says he, 'even in the priestly manuals, of custom of unions between men and women of all degrees of social importance. These are not only between men of rank and women of a lower social grade, but also between men of a lower and women of a higher social position.'

"I shall quote with your leave a passage from another authority (Hunter's *Orissa*), Volume I, page 261:—

'We have seen that in several Provinces the Brahmins are emphatically not the priesthood of the people, and so far from being an ethnical entity following an immemorial vocation they contain within their caste every trade and calling. We have seen the Brahmins as shepherds, as ploughers of the soil, as potato-growers, as brick-makers, as brick-layers, as petty traders, as carpenters, stone-cutters, blacksmiths and village-policeman, who in India rank very low in the social scale, as the descendants of the aboriginal fishar tribes, as arbitrarily manufactured out of the promiscuous low-castes, as day-labourers and as menial servants.'

"Where, then, is the purity of which we hear so much?

"Coming from the general to the particular, there is an institution known as Kulinism in Bengal established during Hindu times. The original Kulins were Brahmins of great piety and learning. In course of time they deteriorated and in ten generations so much corruption had crept into the body of the Kulins that the great Debibar Ghatak with the assent of the Kulins was obliged to lay down rules for their protection.

"He divided them into 36 circles, and what do you think of these circles? They were not circles of merit but of equal demerit. They were intended to define the limits of intermarriage, to each circle being assigned classes with the same defects and corruptions amongst them. I shall draw a veil over what these defects and corruptions were. I commend to the curious a study of Debibar's rules: the proud descendant of the Kulin Brahmin in Bengal would pass a most uncomfortable half hour if he read them. If such has been the case with the Brahmin, we can easily imagine what has been the fate of the other castes. There must have been a great admixture in the past. Ethnological researches establish this conclusively. If we look at the map annexed to Sir Herbert Risley's book *The People of India*, we find that in Bengal the population is Mongolo-Dravidian, in Southern India entirely Dravidian, in Oudh, in Allahabad also the same; it is only in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana that we find the Aryan in the population. Therefore, whether you treat the question mythologically historically or scientifically, the claim to exclusive purity is not at all well founded. If this purity has not existed in the past, why insist upon it at the present moment? I shall not dwell further upon that aspect of the question. To me it has been a most unpleasant duty to discharge, but in a solemn meeting like this, duty has compelled me to do so. Then, Sir, it is said that not only will my Bill facilitate inter-marriage between different castes of Hindus, it will facilitate marriage with non-Hindus. Well, to me it does not seem to be, I must honestly say, a very dire calamity. There is historical instance of Chandra Gupta, known to Greek historians as Sandracottus, marrying the daughter of Seleucus Nikator. There is also an instance given by Tod in that fascinating book of his, *The Annals of Rajasthan*, where a ruler of Mewar married a daughter of Yezdgird III, the last of the Sassanide Kings of Persia. The nobles and princes of Kathiawar still marry into Muhammadan families and the sons born of Muhammadan mothers succeed. There are numerous instances in our Puranas of marriages of Aryans with Nagas. Then we have got marriages of Hindu princesses and Moghal princes in Moghal times. We have still got in the present day in Hyderabad the same practice obtaining without either side losing in caste or in prestige. Why then should there be such a great horror? If anything can give peace to my unhappy country, it will be a footing that the tie connubial embraces all in its single fold. It is a practice not unknown to our forefathers, it is a practice still followed by our contemporaries. Why then should it be opposed at the present day?

"I pass on to another ground of opposition. I am afraid, Sir, I have been wearying the patience of the Council, but the importance of my subject is my only excuse. The question has been raised in

not marriage among the Hindus a sacrament and are you going to introduce the elements of a civil contract into a relationship which is the holiest of holy relations amongst the Hindus? I do not desire to do anything of the kind. So far as marriages between Hindus are concerned, they may still follow their rituals, and it is because they may follow such rituals even when intermarrying between different castes that I seek to introduce my Bill. But let us again consider the proposition of those who put forward that marriage is a sacrament, a religious ceremonial, among the Hindus. Is that a proposition which is strictly correct and has been observed at all times? What about the Gandharva marriage that used to take place marriages of love where only the exchange of garlands was sufficient? The name of Sakuntala has been mentioned in this Council on a previous occasion by a gentleman deeply versed in Oriental learning; a name which is held in esteem, if I may say so, in affection still by the Hindu people of India owing to the immortal writings of our great poet Kalidasa. She married, supposed at that time to be a daughter of a Brahmin priest a Kshatriya prince by simply exchanging garlands. This is one of many instances that occur in the Puranas, and her son was the founder of that great line which gave the name of Bharatvarsha to India. Well, where were the religious sacrament in that marriage? Where was the religious sacrament in the Swayamvara ceremonies, where prospective husbands used to be invited, and the damsel was given the choice to choose, either by prowess of arms or by the display of learning, the best among the lot, and then after a choice a garland was exchanged: where was the religious sacrament? Manu himself, what does he say? He says, 'the recitation of benedictory sacred text and the sacrifice (with Homa and nuptial fire) in honour of the God Prajapati, are used in marriages for the sake of procuring good fortune to the brides, but the gift of the bride is the means of the status of husband'; so the matrimonial bond arises from the gift by the father. The whole of the religious ritual is only for the sake of procuring good fortune to the bride. This is Manu. Raghunandan, the great commentator on Hindu Law in Bengal, says that the real element of marriage is gift and acceptance. It must be the gift by a person competent to give, and acceptance by a person competent to accept. Where is the difference between a civil contract and this form which is said to be the essence of the ritual? And what does my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan say of the many hundreds and thousands of our people not Brahminical or Brahmanised Hindus with whom the putting of a vermilion mark by the bridegroom on the bride's forehead is enough to constitute the bond of marriage? That constitutes marriage among many castes of the Hindus. Are not these marriages considered valid both in our societies as well as in our Law Courts? Where then is the sacrament, the holiest of the holy, of which we have heard so much to the opposition to my Bill? Then Sir, another objection has been raised, an objection, sir, that if a man has the temerity to marry under this law, there will be the fatal power of divorce vested in the husband as well as in the wife, because the Act which I am seeking to amend provides (section 17) that the contracting parties may seek divorce under the Indian Divorce Act. Well, is divorce such a great calamity after all? I have in my hand a paper by a Hindu lawyer of Bengal who I am told has sent a similar paper to Government. He has cited instance after instance from our Law Courts showing the tremendous misery of many of the lives of our woman finding, alas, in several cases, to suicide where the poor woman has had no means of escape from the marriage tie and from the cruelties of the husband. Is nothing to be said in their favour? Is the polygamous husband of India to have it all his own way, and should, in the twentieth century, the Government of British India do nothing for these poor women who are driven to suicide as the only escape from the marriage bond? But apart from that, is divorce itself such an unknown institution among the Hindus? My friends, many of them lawyers, Hindus and Mussalmans, in this Council, will tell you that amongst the lower classes of the Hindus divorce is very common; it is an institution which is freely availed of. What does Manu himself say —I am quoting verse 72, Chapter IX: 'Though a man may have accepted a damsel in due form, he may abandon her if blemished, if diseased, if unchaste, and if she has been given in fraud,' so that a man can put away his wife whenever he likes under these circumstances. And there is another ground which I think there may be some sympathy: a wife with a sharp tongue may be put aside at once. There is also some right given to the poor woman. The most authoritative Smriti enforced in the Kali Yuga is the Parasara Sanhita, and Parasara says in that well-known verse of his:

नष्टे मृते प्रव्रजिते क्लीबे च पतिते पतौ।
पञ्चस्वापत्सु नारीणां पतिरन्यो विधीयते॥

(If the husband dies, if the husband is lost, if the husband deserts, if the husband is inflicted with physical infirmities, if the husband incurs forfeiture of caste, under these five circumstances, a woman is at liberty to marry again.) This is not an unknown text which I have brought out. It was upon the validity of this text that the great Hindu widow remarriage movement began, and upon which the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed. This is the text of Parasara, the authority of which could not be disputed, so that the Hindu law-givers Manu and Parasara gave liberty both to the husband and the wife to untie the marriage knot. Well, Sir, if monogamy is the highest ideal of marriage, there must be some relief, and I will, with your leave, quote a passage from Herbert Spencer:—

'The monogamic form of the sexual relation is manifestly the ultimate form, and any change to be anticipated must be in direction of the completion and extension of it. As monogamy is likely to be raised in character by public sentiment requiring that the legal bond shall not be entered into unless it represents the natural bond, so perhaps it may be that the maintenance of the legal bond will come to be held an horror if the natural bond ceased.'

"And because there may be divorce, why should we be so afraid of it? There is a divorce among the Mussalmans of India; in how many cases has it been found to operate harshly to the prejudice of the husband or the wife? Where is the complaint from the great Mussalman population in India? In Pungonia, a marriage is a marriage at will, yet when one has occurred they seldom forsake each other even in extreme old age. And says Dr Brinton, a great authority on social relations, in his 'Folk or the *Basis of Social Relations*': 'facility of separation is a potent stimulus to connubial harmony. Licentiousness therefore is not synonymous with loose marriage relations, but the reverse.' There are the observations of learned scientific men who have had an opportunity of studying these conditions in the countries of the West.

"There is then another question raised, and a question I admit of some seriousness, that it will introduce confusion in our joint family life. This is an aspect upon which the Government of the United Provinces have urged: it will introduce confusion in our homes and our laws of succession and inheritance. I was present at a meeting of the Social Conference where a gentleman from the Punjab depicted in lurid colours the horrid situation that will arise in a Hindu home if a girl of the family were to marry a Muhammadan and have children. I do not know if such a contingency will ever arise. Or, supposing it does arise, does it arise for the first time under my Bill? What is the law at the present time? That you can contract, or, to use the expressive language of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao, that anybody can marry anybody else under the present law, only the contracting parties have got to make a declaration that they do not profess the Hindu or the Muhammadan faith or any other faith in India. Well, supposing a member of a joint Hindu family makes that declaration and marries a Moslem; what is it that can save the family from putting up with him in his own home except by seeking separation? My Bill will do nothing more. It will simply save the parties from making a declaration which may not be true. But even that declaration is not necessary under certain circumstances. If the Muhammadan member of a Hindu household is objectionable, I believe a Christian member of a Hindu household is equally objectionable. Under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, it is not necessary to make any declaration if one of the contracting parties is a Christian; so the Hindu man or woman can easily marry a Christian wife or husband and introduce the husband or wife into a Hindu home; the only protection now being a separation or division of the family. The same protection will apply even if my Bill ever becomes law. There is another fact which the opponents have overlooked, namely, the provisions of the Act known as the Lex Loci Act. In that Act, supposing the brother of a Hindu householder embraces the Muhammadan or the Christian faith, he succeeds. But only does he succeed, but that Act has been considered by the Allahabad High Court to extend so far that his sons will succeed. If my brother, for instance, under the law as it now exists, embraces the Moslem faith, marries a Moslem wife and has children who follow the Moslem faith, and if I die without sons my Moslem brother or Moslem nephews will succeed just as well as my Hindu brother or Hindu nephews would succeed. Where then is the difference that my Bill will introduce into the existing law? If there are difficulties, if there are elements of confusion in a Hindu home, in the Hindu social life, these difficulties, these elements of confusion, exist to-day just in the same degree as they will exist if my Bill becomes law. It has been held by the Privy Council in the case of the Chief of Mujudin, Sardar Gyal Singh, that a Sikh or a Hindu by becoming a member of the Brahmo Samaj does not necessarily cease to belong to the community in which he was born. It was held in a case in Indian Law Reports, 25 Bombay, 551, where a Hindu convert to Muhammadanism after his conversion gave away his Hindu son by a Hindu wife to a Hindu brother, that that adoption was void; and in Bengal a Brahmo gentleman who practised Brahmo rites was allowed, under the Act which I am seeking to amend, to give his son born as a Brahmo and observing the Brahmo rites for adoption to a Hindu brother, and that adoption was held to be valid. All this confusion does exist; mine will not make it worse confounded, if there is confusion at all. Sir, these are the questions, the principal questions, which the Hindu opponents to my measure have raised. I have dealt with them, so far as I am able, to show that their fears and apprehensions are unfounded and unjustified.

"I will now deal, and deal very briefly, with the principal objections of the other communities. Our Moslem friends outside this Council—not all of them, but some of them—have also opposed my measure. Well, there are authentic cases of unions with Moslems and non-Moslems—authentic cases in our country as well as elsewhere. There is one objection which I can appreciate, though in my time of life it is difficult to sympathise with it. An esteemed friend from Dacca, brought into an unenviable notoriety by a recent speech in the House of Lords, protested against this measure on the ground that it will not be possible to indulge in the privilege or rather to exercise the privilege of polygamy if this Bill became law. Whether polygamy is a good or a bad institution I do not propose to discuss. The Mormons of America have adopted it, and probably there may be something good in it after all; but my friend need not be afraid that he will ever be disabled from keeping a full harem if my Bill passes into law, for he need not marry under my Act at all. It is a voluntary measure, an enabling measure, of which Muhammadans—and their number is happily growing small—who seek to still continue the polygamic habits of their ancestors in Arabia, need not be afraid. But it may afford great protection to those who seek to safeguard the interests of their daughters or sisters. No provision in a Muhammadan marriage contract—and I have had my hand in the framing of these contracts just as much as any Mohammadan Member of this Council has had—can give absolute right of protection in this respect. With the facilities that now exist of travel in foreign countries where young men go for study or for pleasure, it becomes an increasing danger to the girl-wife or to the father of the wife, and I am quite confident that many Muhammadans would avail themselves of the provisions of this measure to marry their children under the Act if they are not made to deny their faith, so that they can be saved from any future fears. Among the Muhammadans, marriage with a non-Moslem confers upon the children rights of legitimacy. Whatever may be thought of the marriage itself—and there are divergent schools of thought upon it—there is no difference about the legitimacy of the children; they are not affected at all. It is curious that what troubled my friend at Dacca also troubled a strong Hindu opponent of my Bill, Mr. Bhajekar, in Bombay. I am sorry to say that in his note he says, if my Bill passes into law, that it will render impossible for a Hindu husband to remarry if he is denied the blessings of a child from his first union. Well, if the powers of adoption that a Hindu has are not sufficient, my Act is not obligatory, and a Hindu husband who wants to keep in reserve the right to marry again at some future time during the lifetime of his wife, he need not marry under this Act at all. Sir Roland Wilson, a great authority of Muhammadan Law and Jurisprudence, says at page 68 of his Introduction:—

'Supposing it were possible to ensure the exact conformity of judge-made Anglo-Muhammadan law to the standard of the 13th, 17th or 18th century orthodoxy, the graver question would remain, how far this state of things would be likely to give satisfaction to Indian Muhammadans of the 20th century. Considering the intellectual ferment now going on among Indian Mohammedans, and looking to the wide publicity given to the views of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, it is difficult to suppose that there are none who would jump at the opportunity of contracting a legal marriage on a footing more distinctly monogamous than can be secured by even the most carefully drawn contract under Anglo-

Muhammadan law if the thing can be managed without the formal procedure as required by Act III of 1872?'

"And this is what I seek to remove—the formal procedure inculcated by Act III of 1872. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, a great Mohammadan authority, has welcomed such a proposal. Sir Roland Wilson thinks that such a proposal would be a great benefit to many Muhammadan reformers of our country.

"As regards the Parsis, there has been opposition no doubt to my Bill from the Parsi community of Bombay, but there has also been strong support from Parsi gentlemen and Parsi organs of public opinion. As I said, the newspapers *Parsee* and *Oriental Review*, both of them Parsi journals, have given me their whole hearted support. There is a fear in the Parsi mind, the Parsi is exclusive naturally from his position of isolation as the Hindu Brahmin is, and he does not want to admit into the fold the non-Parsi. But the Indian Christian Marriage Act enables him to do so. There was a great fight in Bombay over the marriage of a Parsi gentleman with a French lady, and I believe the fight ended in a victory for the French lady. However that may be, their position will not be worse.

"This is, then, briefly the position of the different communities, Hindu, Moslem and Parsi. With regard to the effect that my Bill would bring about if it became law, I ask my Hon'ble friends including members on the Government side as to whether the effects are such as may be at all described as revolutionary. Many of the Local Governments, while sympathising with my Bill, have found it impossible to give me their support. The Government of Bombay is sarcastic; it says—who will look after the masses of India? They will be dissatisfied with this measure, they will not blame Mr. Basu or his party, but they will blame the Government. I should like to put a question in reply: when does this Government of Bombay think the masses of India will come to appreciate this Act and to marry under it? When they do come to think what it means, they will not blame the Government of India, but bless it for having allowed Mr. Basu to get it passed into law. But that is another question. It is the fate of all reformers to meet with ridicule and contempt. My friend, the late Home Member, who we all regret is no longer in our midst, said, when I introduced this Bill, 'before we proceeded further, the Hon'ble mover of the Bill should be able to assure us that he had behind him the full and almost undivided support of all the communities who are affected by it. It is a fixed principle of the Government of India not to interfere in any way whatever with the personal laws and customs of the different peoples of India, unless they have strong and conclusive evidence that the change is desirable, and that is the policy to which I hope I shall continue to adhere.'

"Sir, is this a condition which at any time is capable of fulfilment? Is this a condition which was kept in mind by the Government itself when it introduced measures which had the effect of removing social disabilities from the people of India? If not—and the answer must be an emphatic no—why should that condition be insisted upon in my case? Take the case of progressive England itself. Take the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill. If the condition was that it would not be passed into law until it had the full and almost undivided support of the community, I am afraid it never would have passed into law. If that is the condition of things in Western countries, the position in my country is much worse. In the first place, we have got to deal with a peculiar society—a society conservative in its inmost fibre. We have to deal with a great amount of superstition and prejudice and ignorance. A time may come when, after my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Bill is passed into law and education has spread amongst the masses, when probably the masses will demand it and it will be irresistible. But in the meantime what of those who think, from conscientious grounds, from grounds of social policy, that intermarriage ought to be permitted? We are asking for nothing more than personal liberty of faith and practice, and if personal liberty of faith and practice does not encroach upon any other rights, upon rights of any other people, does not subject them to any appreciable injury and if the exercise of it is not immoral, no country in the world ought to stand against it. I was referring to the state of my country. I will briefly, in the language of a very high authority, place before you what that state is. There is a well-known passage in the Vishnu Samhita—

कलौ शूद्रत्वमापन्ना यथा क्षत्रा यथा विशः ।

that in the Kali Yuga everybody is a Sudra except the Brahmin, so that we have not got the four Varnas which originally prevailed in India. Buckle says:—

'To the great body of the Indian people the name Sudra is given'—I am quoting from volume I, page 78—'and the native laws respecting them contain some minute and curious provisions. If a member of this despised class presume to occupy the same seat as his superiors, he was either to be exiled or to suffer the most painful and ignominious punishment. If he spoke of them with contempt, his mouth was to be burnt. If he actually insulted them, his tongue was to be slit. If he molested them, he was to be slit. If he molested them, he was to be put to death. If he sat on the same carpet with a Brahmin, he was to be maimed for life. If, moved by the desire for instruction, he even listened to the reading of the sacred books, burning oil was to be poured into his ears. If however he committed them to memory, he was to be killed. If he were guilty of a crime, the punishment for it was greater than that inflicted on his superiors; and so on, and so on.

'And lest this should not be enough to maintain the subordination of society, a law was actually made forbidding any labourer to accumulate wealth, while another clause declared that even though his master should give him freedom, he would in reality be still a slave, for, says the law-giver, 'of a state which is natural to him, by whom can he be divested?'

"The natural state being slavery, by whom, indeed, could he be divested? And the learned author goes on to say: 'I seem not where that power may be, by which so vast a miracle could be worked.' I believe that power is in our midst to-day. It has been said that the Government of England in India is a providential arrangement. To us, Hindus, it is really so. It is the hand of British rule in India that will lift the Sudra, the non-Brahminical communities, from their present position. It is that which is my hope; it is that which is my trust.

"Sir, I am not sanguine enough to believe that to me will be given the satisfaction of seeing my Bill passed into law. I am but a faint and weak worker in a difficult field; but though to me may no

be vouchsafed even the Pisgah sight of the promised land, the standard that I carry, though it may fall from my hands, others stronger, others mightier, others wiser than myself, shall rise, and they certainly will carry it forward to its goal."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY: "Sir, I beg to support the motion, and in doing so, I must state powerful reasons have influenced my vote. When the Bill was introduced I pointed out that my community would be opposed to it. At the same time I supported the motion for leave to introduce it, on the ground that the people would then have an opportunity of examining it and of submitting to Government their varied views. It followed that I would be free to offer at a later stage any remarks mature consideration might suggest. My apprehensions about the attitude of my community have proved true. Parsi opinion generally is unfavourable to the Bill. But I cannot but feel the opposition is based upon an inadequate appreciation of the exigencies of the situation. The Bill does not specially affect us,—Parsis. It contains no provisions opposed to the fundamental principles of the Parsi Marriage Act or to the existing practices of the community. Monogamy and divorce, the principal characteristics of the Act on which new provisions are sought to be grafted, are familiar to us. The only features disagreeable to the average Parsi are the removal of the existing bar to intermarriage between Parsis and non Parsis, while the parties remain faithful to their respective religions, and the omission of the *ashirwad* ceremony. I will deal with the first objection along with similar objections of the other communities; and, as to the second, if any member of the community attach no particular importance to the ceremony and chooses to dispense with it, I do not think the legislature can be expected, by the enactment or perpetuation of restrictive legislation, to prevent a lapse. It is worthy of note that a large number of educated Parsis are in favour of the Bill.

"Sir, any discussion of the merits of the Bill must relate (1) to the principle, and (2) to the details. It will be quite in accord with the rules of business and the practice of the Council to leave the details to be settled in Select Committee. Any examination of the Bill at this stage must therefore be confined to the principle. Now three main considerations suggest themselves in this connection—

(*a*) whether the proposed legislation is absolutely desirable;
(*b*) whether it is necessary; and
(*c*) what are its principal effects upon society?

"If the Bill is absolutely desirable and necessary, unless its social and political effects are injurious, it deserves the support of this Council. Judged by this test, the Bill under discussion, in my humble opinion, eminently deserves support. 'Public good is the object of the legislator.' It follows as corollaries that improvement of the morals of a community and social purity, promoting as they do 'public good', are worthy objects of pursuit by the legislator. Now marriage affords the best guarantee of good morals and purity. The removal of artificial bars to marriage, encouraging as it does marriage, must be *pro tanto* beneficial to the community. It is exactly this demolition of bars which forms the underlying principle of the present Bill. The Bill seeks to remove the existing limitations to Indian marriages. That numerous limitations exist the opponents themselves admit, and the principal objection to the Bill is that it will, if passed, do away with those limitations and facilitate marriage. Apart, therefore, from the social and political consequences which will follow from it, the proposed legislation is undoubtedly desirable.

"Dispassionate consideration will show that it is likewise necessary. The burden of the opposition is that it is unnecessary and the people have not moved Government for it. Sir, in criticising the Bill, two facts should be borne in mind. In the first place, the days of petitions to the Legislative Council are past, and the reformed Council, with a large non-official element in it, is dealing with the subject; and, in the next place, a non-official Member in close touch with orthodox Hindu sentiment has introduced the Bill. Government are no longer left to proceed in the matter of legislation on their own initiative, in intelligent anticipation of the needs of the situation. They have the help and the co-operation of the accredited representatives of the people. In the light of these facts the objection that the people have not moved Government for fresh legislation regulating marriages loses point. A representative Indian has brought forward the Bill; Government have been moved in the best way desirable in the altered conditions.

"The recent important changes in the social condition of India accentuate the necessity for such a Bill. Forty years have passed since the enactment of the law as it is now proposed to amend. The period has been one of all-round activity among Indians. Education has made enormous progress; the number of young men—Hindus, Mohammadans, Buddists, Parsis and Jains—educated abroad is growing apace; with increase in the facilities of communication there is freer intermixture among the different communities. Caste hangs loosely to-day about the Hindu; his religion and caste rules do not prevent him from associating socially with the members of the sub-castes and other castes, and even non-Hindus, with the utmost freedom. Travel has only encouraged such associations. The *purdah* is being gradually lifted. Hindu ladies even go abroad for education and sight-seeing. English education, with its powerful emancipating influence, has gone on unchecked, dissolving old separatist ideas of the various Indian races. The history of the progressive countries of the West and the brilliant success of an Asiatic nation knit together by common ties of marriage and social intercourse have powerfully struck the imagination of the impressionable Indian and have changed the national ideal. Young men and young women of different castes and persuasions have been brought together, with the result that not a few inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages have taken place. Hindu ladies of Bengal have been married to Punjabis, Madrasis and Europeans. Hindus of Madras have married Burmese girls. Even Mahommadans have evinced a desire for marital relationship with Hindus. Last year I happened to see an advertisement in the *Bengalee* newspaper by a Mahammadan zamindar for the hand of a Hindu girl. This is a significant fact and has its moral. There is now in the country a greater desire for intermarriage and for a simple form of marriage. Whether this desire should be fostered by Government or not, is a different matter; but it is a legitimate feeling and when it does exist the legislator should take note of it, and any indifference on the part of this Council would cause acute disappointment among people, who, though numerically small, by their culture, knowledge, intelligence and position, wield the greatest influence in the body politic. The Arya Samaj has again undertaken to receive back into the fold of Hinduism all penitent backsliders by a purificatory ceremony known as the *Suddi*. To these neophytes proper facilities of marriage are of

the first importance. For long years to come they will not be able to establish marital relations with orthodox Hindus, the fact of their having renounced either Muhammadanism or Christianity will be a serious obstacle to marriage with the votaries of those religions. The marriage problem, again, in some parts of the country has become serious. The difficulty of getting suitable husbands for their girls is felt more or less keenly by Hindu fathers; necessity is helping the cause of social reform and making exogamous marriage increasingly popular. The questions which confront Government therefore are,—How best to meet the difficulty created by these various circumstances? How to lead this new feeling of the people into safe channels? How to insure good public morals in the new situation? To discourage illicit partnership and to promote marriage, will be the only prudent course. It is precisely with this object in view that the Bill has been introduced.

"Act III of 1872 does not meet the exigencies of the case. For the realisation of this truth, it is necessary to examine another important set of circumstances which have caused a marvellous development of the religious feeling in the country. Alongside of the disintegrating forces noted above, powerful causes producing in the mind of the Hindu a passionate attachment for his ancestral religion have been at work, without neutralising the effects of those forces. The past forty years have seen the Hindu Revival, the finals of which it is difficult to foresee. The labours of the Theosophical Society and the successful missions of Hindu religious preachers to the West, resulting in the conversion to Hinduism of several American ladies and gentlemen, have given a new direction to the Hindu genius. The Hindu, with all the acquired veneer of anglicism that strikes a stranger is now a firm believer in the fundamental truths of his great religion. The ritual he may discard, but he will not renounce the dogma; he refuses to be called anything but a Hindu. When the religious feeling is strong, conscience plays an important part in the acts of life. Now marriage is one of the most solemn acts of Man, and naturally the Hindu objects to disown his religion even for the sake of his fiancée. And he has a right to expect the legislature to respect his feeling; he is entitled to have a simple declaration form instead of the one provided in Act III of 1872, whereby he engages to be dutiful towards his partner through life, and not involving any renunciation of his faith. This is a question of conscience, and strict neutrality in social and religious matters on the part of Government is perfectly consistent with a respect for his conscience.

"The orthodox Hindu argues, the Hindu who wants to remain a Hindu must not think of marrying except in the conventional manner and cannot have any difficulty in so marrying. But the operation of the forces noted above must incline young people to consult their own wishes in the matter of marriage and not to leave it to be determined for them by their elders in the customary fashion. With the greater assimilation of Western ideas their views about marriage have expanded. The complaint last year was that the Bill would 'shove a dynamite into Hindu society.' I would remind the Hon'ble Member who made that remark that he mistook the effect for the cause. The Hindu Society has already had dynamites shoved into it in Western civilisation and Western education. The Bill only seeks to render the explosion harmless and to prevent improper relations. We must take human nature as it is, and must be prepared for attachment among young people, from different parts of the country and from different races and communities, thrown together by the force of circumstances. Is it prudent for Government to ignore the fact, or is it wise for them to give the new sentiment a proper and legitimate direction? The duty of Government is clear. Sir Fitzjames Stephen, as Law Member, indicated it in language which should be recalled on this occasion:—

'That English education in all its forms leads straight away from all forms of Native orthodoxy, is a proposition which I have never yet heard disputed. How can we sow the seed and refuse to recognise the crop?'

"The solution of the matter cannot be left to society. Exogamous marriage and intermarriage between different races are not recognised in Hindu society. Even if there be no objection to the ritual, there is the ever-present difficulty of getting priests to officiate at such marriages. That difficulty obviated, the legal difficulty arises. Custom alone will validate mixed marriages, but in view of the rigidity of the present-day judicial administration, new customs cannot grow.

"Sir Henry Maine noticed the difficulty years ago in words which gain force with time and experience:—

'It must strike every observant man that, by our introduction of legal ideas and our administration of justice through regular Courts, we give a solidity and rigidity to Native usage, which it does not naturally possess. It seems to me that, in order to prevent the monstrous injustice which occasionally results from this process, we must control it by the proper instrument—timely legislation.'

"Old Hindu society would appear to have been catholic and tolerant; social rules were undoubtedly elastic. Mixed unions, though perhaps not strictly shastric or respectable, were recognised in society and gave rise to whole castes and sub-castes. The Vaidyas, for instance, now an important and influential class of Hindus, trace their origin to intermarriage between two castes. Traditions assigns a similar origin to Barmans. The *Kalas* of Burma are a hybrid class. During Muhammadan ascendency, intermarriage between Muhammadans and Hindus was not unknown. There is, I understand, in North Behar a class known as *Nats* who might equally be claimed by Hindus and Muhammadans, but who pass off as Hindus. In the absence of an authentic history, it is difficult to dogmatise, but the guess might be hazarded that they are a mongrel class. Why speak of mixed marriages only? Hindu society has been tolerant of even lapses, and large classes of Hindus have grown with a recognised social position out of amours. *Kanungoshis and Nainas* are well-known in the country. It is this tolerance, this elasticity of social rules, which assured to Hindu society the remarkable vitality which has impressed non-Hindus so much. Even now mixed marriages are recognised in different parts of the country, and form a notable feature of Hindu society. In Gujrat, Nepal, Assam and East Coast Law doubts of a more or less serious nature will attach to customs which have not already been recognised by the Courts. And this latter condition may be said to be fulfilled in respect of a very few customs of intermarriage. In Burma, intermarriages between Hindus and Burmans which, according to informed Indian opinion are 'extremely' and 'increasingly common' and in which 'both the parties consider themselves properly and legally married,' have been condemned by the highest local judiciary as illegal and invalid. In Gujrat doubts are entertained about the validity of intermarriage-

between the different castes and sub-castes. The Commissioner, Northern Division, in the weighty opinion he has recorded has noticed the fact:—

'I am informed that for some time past marriages between persons of different castes and sub-castes have taken place in Gujrat; some of these castes and sub-castes have become so reduced in numbers of late years that they are in danger of extinction and it has been found necessary to look for brides outside; these marriages, although the usual religious rites were observed, may not be upheld by the Courts, it is feared, as being opposed to ancient custom.'

"Even mixed marriages among Arya Samajists are of doubtful validity. In a case reported in 3 Allahabad Law Journal, a marriage between a Brahman and a Kshatriya has been held invalid as opposed to custom. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh computes as many as 200 families of Bhatias have intermarried with 'Hardwar maidens.' The validity of these marriages is not beyond doubt. Mr. Parekh also points out that in Porbandhar and Bombay, Hindu girls are converted to Muhammadanism and married to Muhammadans, *because they cannot contract a legal marriage with Hindus of other castes.* This is a serious position in all conscience. Hindus, again, have begun to migrate to distant countries. There are numbers of them in Canada, West Indies, Uganda, Zanzibar, South Africa and Mauritius. In Zanzibar, at any rate, intermarriage with native women is fairly common. The question naturally arises, what will be the status of the issue? Can it be said with justice in these circumstances that the Bill, aiming as it does to put the validity of intermarriage beyond doubt, is unnecessary? The amount of support the Bill has received from judicial officers is remarkable. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, for instance, reports:

'I have consulted thirty-four judicial officers and they are almost unanimous in support of the Bill.'

"I believe the current of judicial decisions, declaring intermarriage invalid unless sanctioned by well-established custom, accounts for the support. Sir, if ever legislation of this sort was justified by the circumstances, the amendment proposed is, as tending, in the words of the Collector of Ranchi,—

'to lessen the number of those painful cases so often seen in which the parties are condemned concubinage degrading to both parties, simply because a legitimate marriage is impossible.'

"In the interests, therefore, of morality and humanity in the existing condition of society the Bill is both eminently desirable and necessary.

"The third point to be considered is its effect upon society. In a country like India the effect of legislation undertaken for the removal of social disabilities is twofold—(1) upon society and (2) upon the feelings of the people towards Government. Now society will only gain by the enactment of the Bill. Anything which improves public morals is a distinct gain to society. The special communities which make up the Indian nation will profit by the Bill. Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and Parsis who have submitted adverse opinions on the amendment apprehend that it will have disastrous results. Their apprehensions are, in my humble opinion, unreal. Strict adherence to Islamism does not prevent Muhammadan marrying non-Muhammadans. Even Moghal Emperors took to themselves Hindu wives. Many Muhammadan gentlemen who have been to England have married English ladies. Muhammadan gentlemen like Mr. Justice Karamat Husain support the Bill. In the orthodox Punjab, Muhammadan opinion would appear to favour the change. The Muhammadan Divisional Judges of Jhelum, Sialkot and Hissar recommend the proposed amendment. These instances are not rare of Christians marrying non-Christians. The Hon'ble Mr. Maung Bih Too, C.I.E., late a Member of this Council, points out in his letter to the Burma Government, 'irregular unions with Burmese women are very common among Christians.' There is nothing repugnant to Christians in marriage with non-Christians. After the enactment of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872, such marriages did take place 'in divers parts of British India,' and they were so numerous that the legislature had to validate them by a special law—The Marriages Validation Act II of 1892. These facts shew at least this much that there is a genuine desire among the community for marriage with members of the non-Christian communities, and that, facilities provided, such marriages would be common, thereby reducing to a minimum immoral attachments. These two communities thus will not suffer any inconvenience. Their social conscience will not be shocked at mixed marriages.

"Both Hindus and my co-religionists labour under a misapprehension. There have been mixed marriages in the past, but conversion to other religions generally preceded the marriage. The Bill will not change the position of the community, and the only innovation will be that the preliminary conversion of the Parsi desirous of contracting a heterodox marriage will be rendered unnecessary. But this is a matter which is entirely of personal interest to the individual concerned, exclusively a matter of individual conscience, not affecting the community either way. The Hindu fears provide a psychological problem. During the controversy on the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act and the Special Marriage Act, their grievance was that the legislature would encourage secession and involve an injury to society; and now when relief is sought to be given to honest members of their community who refuse to abjure their faith, the charge is that nevelcome persons would call themselves Hindus. Sir, it is outside the province of the legislature to settle and define what Hinduism is. If a particular act of a Hindu is revolting to orthodox opinion, it is open to the community to punish him by social interdiction. The heterodox Hindu must settle his differences with the community the best way he can. But unless the act of heterodoxy is opposed to public policy or public morality, the legislature will certainly enable him to do it. The observations of Mr. Peacock, afterwards Sir Barnes Peacock, on the Hindu Widows Marriage Bill have a point on the present occasion:

'If a person believed it to be his imperative duty to do an act which would not be an injury to his fellowmen or to society at large, the legislature would not forbid him to do it . . . . What was there in this Bill which would prevent any Hindu from following his or her belief . . . ? What was the imperative duty which it would prevent any Hindu from performing?'

"This lays down a sound principle of legislation, and Hindu society cannot justly complain if by special legislation a Hindu is enabled to marry in a way which is not customary. Besides, Hinduism is a comprehensive term; it includes almost every shade of religious belief from pure theism to animism. Classes of the most varied types are called Hindus. How will the community suffer if, by intermixture, new varieties are formed? The effect upon society of the Bill cannot be injurious; on the contrary, it will be wholesome. Likewise the effect upon Indian loyalty cannot be serious. The Bill

comes in is the natural process of evolution. The course of past legislation inevitably leads to it. Whatever shock Indian sentiment now receives is as nothing compared to that which it received first by the enactment of the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, otherwise known as the *Lex Loci Act*. The Widows Remarriage Act, the Special Marriage Act and the Age of Consent Act have hardly had much disturbing effect upon the people. There was a temporary ferment which subsided the moment the law was passed. The present Bill has not even excited the serious opposition which the other laws did; it has received a measure of support from the educated classes which is quite refreshing. Both for volume and weight that support is remarkable. It is true the Local Governments have recommended the rejection on the Bill, but experienced local officials, having the best means of ascertaining the feelings of the people, do not apprehend any serious consequence, and many of them support it. The conclusion that Indian loyalty will remain unshaken and no commotion will be created in the country by the law, appears legitimate in these circumstances. Sir, worse fears were entertained on the occasion of the passing of the Special Marriage Act, but history has falsified them. Lord Northbrook, then Viceroy, disposed of them in words that have proved prophetic —

'The impressions which have been so much spoken of might, I admit, have more sway with a certain middle-class of Natives, who are partly educated; who are disposed to criticise and appreciate the policy of Government without being fully cognizant of its real views; who are strongly attached to the old standards of faith and social life, and are suspicious of innovation from authority—in fact, who are half-enlightened. I admit . . . . . that there is a class among whom a Bill of this character may be regarded as an aggression on the part of Government, or, if not as a direct aggression, as a measure under cover of which the institutions of religion and caste may be gradually sapped and weakened. But, even here, I think that, if the question is allowed to subside into silence, little durable effect will be produced. The operation of the Bill will be rarely felt or seen. It will cease to attract attention. It will die out in the popular memory, and be forgotten. Nor must we forget that, as education becomes more diffused, the suspicions and resentments to which I have alluded will have less and less force. What gives offence now will give no offence a few years hence'

"There is even less justification for alarm on the present occasion. The Bill has been criticised with a sobriety and calmness which provides the best augury for the future, and I feel confident people will cease to think of the law once it is passed, except those who want to avail themselves of its provisions and whom alone it vitally concerns.

"Sir, exception has been taken to the Bill by the Muhammadans because it makes polygamy impossible as also because marriage is a religious union as much as a civil agreement. The first objection is not entitled to any serious examination. The argument cannot prevail in civilised society. The practices of the community belie the second proposition, be it ever so correct in theory. Of all marriages in India a Muhammadan marriage is perhaps the nearest approach to a civil contract.

"The Hindu disapproval of the Bill is founded upon the fears that marriage under it would lose its legitimate character of a sacrament, and it would weaken the caste system, encourage undesirable unions, and introduce into Hindu society divorce. With regard to the first objection, it is enough to invite the attention of the Council to the pointed observations of Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar:

'Hinduism, in spite of its sacramental idea of marriage, permits customs, prevalent among some castes within its fold, which make marriage more or less a civil affair. There was a case the other day in the High Court in which it was found that, in a certain caste of Hindus in Gujrat, a custom prevailed by which a man and a woman could legally become husband and wife by merely agreeing to live together as such without any religious ceremony.'

"It is difficult to find much of religiousness in the *sagai* form of marriage which is prevalent among Sudras in many parts of India. Loriatical marriages are also not rare in Orissa and other provinces. Of the eight forms of Hindu marriage, some, at least have not religion as a basis. In the next place, caste has already lost much of its traditional vigour through Western influence, and the weakness apprehended will go on increasing as long as that influence lasts irrespective of enabling marriage laws. The Bill, far from causing disruption in Hindu society, will strengthen it by preventing secession of members, cultured and influential, who would do honour to any community, because, presumably, those are the men who would place themselves under the operation of the new law. Thirdly, the bogey of discreditable marriages is familiar. It was trotted out with disagreeable frequency during the controversy on the Special Marriage Act of 1872, but the past 40 years have disillusioned the public. The risk is exaggerated. As Mr. Ashworth, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the United Provinces, observes:

'The Bill will make marriages conducted under it legal, but it will not *per se* make them respectable.'

"Few men are so impervious to the wholesome influence of home and society as to seek disreputable unions. Fourthly, divorce is not unknown in Hindu society. It is common enough among the lower orders. Be that as it may, it is inconceivable that for long years to come those Hindus who will marry under the Act will have a recognised place in Hindu society. The introduction of a new principle of social existence will not therefore affect orthodox society within a reasonable length of time.

"While these are the special grounds of opposition on the part of the Hindus and Muhammadans, the other communities join them in assailing the Bill as unnecessary, premature, officious, disgusting in the matter of intestate succession to property and opposed to the professed neutrality of Government. I have shown above the amendment is necessary. The second contention is beautifully vague. There is no standard of maturity in such matters. In a society, notorious for its undiscriminating conservatism, at no point of time can such legislation be said to be absolutely free from the charge of being premature. The Caste Disabilities Removal Act and the earlier Regulations it embodied were, to not a few, premature; the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act and the Special Marriage Act were likewise condemned by many as premature. And yet no harm has ensued so far as society. The legislature has at times to legislate in advance. In this matter of intermarriage, the existing situation is grave enough to demand the sympathetic attention of Government. If the Bill is rejected, the result will

be that a Validation Act will have to be passed before long to remove the doubts thrown upon existing marriages by the Courts. How then is this Bill premature?

"There is no merit in the third objection that the Bill is thrust upon a community that has not wanted it. I have dealt with this point above. I only place before the Council a statement of facts made by Mr. P. C. Sen, Official Assignee of Burma:

'The Kalay and Ponna communities of Burma have often requested me to petition the Local Government on their behalf to pass an Act declaring such (mixed) unions to be legal and the issue legitimate.'

"With time some such law is wanted by an increasing number of people. The contingency of the whole body of Indians moving Government for such legislation is impossible. There is, however, some force in the contention that intestate succession will become difficult and doubtful if the Bill is passed without modification, and it will be proper to remove all doubts regarding the succession of Act applicable to them, as Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair suggests. But this is a matter of detail which must be examined in Select Committee. It does not affect the principle of the Bill.

"The last objection is baseless, and the fact of its having been made common ground by all the communities justifies the suspicion that it is spurious. In no community are social functions so bound up with religious observances as among the Hindus. A marriage law like the one proposed will surely not interfere with the religious performances of any community, much less of the Muhammadans, Jews and Parsis. Then Hindu Religion in danger is an old cry. Government has disposed of it in a statesmanlike way in the past. The reply given by Mr. Grant, afterwards Sir John Peter Grant, in the course of the debate on the Hindu Widows Marriage Bill, is applicable to-day with the additional force which subsequent experience has lent to it:

'It was said that this measure would interfere with the Hindu Religion, and it was also said that this measure, though in outward appearance merely a permissive law, was in point of fact a coercive law.'

'There was no foundation whatever for the first of these objections. The Bill left every Hindu free to act in accordance with his own religious views. But it would be an interference with Hindus in their religious concerns if the Council should refuse to pass this Bill. . . . If, when 5,000 Hindus came forward and asked to be relieved from the operation of a Municipal Law which prevented their acting in this matter according to their convictions, the Council allowed that Municipal Law to remain in its present state, then indeed would it be interfering with the religion of a large body of Hindus, but it it did relieve the Petitioners, and all who think with them, from the operation of the Municipal Law of which they complain, he denied that this would be an interference with the religion of any human being.'

"Sir, the truth is this has been, and for generations to come will be, the shibboleth of unreasoning conservatism, and if Government stay their hand out of respect for the feeling, necessary social legislation will be impossible. Government policy in the past has been more liberal. The *Lex Loci Act* was passed when there were dense ignorance and, as a consequence, over-sensitiveness in social matters in the land. The petitions of 50,000 persons against the Hindu Widows Marriage Bill were, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rees pointed out, justly disregarded by Government. Mr. Grant made the bold pronouncement of policy which did him honour and which ought to be inspiring to us.

'If he knew certainly that but one little girl would be saved from the horrors of *Brahmacharis* by the passing of this Act, he would pass it for her sake; if he believed, as firmly as he believed the contrary, that the Act would be wholly a dead letter, he would pass it for the sake of the English name.'

"Violent opposition was similarly evoked by the Special Marriage Bill and the Age of Consent Bill, but British statesmanship proved too powerful for it. And now when the people are far more enlightened, when the measure is hailed with joy by a large section of His Majesty's subjects and orthodox opposition itself has lost all its former bitterness, is the hope extravagant that Government will guide the Bill through the Council with their accustomed sympathy and firmness?"

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "Mr. President, I am sorry I do not find my friend to the left in his chair just at present, for I should have liked to have reminded him of the corporal chastisement that he spoke of when he began his speech, for it struck me very forcibly when he was making his speech that it would have done him good, as well as those whom he thought fit to slander, if he had gone to those citadels of Hinduism regarding which he spoke with such sneer; for as a silent sentinel, or as one of the guarding sentinels of that citadel, I would have had great pleasure to have taken him inside that citadel to remind him of the corporal chastisement that he spoke of."

THE PRESIDENT: "I must call the Hon'ble Member to order."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN: "Mr. Rees spoke at great length, quoting certain authorities regarding the different forms of marriages extant among the Hindus. I regret here again that he did so in this Council. As this is a ground on which there may be controversy, and as I have already been taken to task for using certainly not half so offensive a language as my friend used regarding the Brahmins of India, I shall pass over this portion of my remarks and will now put forward before this Council my arguments against the adoption of this motion.

"I oppose this motion as I am opposed to the principle embodied in the Bill of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu. This principle violates not only the Hindu social customs and the cherished rites and laws of succession, but it also interferes with the social customs and marriage rites of the Muhammadans, Christians, Jews and Parsis. From the very beginning, I have been against the introduction of this Bill amending the Special Marriage Act of 1872, for it is something far greater than an amendment. Whilst the Special Marriage Act of 1872 was confined in its application to a handful of Brahmos, it was enacted for the purpose of giving a marriage law to a class who, having none of their own, stood in urgent need of one. This proposed legislation would cover not only the Brahmos, but all Indians of all creeds and denominations. As one who has advocated the relaxation of many a

meaningless social custom among the Hindus, as one who is a strong supporter of the emancipation of Indian women, as one who is dead opposed to early marriages of Indian girls, as one who has tried to give practical proofs of his ideas of reform by practising what he preaches in his own sphere of life, I wish at the very outset to say that, even following and practising these precepts of emancipation and progress, I cannot, with any instincts of true life duism left in me, possibly advocate a *Formulawlarism* to be spread in the country for the sake of an infinitesimal minority or an ideal class, or for the benefit of a handful of love-sick Indian youths seeking legalisation of their indiscreet romantic marriages. It is after a very careful deliberation that I have come to the conclusion that the Bill before us, far from being harmless, directly interferes with the social customs and laws of succession, which a legislative body like this has no right to introduce or accept.

"I understand that the real reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has brought this Bill up is that the declaration in the Special Marriage Act has been felt to be an 'unnecessary' condition. May I ask why it has been felt 'unnecessary'? The proceedings of the Governor General's Council held on the 27th March 1872 clearly show the circumstances under which the Act with its so-called 'unnecessary' declaration was passed, and prove beyond doubt that the declaration was a very *necessary* one, and it is still just as *necessary* unless the whole mass of Indians, especially the Hindus, have within these forty years changed as rapidly and as abnormally as the swift-winged reformers themselves, of which there are some specimens to my left. The paragraph in the proceedings runs as follows:—

'The cause which led to the introduction of the Bill was the grievance which the members of the Brahmo Samaj said they felt; for they asserted that they did not know whether they were married or not. The Bill was circulated to the Local Governments and had been discussed. It appeared that the Local Governments were almost unanimous on two points, first, that there could be no objection to give relief to the Brahmos, and, secondly, that a very great objection would be felt by all classes of orthodox Hindus if the measure were made a general one. They said that the direct effect of such a measure would be to introduce very considerable alteration in their social rules and the institution of caste generally. He (Sir Henry Maine) felt the weight of this objection. The Bill had been reduced to meet the specific case of the Brahmo Samaj and provided a simple form by which they would be *married according to their own views*.'

"If Sir Henry Maine's Bill had to be modified for the above reasons, how much more objectionable is Mr. Basu's proposed amendment, for here the disciple even outruns his preceptor! On the 18th of November 1868, Sir Henry introduced his Bill 'to legalise marriage between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian religion and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu, Mohammadan, Buddhist, Parsi or Jewish religion.' His Bill clearly excluded from its operations the Christians and applied only in cases where the party concerned had an objection to marry according to Hindu or other forms prevalent in India; but what was the fate of that Bill? It was thrown out as violating the social rules and sinning against the special laws and the alleged 'unnecessary declaration' was introduced into the Bill for a solution of the difficulties. The declaration was then of vital importance, for without this the law could not be passed and the Brahmos could not get any redress. They had then the option either to accept or to refuse the modification, but they chose to abide by it; they felt it necessary, for it was a marriage *according to their own views*; and now they come forward and say that the very condition under which the Bill came to exist is 'unnecessary.' Now what would be the effect of removing this objectionable clause? Will it not make the scope of the Bill even wider than that of Sir Henry's Bill? It will remove the two small barriers which Sir Henry for some reason or other thought fit to maintain in his Bill and bring within its purview all races, creeds and nationalities residing in India. Then the very reasons which led to a modification of Sir Henry's Bill will apply with double force to Mr. Basu's Bill, unless it is proved that the Hindus, Mohammadans, and others have changed their mind and are anxious to get the proposed marriage law for themselves. But have they really changed? It will amount to a total disregard of fact to say *yes*. The Mohammadans, Jews, Parsis, Christians and the orthodox section of the Hindu community are opposed to it as strongly now as forty years ago; a vast majority of the Sikhs and enlightened Hindus are equally opposed to it; the opposition of all the Local Governments is as strong now as then; only a handful of Brahmos have expressed their views in favour of the Bill. Is this a sufficient reason to consider such an important clause unnecessary? The removal of the clause would legalise a marriage between persons of different religions; do all the religionists approve of it? As the papers submitted to the Government in connection with the Bill prove the contrary, and as the vast majority of the uneducated orthodox class whose voice never reaches the Government would sooner part with their lives than with their sacred laws and customs, I consider the clause not only *necessary* but of vital consequence.

"Then, again, the Hon'ble Member says 'the provisions of the Act, moreover, cannot be availed of by those members of the Hindu community who desire to introduce intermarriage between different sub-sections of the same caste or between the members of the same caste inhabiting different Provinces of India.' The statement is comparatively modest, but to achieve this very modest purpose a Bill has been proposed which goes far beyond the reasonable limit. The Bill would countenance a union entirely contrary to established usages and customs. If the object of Mr. Basu is only to validate intermarriage between different sub-sections of the same caste or between members of the same caste inhabiting different Provinces, then there was no need seeking the aid of the legislature at all. Such marriages have my fullest support and are already taking place, though in a limited number, and he would have done well to have awaited and watched the gradual evolution of social rules. As a matter of course, society will adapt itself to the requirements of time—a hasty change is always to be deprecated. If a time-honoured custom is to be subverted at all, let it be done by slow degrees; let it take the natural course of progress; let the change come as a reformation and not as a revolution; as someone has properly remarked, seeking the help of Government for such a purpose 'not only betrays impatience but impotence.' Over and above what I have said on this point, I doubt the validity of the very statement. I doubt whether it is a fact that any member of the Hindu community desirous of introducing that intermarriage contemplated above could not do it because of the existence of the particular clause in the Act of 1872. No memorial was ever submitted to the Government in that effect: not a single line ever appeared in any newspaper which could bear testimony to it; so how can we presume this difficulty to have arisen at all? On the contrary we have always seen that those

who have desired to introduce such intermarriages have taken recourse either to the Hindu law or to the Special Marriage Act, welcoming their consequences stubbornly. It is idle to say that the declaration in the Special Marriage Act of 1872 is deterrent to any man of honest conviction, for the declaration is nothing more than a truism. I shall put the whole case in a nutshell and show that the objection is merely imaginary.

"The intermarriages specified above are either valid or invalid according to Hindu law.

"If they are already valid, then there is no need of another legislation.

"If they are not valid, the person who is willing to contract such a marriage violates the provisions of the Hindu law and has no right to call himself a Hindu: so the declaration is harmless.

"Now, a question may arise—whether by contracting such a marriage a person would forfeit his right to be called a Hindu, though he may agree with the Hindu principles in several other respects: my answer is, *yes*; because Hindu marriage is regarded as a sacrament, whatever my friend may say to the contrary, because it is very closely connected with Hindu religion, Hindu law of succession and the caste system—all of which constitute the essence of Hinduism. In support of my arguments I would quote below a few lines from the proceedings of the Governor-General's Council held on the 15th January 1872; they are as follow:

'We thought that the Bill, as drawn by Sir Henry Maine, would involve an interference with Native law which we did not consider justifiable under all the circumstances of the case. It appears to me that the Hindu law and religion on the subject of marriage are one and the same thing; that they must be adopted as a whole or renounced as a whole; that if a man objects to the Hindu law of marriage, he objects to an essential part of the Hindu religion, ceases to be a Hindu and must be dealt with according to the laws which relate to persons in such a position'

"On account of the supposed grievances stated above, Mr. Basu draws the conclusion that 'the necessity for a simple law of marriage, wholly optional, and which may be supplemented by the religious rights observed by the contracting parties is greatly felt by those who do not desire to break away from Hinduism and at the same time seek to adopt their life to the growing needs of the times' Now who are these Hindus that would disregard the Hindu laws of marriage and undermine the caste system of the Hindu society and yet like to pass for a Hindu? Surely not the orthodox community which form the majority of the race, neither a majority of the more liberal-minded men whose opinions we respect; it may be a majority of the Brahmos who constitute a small fraction of the Hindu community But let us see how a Brahmo missionary and journalist has thought of this claim on the part of the Brahmos; he says:—'To identify the religion of the Brahmo Samaj with Hinduism at this late hour or to characterise it as a Hindu sect, is to ignore the progress it has made in various directions during the quarter of a century—such identification is like mixing water with oil The anomaly is most apparent in the case of Abdul Gaffar, Jelaluddin Meah, Mr. Maitland and others who have become Brahmos and married according to Brahmo rites, who are as much Hindus as the Laplanders or the Zulus.'

"But however small may be their number, if their grievances were real, the Government would have grounds to alter the law in such a way as to protect them, but I have proved that the grievances are imaginary and the objection is baseless. But we have no grudge against our Brahmo brethren. No one can have any objection if any protection is offered to the Brahmo community, whether necessary or unnecessary, provided it is not given at the cost of others. The Brahmos may claim to be Hindus only in the sense in which Buddhists are Hindus. Both are off-shoots of the same mole stock: but how far different they are from one another at the present day! To these Hindus who would violate the fundamental principles of Hindu society and yet would like to be called a Hindu, I would say, they take an impossible stand-point, as may appear from the above extract and the reasoning which I have already adduced in that connection. I, therefore, fail to see how the declaration in the Act can possibly hurt anybody or hamper the moral progress of others. I may say that if the Brahmos have a conscientious objection against the declaration, they may make a positive declaration as suggested by R. B Dowan Jaimal Rai (Paper No. 8) as well as by Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee, *Kt.* (Paper No. 9). Nobody can have any objection to that.

"I shall now dwell upon the most important feature of the Bill—I mean its effect upon the existing laws of succession, adoption and marriage, and the revolution which it is bound to create against the joint family system, though my friend does not think so. It would introduce divorce into Hindu society and destroy the sacramental character of Hindu marriage, which my friend denies, on which depends the peace and security of a Hindu life, it would upset the rule of the prohibited degrees, render valid an intermarriage between persons of different religions, which is contrary to the principles of most of the religions, do away with the Muhammadan formality of a divorce, alter the law of adoption in toto, and create a most irreconcilable conflict in several other respects. These difficulties appear to me to be insurmountable—no solution has been proposed in the Bill, and in fact no solution is possible. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Benson of the Madras High Court says:—

'The proposal in this Bill appears to me to be so revolutionary and impracticable, and so opposed to the general Hindu sentiments, that it is not worthy of serious discussion' (Paper No. 17).

"A disapproval stronger than this cannot be conceived It is a pity that my Honourable Colleague did not realise this sentiment of the Hindu community, and it is a wonder that being a lawyer himself he did not foresee the conflict which would arise out of this measure in the established laws of succession, marriage and adoption; or, if he did foresee, it is stranger yet that he did not propose a remedy.

"Now a word or two to the few supporters of the Bill. Some have supported this Bill simply on the ground that it is a 'permissive measure.' I do not know if this can at all be a reason for passing an enactment. It is true that the Bill won't compel anybody to accept its provisions, but that is not the criterion to test the desirability of a positive enactment; unless and until it is proved that the society stands in need of a law, and that the influence of such law will be general and salutary, I do not know why a new law should be passed at all Is it for the relief of persons with superfine conscientiousness: if so, at what risk? At the risk of creating a confusion in many societies and breeding

discordant and turmoil. It is a direct challenge to the existing usage and custom, and it opens a back-door to the heterodox principles to come and wage war in the province of orthodox ideas. A 'Permissive Act' is not always harmless, even tolerance may amount to wickedness. The merit or demerit of a law or principle is to be judged from the effect which may come out of its working, and not from the possibility that it may remain defunct till a long time to come.

"Someone has said 'Intermixture of races conduces to mental and physical improvements' (Paper 20, page 18). I do not know how far this is true scientifically, but there is not a shadow of doubt in this, that but for the rigid rules of the Hindu community against such intermarriages, the Hindus would by now have ceased to exist as a distinct race. The high self-sacrificing spirit depicted in the splendid epics, the undaunted courage and unparalleled patriotism of the Rajputs, the heroism of the Mussurmattiyas, were all a product of this nation, in spite of its restrictions against such intermarriages. I do not know of any other nation on the surface of the globe have shown better moral or physical progress; but this much is certain, that the existing laws and customs of our society have so long worked satisfactorily. I do not say that there is no room for improvement in them, for I know trimming and pruning is required; but it is one thing to improve and quite another to substitute contradictory innovations fraught with a danger almost unthinkable.

"Another critic goes on to say that the proposed measure would serve to abolish 'the pernicious caste system.' I do not not know if it can be called a pernicious system at all. It exists in almost all the civilized countries in some form or other—in some places wealth and honour is the standard of measurement, in India it means the special vocations of special classes: I refrain from saying which is the better. Granting this to be a pernicious system can the new legislation help to extinguish it? When the Special Marriage Act of 1872 was passed, some people had such hopes, but has it not proved the contrary? Have not the Brahmos been alienated one and all and classed as a different section altogether? History has a cruel way of repeating itself, and I am inclined to believe that the passing of this Act would rather extend the 'pernicious' system and make it more complicated than to eradicate it. Like a patent medicine advertised to be capable of curing all diseases from headache to consumption, this Bill comes up to the Council with a promise of innumerable benefits, seeking acceptance at a very high cost.

"In conclusion, Sir, I beg to submit that the Government should not allow this Bill to go into Select Committee, but should throw it out at this stage, as it involves a change of a purely religious or social character. It is a matter for the consideration of the *Pandits* and *Moulvis* and social reformers, and not for the Government to legislate upon. In my opinion, the introduction of such a measure is directly opposed to the policy of non-interference which the Government has thought wise to uphold in all such matters ever since the gracious Proclamation of Her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria in 1858. With all the emphasis that I can command, I request the Government and this Council to throw out this Bill, and to the Government particularly I appeal not to interfere in a matter which falls under the category of one of those things which by the Proclamation of 1858 and subsequent declarations the British Government, through the mouths of Sovereigns and Ministers, have assured the Indians of their policy of non-interference. If I find, which I hope I won't, that the Government intends to allow this motion, then I shall certainly begin to believe that nothing is sacrosanct in these days."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "Unlike the Hon'ble Maharaja of Burdwan, I realise the hardship which the existing law, substantive and adjective, entails upon large numbers of people who, with ideas broadened by education and travel, but firm in the faith of their forefathers, are anxious to secure homogeneity and vigour to the Indian races by free intermarriage, without moral compunction and consequential legal disadvantages. Personally, I like intermarriage, especially among sub-castes and the local variations of the same caste. At the same time I cannot but feel the Bill is somewhat premature. Public opinion in India is not sufficiently enlightened to allow such a measure being passed without causing some amount of disquietude among the orthodox communities. I do not say there is any just cause for alarm, but the facts must be frankly recognised that the masses of Government in the matter of social reform are capable of misconstruction, and that there is still in the country a mass of ignorance and prejudice which can be successfully worked upon by the scheming agitator for his unworthy ends. Ignorant conservatism is deaf to reason, and so long as its volume is not considerably reduced, reforming legislation is not free from risk. The administrator has naturally to be cautious in these matters, and any nervousness on the part of Government will be justified by the social and political conditions of the country. It is not prudent to provide another ferment. The question is, therefore, not whether the Bill is desirable in theory and necessary in so far as it removes a real grievance of enlightened Indians, the appalling illiteracy of the masses, their prejudices, their keen sense on matters of social privilege, their crude ideas of the duties of Government, and the present agitated state of the public mind make it unacceptable for the moment. A time will undoubtedly come when such legislation will be justified by the intellectual and social progress of the country, and will not provoke much hostile criticism. I am glad to note that time is not remote. Several causes are operating to produce the desired result, and when it does take place, Government would be well-advised to remove by special enactment the present restrictions to marriage. But until that time comes we should stay our hand.

"My Lord, while I do not commend the enactment of a general enabling measure, I beg to invite the attention of Government to the distressing condition, disclosed in the opinions submitted, to which large numbers of people have been reduced in different parts of the country in consequence of judicial decisions, refusing to recognise intermarriage even among sub-castes unless sanctioned by ancient usage. The cases of Bhutias intermarrying with 'Bardwar maidens' and of Burmans intermarrying with Hindus deserve sympathetic treatment and demand prompt attention. All these classes have a genuine grievance, and I would suggest that in all such cases of intermarriage an Act or Acts, as the exigencies of the situation might require, should be passed, validating existing and sanctioning future marriages. The opinion on the Bill as limited from Gujrat show that, by reason of the paucity in numbers of some of the castes, Hindus have to become Muhammadans, because intermarriage among the sub-castes and with the other castes is not recognised by the Courts. The Bill under discussion certainly meets such local requirements, and steps should be taken to introduce a Bill on similar lines for Burma, restricted in its operation to the castes mentioned in the Commissioner's letter and other

castes similarly circumstanced. Preliminary inquiries will, I apprehend, be necessary which, I hope, Government will be pleased to undertake at an early date.

"This sort of special legislation, while removing present difficulties on the lines of least resistance will gradually pave the way for general legislation. People will get accustomed to it, and the results of its working will impress them with its harmless character."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: "The general attitude of the Government in the matter of this Bill can be very clearly and concisely stated. In so far as the Bill seeks to leave it open to individuals to replace or supplement religious ceremonies by civil contract and in so far as it emphasizes that marriage is a civil contract and not a status, the proposed measure is in consonance with advanced Western ideas, and it is impossible for the Government to withhold their sympathy entirely from earnest reformers who desire to place this greater liberty within the reach of their fellow-countrymen. But we are asked now to legislate not for Indians as such, but for persons who fall within the category of those several faiths specified in the Act of 1872. And we are asked to pass a measure which will have the effect of declaring that religion is inessential to their marriage laws, and that not only as regards mere forms and ceremonies, but as regards the people who are to be permitted to marry one another. It has been an article of faith with the British Government to hold aloof from any interference with religion or from social customs which are closely inter-mixed with religion, and Government in this matter occupy a position of trust to the many millions who profess these various creeds. Such a step as that contemplated by this Bill can be taken under two, and only two, sets of circumstances. The first of these would be if the existing marriage laws, and the restrictions that they place upon the people and upon those who profess a religion, constituted an outrage on the fundamental laws of humanity; and the second set of circumstances would be if an overwhelming majority of the persons professing these faiths were to come forward and ask for the reform. But neither of these two conditions applies to this Bill. Whatever inconveniences might attach to a few on account of the restrictions imposed, and even though these restrictions may not appeal much to the Western mind, yet it would be most unwarrantable and most unjustifiable to describe these restrictions as being at all in conflict with the fundamental laws of humanity. After all there is not very much hardship and there are still a good many people who will be able to marry one another even if this Bill does not become law. As to the second condition, namely, as to the overwhelming majority, the overwhelming majority is at present certainly on the other side. On this point there is absolute unanimity in the reports of the Local Governments. And it is plainly manifest both from these reports and from the speeches that we have just listened to that the opposition to this measure is not confined to a very rigid and ultra-conservative orthodoxy or to ignorance and superstition, but is shared by the most enlightened and advanced members who belong to these faiths. In these circumstances, Sir, it is the plain duty of Government to oppose any further motion with reference to this Bill until such time as the overwhelming majority, of which I have spoken, in favour of a reform of this kind, may be an clear evidence before Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBA RAO: "Sir, I should like to say a few words on the motion before the Council. When the Hon'ble Mr. Basu introduced this Bill in March last, I reserved my opinion on its merits and I ventured to point out that there were difficulties in connection with the measure, and that, though the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member was simple enough on the face of it, it was one of a far-reaching character, vitally affecting the Indian society as constituted at present. I anticipated that it would rouse opposition and provoke agitation. Since then it has been discussed with much heat all over the country, especially by those who have come under the influence of Western education and Western civilization. Without going into the criticisms that have been offered for and against this measure, I may say that, as far as I have been able to gather the feeling of the public, the Mahammadans as a body are opposed to the Bill. So also are the Parsis and the Jains. The Brahmos are in favour of the Bill, and it is curious that the Arya Samaj has refrained from pronouncing any opinion; apparently its members are divided on the subject. The Christian Missionary bodies are generally in favour of the Bill and some of them desire that certain safeguards should be embodied in the measure, and the attitude of sympathy on their part is attributed by the Madras Government mainly to the principle of freedom underlying the Bill with reference specially to its disruptive effects upon caste. As regards the Hindus, though the Bill has provoked a great deal of opposition from them and the volume of opposition is in my opinion rather formidable, I may congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the sympathy and support that has been evoked for the Bill. Ten years ago, it would have been impossible to obtain even that limited measure of support. Many eminent men are now ranged on opposite sides and the supporters of the Bill are found in all classes of the Hindu society, whether they are Brahmins or non-Brahmins, whether they are styled as reformers or defenders of Hindu orthodoxy, whether they are English educated or not. The outstanding fact is that there is comparatively a small but strong body of intelligent opinion that keenly feels that the Hindu marriage law has serious defects and requires reform in important directions. It has become evident that some members of the Hindu community, though few, find that the restrictions imposed by the customary marriage law unduly interfere with their freedom of choice and that the forms prescribed by it are revolting to their conscience. It is also evident that, though such instances are rare, men of culture and enlightenment now prefer to marry outside the pale of the Hindu religion rather than submit to the caste discipline and its rules. I am afraid that the inconveniences and rigidity of the present system will be felt more and more as time passes on. It is necessary, therefore, that the question should be seriously considered, and it is time that a solution was arrived at whereby the rights of individuals should be secured without their being forced to declare that they are not Hindus by religion. It must be remembered that in consequence of the rigidity of the law as administered by our Courts, no custom can grow up at the present day in violation of the law. I am, therefore, in sympathy with any measure which tries to remedy the defects in the present marriage law of the Hindus and give freedom to contract marriage within certain well-defined limits and under proper safeguards, without disturbing the rights of others and the religious instincts of the people and also without giving reasonable grounds for deep discontent among different classes of His Majesty's subjects. I am afraid the present Bill bristles with difficulties. After what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is unnecessary to point out in what directions the Bill should be recast. I may, however, state that in the case of mixed marriages, the law

of succession to the property of the parties to the marriage, the rights of the offspring to inherit to the ascendants or collaterals of the parties to the marriage, the right to make no adoptions, the applicability of the law of divorce, the right of a guardian to disposes of his ward in marriage to persons of other faiths, and other important matters, have to be carefully considered and determined. It is no answer to objections on these points that the present Act of 1872 makes no provision in regard to succession, which is no doubt an important defect, but when the scope of the Act is proposed to be extended by the present Bill to the followers of all the recognized faiths in this country, I consider it essential to provide in respect of all the matters mentioned above, so that they may know exactly how they will be affected by the Bill. I think it very desirable that a competent Committee should consider these important questions and arrive at some harmonious adjustment of the marriage system or find out a way out of the present difficulties.

"It is proposed in some quarters that the Bill should be confined to Hindus only, especially as persons of other persuasions—Muhammadans, Parsis, etc—do not want it, and are satisfied with their personal law on the subject. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mover does not take that view. Such a proposal is inappropriate and out of place in connection with an Act which is specially designed for those who do not profess any of the recognized religions in this country.

"As the Hon'ble Mover desires that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, where it is expected to be thoroughly discussed, I shall not raise at this stage any opposition to the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "Sir, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the breadth of view, the spirit of toleration and the patriotic motives which have actuated the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu in placing this idealistic measure on the legislative anvil. But while I fully recognize the enlightened spirit in which the main principle underlying the Hon'ble Member's Bill has been conceived, I cannot lose sight of the fact that the problem which my Hon'ble friend seeks to solve by means of the proposed legislation is of a socio-religious character in reference to which this Council would not be justified in undertaking legislation unless there was a clear demand therefor by at least a majority of the people affected by it, or the evils resulting from the existing conditions, besides involving consequences highly detrimental to the welfare of the people, were irremediable by the forces of enlightened progress in actual operation all around us. I rejoice that these principles have been accepted by Government as alone justifying legislative interference. Judged by these two vital tests, the proposed legislation is, in my humble judgment, open to serious objection, and, in consequence, further consideration of the Bill by adopting the customary procedure would serve no useful purpose.

"Sir, the criticism to which this Bill has, since its introduction and publication, been subjected in the Press as well as at the numerous public meetings in which its provisions have been discussed and the opinions which have been received from all parts of the country, make it abundantly clear that not only is there no general demand for the reform embodied in the proposed legislation, but that the majority of the Indian peoples are strongly opposed to the enactment of this measure. So far as the province which I have the honour to represent is concerned, I am in a position to state that the consensus of Muslim opinion is, in common with the rest of Muslim India, absolutely averse to this measure finding a place in the Indian Statute-book. And excepting our Brahmo friends who naturally are unanimous in their support of the Bill, the vast majority of my Hindu brethren, among whom I include Sikhs, in the Punjab, are entirely hostile to the proposed enactment. The majority of Hindu opinion even in the other Indian provinces is clearly opposed to the reform advocated by my Hon'ble and learned friend, and the enlightened Parsi community have, with almost one voice, protested against the application of the proposed law to their matrimonial usages. The signed representation sent up by a number of Hindu ladies of Bombay bears eloquent testimony to the unpopularity of the proposed enactment. These being the incontrovertible facts, it is absolutely clear that this unfortunate Bill has failed to pass the test of public opinion.

"Sir, the Muslim law of marriage is an essential part of the Islamic Code, its basic principles being founded not upon rules laid down by later Muslim jurists, but upon clear and express texts of the Holy Koran itself. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be such a complete unanimity of feeling among the Mussalmen community with regard to a legislation which, in many respects, is directly opposed to the ordinances contained in our sacred book. The same observation applies equally to other non-Hindu communities who have their own matrimonial laws recognized as binding upon their individual members. To enable members of such communities to contract themselves out of their personal law and yet claim to enjoy the privilege of their memberships would be so utterly subversive of social order and communal well-being, that our legislature ought to hesitate before taking such an ultra-radical step as is advocated in the Bill.

"Sir, I am not in a position to enter into a discussion of the merits of the proposed reform so far as it affects my Hindu brethren. There are among the Hon'ble Members of this Council so many distinguished and representative Hindu leaders, that it would be inappropriate on my part to dwell on this aspect of the question at any length. This much, however, I may be pardoned for saying, that legislative interference for the realization of the two main objects which the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has in view appears to me to be utterly undesirable even in the best interests of the Hindu community. As I understand it, the main end which my Hon'ble and learned friend has in view is two-fold, one concerning the status of our Brahmo friends, and the other relating to intermarriage between different castes as well as between members of the same caste residing in different provinces of India. Speaking as an outsider, it seems to me that legislative interference, in the existing circumstances, is hardly the proper remedy for the achievement of the contemplated object. The question of the status of our Brahmo brethren as Hindus has been finally set at rest by the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire. In their judgment in the well known case of Rani Bhagwan Kuar vs. Mr. J. C. Bose and others, regarding the validity of the will of that enlightened and patriotic nobleman, the late Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia, their Lordships of the Privy Council have made a judicial pronouncement in respect of this question which is absolutely conclusive and renders legislation for practically the same purpose entirely unnecessary. And if there is anything in the form of the Hindu marriage ceremony which is distasteful to the members of the Brahmo Samaj, the real remedy therefor does not lie in the direction of

legislative action. Nor is legislative interference the real remedy for facilitating intermarriage between the various sections and sub-sections of Hindu society. The Arya Samaj has already solved this problem, justifying its action in this respect by reference to the original fountain-head of the Hindu religion, *i.e.*, the Vedas. In regard to inter-provincial marriages, the Punjab has already taken the lead, and the signs of the times clearly point to the day, not far distant, when the insular provincial prejudices will have been swept away and spontaneous social evolution will bring about results which my Hon'ble and learned friend seeks to achieve by legislative mandate. The mist of old-fashioned social ideals unsuited to the rapidly changing conditions of modern society are already undergoing a process of automatic evaporation due to the widening of the mental horizon and to the new forces which modern culture and civilization have brought into play. This healthy growth, on spontaneous basis, of social ideals consistent with modern conditions, imparting new life and fresh vigour to the development of the social organization, and resulting in the progressive evolution of a compact and homogeneous whole, ought to be welcomed in preference to the hot house growth measured by legislative action. Impatient idealism may be peculiarly attractive to ardent minds in transitional periods, but it is the steadily upward progressive movement which in the long run is of lasting benefit to an advancing nation."

"Sir, the delicate nature of the socio-religious problem of which solution is sought by legislative enactment, the conflict of laws and usages certain to arise from the proposed legislation, the legal complications relating to the status of children, rights of inheritance and other important matters, some of which I have mentioned in the written opinion on this Bill submitted by me in response to a communication from the provincial authorities, make it impossible for me to agree to the motion now before us. While expressing my admiration for the remarkable courage, high-minded patriotism and the enlightened motives of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu, I regret I am unable to vote for the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI IMAM: "Sir, I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu with a very great deal of interest. The interest to my class had several aspects. One was that of an Indian who is deeply concerned in some of the problems that the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has dealt with in that speech. Another was as a Muhammadan, belonging to a community that has in the problem which is before the Council a deep interest. But by far the most important concern that I had when I was listening to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu was the concern that relates to the occupation of the office that I hold in the Government of India. I must confess that the speech which the Hon'ble Member has delivered to-day is remarkable for the earnestness—and I was going to say sobriety—but I have on wiser consideration withheld that word—I will say for earnestness, and at the same time effectiveness. It is one of those speeches that must be regarded as a powerful speech that may be made in any assembly. But, for all that he had to urge in support of the Bill, the conviction that came to my mind was this, that there was a very able counsel who was advancing every possible point that he could in support of his case, and yet behind it all he knew that he had a very weak one, and that it was not likely to be decided in his favour. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendranath Basu must really be congratulated, as I have said, on that powerful speech, but I would ask the Hon'ble Member if he was not, in bringing forward this Resolution, attempting to force the pace. He instanced in support of his argument that there had been legislation where social reforms had been achieved by the very process that he wanted to apply to his case. He instanced before us the case of the reform in respect of the *sati* system, age of consent, and various other things. May I remind him that those cases stand on a different footing to the case which he puts forward now? Those were cases where there was no question at all of any intercommunal complications arising; those were cases confined to particular communities and particular sects; and those were cases that had behind them the very great forces of the cause of humanity. The case that the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has put before the Council is a case that has great intercommunal complications involved in it; it is a case behind which hardly anything can be urged on the ground of humanity; and, therefore, it seems to me that that is a distinction which should be kept in mind in order to understand him. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu's illustration of the other cases can be of no avail to him. Descending from these instances in his argument, the Hon'ble Mr. Basu began to put before the Council considerations as to whether or not already in India between communities that contract inter-marriages the principle of aloofness has been broken, or is it not a fact that Hindus have married Muhammadans, Muhammadans have married Hindus and Christians, and so forth; and in drawing the attention of the Council to these considerations, he went a long way to show that after all those social barriers and dividing walls have been broken down, but did not show that there is any strong reason for the support that he seeks in favour of his Bill. I submit, Sir, that there is a very great deal in this particular Bill which demands very careful consideration and which ultimately I urge requires our rejection of that Bill. What has happened in India in various instances from the times of the Moguls—the inter-marriage between two castes—all that will not be of any assistance so long as there is any conviction in our minds that India, in spite of these few instances here and there, in the main is divided by water-tight compartments of race, nationality and community. Mr. Basu has not been able to show to the Council that these barriers have ever been removed. My Hon'ble friend has not been able to show to the Council that these barriers have ever been effectively broken down. The Hon'ble Member in support of his contention has made not only a reference to the very historic and romantic marriage of Akbar with Jodhibai, but also to the Muhammadan Emperors who married Rajput princesses. I am speaking purely in the capacity of an Indian and not as a Muhammadan. I take very great pride in recalling these unions to the Council to show the possibility of the unification of this country, but, alas, if history has got to be looked into, if research can help us, and if I were to quote that very case of the Muhammadan Emperors and the authority of the very eminent Jurist that the Hon'ble Member quoted in the Council, namely, Sir Rowland Wilson, I fear that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Basu will find himself reduced to this very painful consideration to which I am, and it is this, that in those instances it was found necessary before the imperiousness of the Muhammadan law for these ladies to make a formal profession of Islam before the marriage took place. If any authority is needed on that subject I have got the reference. If Hon'ble Members wish to have the authority I have it here before me; I could quote it and place it before them. That is a research to which Sir Rowland Wilson gives his own acceptance of the fact, that in those instances where these marriages took place, the marriages had to

conform to the Muhammadan law by the profession of faith to which I have made reference before the Council.

"Such is the state of Indian society even to-day which shows that deep-rooted convictions die very hard. It is not easy to shut our eyes to the fact that India is divided into communities—communities that after all have in common with other communities no more than some civic rights, touching only the very fringe of social life. Each community in India is absolutely separated from other communities in matters of true social and domestic concerns. As a social system Hinduism has a great deal to command our admiration. Hinduism is hidebound. If the country, after 1,000 years under alien rule, did not submit to an invasion of Hinduism by structural innovations, I think it is incumbent on this Council to be careful and cautious when it proposes to adopt a measure involving radical change of conditions."

"Now, looking at the Bill itself, I am confronted with one or two difficulties which to my mind will appeal to all lawyers. I find that the Bill, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, is really a very much bolder measure than was ever contemplated even by my eminent predecessor, Sir Henry Maine. When Sir Henry Maine put forward his Bill he took very great care to exclude the Christians from the operation of that Bill. In form his Bill was different from the form which the Hon'ble Member has given to his. But in substance, except in so far as Christians go, the Bill as originally put forward by Sir Henry Maine was exactly the same as has been put forward by my friend. Sir Henry Maine knew his difficulties and he had a very good reason for keeping the Christians out of it. My friend thinks that after a lapse of about 50 years it would be possible to group them all together, putting aside the exception that Sir Henry Maine adopted in respect of the Christians. But if I may be allowed to point out purely from the lawyer's point of view, there is a great defect in the Hon'ble Member's Bill, and that defect is that if his Bill is passed into law, we should have on the Statute-book of India two enactments, I submit, in conflict. If you look to section 4 of the Christian Marriage Act, you will find that that section tells us thus: 'every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section, and any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void. Our difficulty is this, that if you pass this Bill you will have on the one hand the Christian Marriage Act telling you that between a Christian and another either a Christian or non Christian marriage has to be solemnized in the manner provided for in that Act; and if you look to that Act you will find that the procedure there is wholly different from the procedure that is to be followed under this Bill of my learned friend. The result is that the Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu, on the one side, and the Christian Marriage Act, on the other, will remain in disagreement, and, therefore, so far as the point of view of my own Department is concerned, I find that it is highly repugnant that we should permit such a conflict as this to exist between two enactments. But, Sir, this is not the only defect that is to be observed in this connection. What I find is this, that the Bill rides rough-shod on all laws and customs that govern the various communities in India, and to take only as an example I will put forward the two main communities, the most important communities in India, namely, the Mohammadans and the Hindus. It is not by instances of marriage between a Hindu and a Muhammadan that this question can be decided, but it is a matter of a law. It is a matter of finding out as to what the law on this point of these communities is. Whatever may have been the law in its origin, certain principles have been accepted and these principles have been embodied in our case law. Therefore, it is not possible, I submit, for a moment to ignore these various principles of law as they have been formulated and expounded in the decision of our Law Courts. My Hon'ble friend opposite is much carried away by an enthusiasm, for which I have great respect and I make no concealment that I am in great sympathy with him, but my difficulty is this: how is it possible that these principles can be permitted to be brushed aside in favour of what is after all a mere enthusiasm? I may with confidence say that the enthusiasm which governs the attitude of my Hon'ble friend certainly is not one which affects the rest of India.

"Now let us first of all take the question of the Muhammadan law on this point. I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length, but I would like to make a reference to what the law on that point is. The Hon'ble Mr. Sheft has alluded to the fact that the Muhammadan law of marriage is deduced not from the sayings or dooms of any particular jurist but as a matter of fact it emanates from Koranic dicta. Well, that is absolutely true. However much strong the case may be of a Hindu marrying a Muhammadan in Hyderabad or in any other part of the world, this and others will not for a moment discount from the clear and emphatic expression that has been given by Muhammadan jurists in regard to the direction which this law has received from the revealed verses of the Koran. The Muhammadan view is that the principal source of the Muhammadan law is their sacred book—the Koran. There can be no valid marriage according to Muhammadan law with a woman who is not a Muhammadan or a Kitabia—a Jewess or a Christian believing in Scriptures, the sacredness of which is acknowledged by Muhammadans. A Muhammadan woman as such cannot contract a valid marriage with one who does not profess that religion. When I put forward this principle before the Council I claim that this is not a mere principle that has been dealt with by jurists, but this is a living principle which has been accepted by our Law Courts, and the Hon'ble Member, than whom there is no better authority on that point, knows that this has been the guiding principle in the decision of our cases in the various High Courts of India and of the Privy Council. Therefore, when I venture to put forward this principle I say that it is a very grave question indeed, if such a principle as this can be brushed aside by such considerations as the Hon'ble Member has placed before the Council.

"I think it my duty to quote the very verse of the Koran, so that there may be no doubt left as to what the principle really is. I find in sura 2, verse 220, of the Koran it is laid down:—

'Marry not women who are idolators until they believe; verily a maid servant who believeth is better than an idolator though she pleases you more. And give not women who believe in marriage to idolators until they believe; for verily a servant who is a true believer is better than an idolator though he pleases you more.

"I think the language of the Koran is so emphatic and clear and the meaning that has been put upon that passage by jurists and the Law Courts is so obvious that there is hardly a lawyer in the

country that will dispute the significance of it. Therefore it seems to me that to bring in a legislative enactment which does not only touch the social aspect of the conditions of life in India but goes a very long way indeed to create far-reaching changes in a law that is based upon religious obligations and religious ordinances, is indeed a very grave matter. Therefore, I find that I am unable, indeed, from the point of view of the Muhammadan law—much as I may sympathise with the Hon'ble Member—to give my support to the Bill.

"Furthermore, there is more to urge in opposition to the Bill in the case of the Hindus than in the case of Muhammadans. I find that the law of marriage among the Hindus is far more based on religious obligations, rites and ceremonies than it is amongst the Muhammadans. Amongst the Hindus it is a sacrament—not only a sacrament of an ordinary character, but it is of such a deep character that even death does not obliterate it, and there are various authorities to show that even after death the sanctity of the nuptial bond, and the sacredness of the knot, remains. Now as to the manner in which the Hindu law will be affected, I find that the law of marriage of the Hindus will be in various particulars absolutely uprooted. I do not want at all to use any expression that may be hurtful. Inter-marriage amongst Hindus between persons not belonging to the same primary caste is void. Instances have been quoted that inter-marriage amongst the lower castes and inter-marriage between sub-castes have been held to be valid; but here we are not dealing with sub castes; but we are dealing with an omnibus Bill that affects the whole of India. It spares nobody—Christians, Jews, Parsis, Muhammadans, Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, etc. Well, so far as the Hindus are concerned, the four primary castes are of course of the greatest importance, and if this Bill makes marriage possible amongst them all I can say is that the Bill at one stroke of the pen will quite upset the decisions of the various High Courts and of the Privy Council.

"Further, I find that another principle has been invaded. No Hindu marriage is valid without a substantial performance of the requisite religious ceremonies. It may, for instance, be urged that an advanced Indian may think—what good is there in these ceremonies; what does it matter if a certain fire is not lit; what does it matter if oblation of ghee is not poured on the fire; what good is there in making an appeal to an imaginary being like Agni? That is all very well for the advanced Indian to say. My question to him is—what is the idea of those who are not advanced as you are; what is the idea of those who represent the talk of the country; what is the idea in your own family for instance of those who are your elders and what is the idea of those people who have a fervent faith in their religion. With regard to these ceremonies, one more word is to be said. These ceremonies are not governed by any purely social observances; they have their birth in the sanction, direction and command of the Shastras. Therefore it seems to me that so far as the law of marriage of the Hindus is concerned, the Bill is wholly opposed to Hindu sentiments and Hindu religion.

"Furthermore, we find that the question of divorce is involved in the consideration of this Bill. This is a matter of deep concern to Hindus. Divorce is altogether foreign to Hindu law. Various decisions support my contention that divorce is not permissible amongst the Hindus, even in instances where there is a case of outcasting or faithlessness. No such grounds under the Hindu law are allowed to be put forward in favour of divorce because as a matter of fact the Hindu law had never contemplated a thing like divorce. Therefore, it seems to me that in regard to this Bill there is such an amount of opposition from all the various points of view and especially from the point of view of the lawyer, that I find it almost incredible that my Hon'ble friend, who is himself a lawyer of very great repute, ever really believed that he would be able to carry this Bill through the Council. What I really think his object as a reformer is that he has put forward the Bill as the cutting of the first sod. He knows very well that he has a very long journey before him and that it will be a long time before India has advanced so far as to obliterate all these castes and communal distinctions and the unification of the country has been effected on nationalistic lines. I do not know whether he is a nationalist or not. I personally think that if my friend is, he does honour to that community and to the members of that creed. But he has certainly rendered a very great service to those Indians who have the aspiration that this vast country will be united one day in its religious, social and moral sentiments, because behind these sentiments I expect there will be a very great deal of good that will come to the land, and as such I admire the courage with which he has come forward and put this Bill before the Council. If I know anything of the ability of my Hon'ble friend and his extraordinary courage in these matters, I may tell the Council that even if the Bill is rejected to-day, that won't be the last of it. I am perfectly certain that my Hon'ble friend will come to the charge again when he has been able to get greater co-operation and popularity than he has so far received to-day. It seems to me that my friend need not despair; every day that passes brings him nearer, however slowly it may be, to the goal. In these circumstances, I find that it is absolutely impossible that I can give my support, much as I may sympathise with the object that my friend has in view, to the motion which the Hon'ble Member has put forward before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. JENKINS: "Sir, a matter of this importance which is contained in this Bill is so difficult that I can quite understand there being two opposite views in the country. Sir, the position of the Government, as far as I understand, is this: that if there is any measure which is necessary on the grounds of humanity or on the ground that there is a clear majority in favour of a particular measure in the country, the Government will pass that measure. That standard, as far as I can see, is a standard which would appeal to any one as just and reasonable. Now, the Hon'ble the Home Member said that there was not a clear majority in favour of this Bill. I do not think that can be disputed. There is certainly not a clear majority in favour of this measure. Then the Hon'ble the Home Member said that on the second principle that he had down, namely, on the ground of humanity, no case was made out. Now, Sir, I submit to the Council, that I have heard all the speeches of the various Hon'ble Members, including the Law Member and the Hon'ble Home Member who have opposed this measure. Nobody has denied the proposition that equity, in the strict sense of the word, is in favour of the measure. Can you deny that there is a certain class of educated and enlightened people who rightly think that the greatest injustice is done to them so long as liberty of conscience is withheld from them. Can that be denied? I say, Sir, that it cannot be denied. Then, Sir, if the equities are in favour of this measure, the next question is—should the Government not accept this measure? Of course, the position of a representative is this Council, be he a Hindu or a Muhammadan, is awkward because the orthodox opinion is against it; but that, I submit, is no reason for a representative who owes a duty to his people to refrain from expressing his own convictions fearlessly.

It does not necessarily follow that because the majority are against it, they are right. If a representative in this Council is convinced in his mind that this is a measure which is good for his country and his people, he ought to support it. Well, now, Sir, let me consider the merits of this Bill. I will deal with the Hon'ble the Law Member first, if I may, as to his points. The Hon'ble the Law Member said that so far as Musalmans are concerned, you have a clear authority in the Koran that a Muhammadan cannot marry any one except "Khalal in." Well, I will assume that proposition to be correct. May I ask the Hon'ble Member—is this the first time in the history of the legislation of this country that this Council has been called upon to override the Musalman law or modify it to suit the times? This Council has overridden and modified the Musalman law in many respects. For instance, the Musalman law of contract is not recognised. The Musalman Criminal Law, which was administered after the advent of British rule, has been abrogated absolutely; the Law of Evidence, known to the Modern law, does not exist any more in this country, and what is more, there is a very recent enactment known as Lex Loci Act XXI of 1850, or otherwise known as Caste Disabilities Removal Act, to which I may draw the attention of Council, and that is this, that although there is an clear an injunction in the Koran about the forfeiture of inheritance by a Muhammadan in case of apostacy, as the Hon'ble Law Member pointed out in the case of marriage, still it is abrogated by this Act. A Muhammadan now can change his religion, and yet he does not forfeit his right of inheritance, and the law laid down in the Muhammadan texts is to that effect absolutely abrogated, and the same argument applies to the Hindus so far as this Statute is concerned. Well then, Sir, are these not precedents (I do not wish to dispute the Muhammadan law that the Hon'ble Member has laid down, I assume that it is correct), are these not precedents which stare us in the face? Of course, provided there is a good and a strong case made out, I say these are the precedents, which we ought to follow to keep abreast of times and modern requirements for which there is ample authority in the Muhammadan law and jurisprudence itself. Then the Hon'ble Law Member said that it will conflict with the Christian Marriage Act, and he pointed out that that created a sort of an *impasse* and the Hon'ble Mover had forgotten to take note of the Christian Marriage Act. I have not read that Act very recently, Sir, but I should have thought that that is not an insurmountable difficulty. That would be a question which could properly be dealt with by the Select Committee. From what I remember — for I have not read this Act recently and I can only speak off-hand — when Act III of 1872 was brought before the Council, the Christians were expressly excluded, and it was exclusively intended for one particular class, *viz.*, the Brahmos. It seems that soon after that the Christian community had to be dealt with, because there was similar difficulty with regard to the Christians; and when they came to deal with the Christians by Act XV of the same year, namely, the Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, they had to deal with this community, and in dealing with this community they had to lay down the law for that particular community only. But surely, Sir,—assume, now, that there may be a conflict and that there is this difficulty — it is a matter entirely of detail, and not of principle, and it is a question which can be dealt with by the Select Committee quite easily so as to avoid any conflict of any kind whatever between the two Statutes; *viz.*, the Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, and the one now before the Council. Therefore, I submit, that this difficulty is not a great difficulty, but a very small and minor one.

"No doubt, Sir, so far as I see, the Hindu law or the Muhammadan law, whichever you take (I speak with great diffidence so far as the Hindu law is concerned, and with diffidence so far as the Muhammadan law is concerned because I am not a scholar in Sanskrit or Arabic and I can only go by translations), does create a difficulty in the way of a Hindu marrying a non-Hindu or a Muhammadan marrying a person who is not "Khetabin"; but is that difficulty not to be remedied by means of legislation? Is there a case made out or not for the legislature to interfere in this matter? As it has been already pointed out, this is an entirely optional character of legislation and it is not at all compulsory; it does not say that every Muhammadan shall marry a non-Muhammadan or that every Hindu shall marry a non-Hindu. Therefore, if there is a fairly large class of enlightened, educated, advanced Indians, be they Hindus, Mohammadans or Parsis, and if they wish to adopt a system of marriage which is more in accord with modern civilization and ideas of modern times, more in accord with the modern sentiment, why should that class be denied justice unless it is going to do a serious harm to the Hindus or Musalmans in one way or the other? It was said by the Hon'ble Law Member and others that it would do this harm to the Hindu and Muhammadan society, namely, that it would introduce into their society a revolution. Why? Because of the rules of succession and inheritance; because of the divorce laws. Now, as to the rules of succession and inheritance, I think that lawyers in this Council know — and I think I am speaking correctly — that so far as the father or the mother (we will take it now for example that the father is a Muhammadan and the mother a Hindu, or *vice versâ*) is concerned, if the father dies leaving property, I think it will be conceded that this property will go to his children according to Muhammadans law, his personal law, because he is a Muhammadan. I think it will be conceded that according to Muhammadan law it will go to his heirs because he dies as a Muhammadan and whoever his heirs are will succeed to his property. There can be no dispute on that point. Similarly, in the case of a Hindu, because he marries a non Hindu, his personal law does not cease to operate, it cannot be given up by him, therefore his heirs would succeed to him according to his law. Then as to the succession and inheritance to the property. Of the issue of the marriage the children are presumed to follow the religion and law of the father, but they declare to the contrary on their attaining the proper age. But the difficulty which may arise is with regard to the children, who declare against the faith and law of the father as to what is to happen to their property; and for that difficulty, I submit, we have already got a remedy, so far as I understand, in the Indian Succession Act. I think it was Mr. Subba Rao who said that this Act, when it was passed (Act III of 1872), seemed to be defective in so far as it has never made any provision for the succession or inheritance of the property; but it has been advisedly left out I think. Probably they do not like to deal with this problem, and they left it out, and that problem so far as I am able to understand, is governed by the Indian Succession Act, because the Indian Succession Act regulates the succession and inheritance of every one except those who are saved under that Act; and the people who are saved under that Act, I think, are the Hindus, Mohammadans and Buddhists.

"Anyhow, the children if on their attaining proper age declare any faith which is neither Hindus, nor Mohammadans, nor Buddhists, their properties will descend by way of succession or inheritance according to the Indian Succession Act. Therefore I submit to the Council that there is really no difficulty about the succession. What looks like confusion in the law of succession apparently is nothing but conflict of laws which exists in all the civilized countries where you have several systems

of jurisprudence existing side by side, and a person brought up under one comes to deal with the person who is brought up in another, like a Hindu and a Muhammadan. And this is already known to us in India in many other matters. The with regard to divorce; it has already been pointed out by Mr Basu, and I do not wish to repeat, that there are recognised judicial authorities, and that divorce is known to Hindu law according to custom, and there are a number of cases in India judicially decided to that effect.

"Therefore, the question of divorce is not at all unknown to the Hindu law. But, Sir, what is most important is this. Why should you deny a man who wants to follow a monogamous form of marriage? Why should you deny a man who wants to have the rules governing his matrimonial contract by the most civilized standard if he chooses to abide by those rules? Why should that be denied to him? I say, Sir, that the position is no doubt a difficult one, but Government have hitherto acted always on principles, and those principles are that if they found that there was any ground of equity in favour of a particular class, they would come to their rescue, and I see no reason whatever why, if the Government is convinced that equity is in favour of a certain class of people, they should not come to their help in the present case when it does no harm to others, nor does it prevent those who wish to follow their own laws or system of marriage now prevailing. But it is said that we shall incur the disfavour of the masses of the people. There are some measures undertaken by Government of momentous character and enforced by Government without even any consultation of anybody. Here, at least, you have got a very strong minority—intellectual minority—supporting this measure, and surely under these circumstances, is it too much to ask this Council to allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee and let the Select Committee make a report on it?"

The Hon'ble NAWAB ABDUL MAJID: "Sir, when the Hon'ble Mr. Basu introduced this Bill last year, I was one of those who had opposed the introduction of this Bill and had then declared that the Bill, so far as Mohammadans were concerned, was unnecessary and that it would be unacceptable to them. Now that the Bill has been circulated and the opinion of the people has been taken upon it, and I am glad to find that the majority and substantial majority of Muhammadans is against it. Even the speakers who have preceded me they have also admitted that the general consensus of opinion of Muhammadans is against any innovation in their marriage law. I was somewhat astonished to hear my friend opposite to me, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, say that just as the people are advocating on the other side on grounds of religion, and on grounds of majority, why should not one here from conscience, why should not one be given free conscience; that is to say, on equitable principles a man should be allowed to do just as he likes. But, Sir, that is begging the whole question. Here the question is this: whether those who profess to be Muhammadans, those who profess the Muhammadan religion, whether they like that this Bill should be introduced and their law of marriage should be altered or not. If one who declares himself to be a Muhammadan and wishes to abjure the Muhammadan religion and follow a Civil Marriage Act, that is quite a different case. But when you admit that you are a Muhammadan, you must abide by the law of that religion. The whole question is this, whether the introduction of this Bill will cause an alteration of Muhammadan law or not. It will cause confusion, not only in Muhammadan law of marriage, but also in other branches of Mahammadan law as well—I mean for instance succession and divorce. For instance, one may contract a marriage under the Civil Marriage Act and there may be children of that marriage. Supposing the question arises after some time, what will be the status of those children; will they be considered legitimate, or whether they will be considered to be illegitimate; whether they will have the Muhammadan law applicable to them, or some other law will be applied to them. I submit that these are difficult questions, which questions should not be brushed away simply by the reforming spirit which I see has taken possession of many Members in this Council. What I say is this, that the Muhammadans have never wanted such a measure. So far as their marriage law is concerned, it is complete in itself. They have never complained that their marriage law fell short of their requirements. That being so, why is it that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Basu should embrace within the pale of his reforming legislation a community which has never clamoured for such a privilege which he wishes to introduce by such a Bill? Then coming to other difficulties that may arise by the introduction of this Bill, I will point out one, and it is this, and it was pointed out by the Hon'ble the Law Member, that the real and the true Muhammadan law is this that a Muhammadan can never marry an idolator. That is the Muhammadan law; it cannot be denied that it is the Koranic law. And if this is so, then when you legalize such marriages by the introduction of a Bill in this Council and by its enactment into law, certainly that will repeal the Muhammadan law itself. It may be said, and it was said, that this was not the first time that other branches of the Muhammadan law have been repealed. I agree that they have been repealed, but at the same time it is our duty as Muhammadans and as representatives of Muhammadans in this Council to safeguard the interests of our Muhammadan brethren and of our constituents. If we see, when any matter comes before us, that our religious rights, a branch of our religious law, is going to be changed by the introduction of such a measure, I say it is our duty to oppose it. Because things have happened in former times, that is no reason why we should not oppose it. We should oppose it and say that this is an intervention in a religious matter.

"Sir, the case of Mohammadans has been very well put in the opinion given by one of the most enlightened rulers of a Mahammadan state in my own Province. I mean His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. That is a State in which the Muhammadan law is enforced. I say that His Highness's opinion is one which should carry great weight; in fact His Highness's opinion has also been relied upon by the Government of the United Provinces. His Highness says:

'I do not think that such a law would be acceptable even to the orthodox Hindu opinion. But even admitting that it is needed for the Hindu community, the proposed measure goes far beyond its avowed object, by embracing in its scope the Muhammadans and other communities. The Mohammadans enjoy the greatest facilities as regards marriage amongst their own co-religionists and to a limited extent also with persons of certain other persuasions. As far as they are therefore concerned, no such law seems necessary. Nor can a Bill be passed without interfering with the Muhammadan law of marriage and succession as enjoined by their religion. Inasmuch as they Muhammadans regard their law of divine origin and that it is unchangeable by human agency, they will continue to regard civil marriages as immoral, placing the issues of such marriages in an awkward position.'

"I think that whatever is expressed here is quite true and quite correct. Sir, I say therefore that looking to the fact that the majority of opinion is against this Bill, and also looking to the serious

consequences which might ensue if this Bill is passed into law, I submit that I am opposed to its being referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. NYNAR : "Sir, I find it difficult to understand the position that Government have taken up in regard to this Bill. There was a time when the Government of India associated itself with individual liberty and freedom of conscience; and whenever there was any custom or usage which interfered with people's acting according to their conscientious scruples, unless there was anything in their procedure which violated fundamental humane laws or the laws of justice or the law of the land by which those persons were governed, the Government of India not only expressed their sympathy with them but did their best to help them out of their difficulties. On this occasion, however, when a case based on the existence of hardship in numerous cases is placed before the Government, instead of allowing it to be considered on the merits, and any faults or any deficiencies in it to be corrected, we find that the Government puts itself in opposition to it. This opposition seems to be based on two reasons. One reason which evidently seems to weigh with the Government is the cry that in this manner what the persons who are advocating this Bill ask is a thing which is so contrary to Hindu religion and to Hindu law that the Government would be acting very unwisely in lending their support to it. I am led to think that this was the view taken by the Government from what the Hon'ble the Law Member said in his remarks just now. I understood the Hon'ble gentleman to say that the Bill will uproot the Hindu law in regard to marriage. If I have understood him rightly (and I am open to correction and would be very glad if I be shown to be mistaken in my understanding of the gentleman), then I would point out this thing, that instead of the Bill being in any way against the Hindu law what it seeks to do is to bring about a fuller recognition of that law, a fuller and proper enforcement of that law, and not at all any violation of it.

"In the eloquent speech of my friend the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur of Burdwan, there prevailed the underlying belief that the Bill was going to revolutionize the Hindu law and Hindu society. I would only point out one small thing in regard to this matter, and it is that every Sutra writer, every Smriti writer and every Nibandha writer, including the great writers of the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga, every one of them recognized not only marriages between different sub-castes but marriages between different castes. Manu himself has laid down that a Brahmin may take a woman belonging to the Brahmin caste as his wife, or he may take one from the Kshatriya caste or one from the Vaishya caste or one from the Sudra caste. Similarly the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Sudras may marry women of the same caste in themselves or from an inferior caste.

"This is called the Anulom form of marriage, in which a man belonging to a superior caste marries a woman belonging to the same or an inferior caste. There is another form of marriage called the Pratilom form of marriage, in which a woman belonging to a higher caste marries a man belonging to an inferior caste. These latter kind of marriages were discountenanced in the same way as mésalliances among Western peoples. But such marriages were never considered invalid or illegal. There is, so far as my knowledge goes, only in one Purana, the authority of which is apocryphal, it is said that marriages out of caste are forbidden in the Kali Yuga. The Hon'ble the Law Member knows how many Puranas there are, and what a large number of Smritis and Nibandhas we have got; and yet on this long array of legal authorities and jurists there is only one writer who has pronounced against such marriages. We have to remember that there exist two great schools of Hindu law, the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga, and both these works belong to the post-Puranic period. And it is very curious that neither the Mitakshara nor the Dayabhaga contain any prohibition against marriages between persons of different castes. That is a thing in regard to which there can be absolutely no doubt. So far as scriptural authority is concerned, it is distinctly and entirely on the side of those who are for the rule. It is only a custom, which has grown up, which we are justified in calling a latter-day custom, similar to those other customs which have sprung up in opposition to the scriptural law.

"Sir, as the British Government consider it their duty to interpose only when they perpetuate an act of injustice, in this case is the sympathy and support of Government asked by the people who are for this reform on that very ground. The Widow Remarriage Act was one which sought to remove an injustice which latter-day customs introduced into Hindu society. The old Sastric authorities and all the old pundits sanctioned the remarriage of women. In later times, however, widow remarriage fell into disrepute and it was considered improper. Authorities far more numerous than those who have pronounced against marriages among different castes came into existence in regard to the remarriage of widows. But on grounds of justice the British Government interposed and recognized and legalized the remarriage of widows. Now there exist the very same grounds in regard to this matter. I would ask the Council to see how many cases of hardship there really exist. Not only cannot persons belonging to the different castes intermarry, but persons belonging to the same caste but who inhabit different localities may not marry. Not only that; the Saraswats even in the same Province cannot always intermarry. I shall give an instance in regard to the Maratha Brahmins which will give a point to what I have been saying. There are three main divisions of the Brahmins among the Marathas, and these three may not intermarry. Latterly an injunction was issued by one of our spiritual heads recognizing these marriages. Still we find some orthodox people, stalwart and strong in their own views, saying that the Acharya cannot overrule the law which exists at present. Not only is there here interprovincial difficulty among those three sub-divisions of the same caste, but there are still greater difficulties. There are sub-divisions of these sub-divisions based upon the particular Veda which they hold in special reverence, the Rig Veda or the Yajur Veda or the Atharva Veda. Now if all these divisions existed only as mere speculative distinctions, there would not have been much to complain of. But a great practical difficulty arises when we have a usage springing up which forbids marriages among sub-divisions of divisions of sub-castes. Many persons considered, and rightly so, that these restrictions had no justification whatever. In scriptures, they say, such marriages are recognized, and they proceeded to contract them. But what happened long after the marriages were contracted? In some cases after the persons who contracted them were dead and gone, relations ten or twelve degrees removed came and instituted suits which were carried up to the High Court and at times to the Privy Council, causing no end of anxiety and trouble. There have been conflicting decisions in regard to this matter. At one time the Courts said that they could not recognize the marriages of persons belonging to different sub-castes. Latterly the trend of authorities has been in the direction of recognizing the validity of marriages of persons belonging to different sub-castes but of the same main caste. But can we count upon the present view being maintained, where even the

Privy Council have changed their minds, not only in regard to Hindu or Muhammadan law but in matters relating to the law of evidence. I do not wish to take the Council into technical discussions, but this is a thing which every lawyer friend of mine will corroborate. These are matters in regard to which different rulings have often been given. Now, can people count upon the continuance of immunity? Even supposing such immunity exists, should there be a loophole allowed by Government in regard to these matters?

"I was very glad to note what the Hon'ble the Home Member has said, namely, that the Government is in sympathy with the general principle that if these civil marriages were supplementary to marriages carried out according to the religion of the parties, the Government would not disapprove of that course. Now what I have to point out is that in a large number of these cases the marriages had been performed not by the civil form but by the religious rites laid down by the Hindu Shastras. I know of certain marriages between persons belonging to different castes inhabiting different Provinces. The full ceremonies laid down by the Hindu Shastras were performed. But the carrying out of the ritual and the observance of rules about ceremony will afford no protection to these persons if the question is ever raised as to whether a marriage of persons of different castes is legal or not. If the Privy Council confines itself to what exists at the present day, and to the custom which has sprung up in later times, they will say all these marriages are invalid, though the scripture says differently. Now what I ask Government to consider is this. We are told that Government ought not to interfere in social and religious matters. That is a principle which should be always kept in view, but along with it also is a different principle, namely, of the free scope which should be afforded to conscientious scruples so long as they do not involve any violation of the moral law or the dictates of true religion. Now here in this matter, what is that which we ask? Do we say that the general rules, about rituals and ceremonies to be observed, are in any way to be affected? That persons, whether they agreed or not, should be subjected to the changes which are just now suggested? All that is asked is that an enabling measure may be passed which would put it in the power of persons, who following the dictates of their conscience and acting according to the scriptural law, contract marriages in the form laid down in the Shastras, but who, seeing the difficulties imposed by custom, wish to supplement all these ceremonials and rites with the sanction and the further security given by the civil law. Now is there anything unreasonable or improper in the demand? Does it not deserve the sympathetic consideration of Government? This is an aspect which I wish had been seen more fully.

"Then it is said that the Bill is opposed by an overwhelming majority of the Hindus. Now, Sir, we have seen what kind of opposition there was in 1891 to the Age of Consent Bill. In places where large meetings were not accustomed to be held, we find thousands and thousands meeting and denouncing the measure that the Government had introduced. At Amraoti, in a meeting attended by no less than 5,000 people, there were only twenty of us who stood there entering our protest against their resolutions. There were only twenty persons from that town who supported the Age of Consent Bill. In Poona such venerable persons as Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar and others of his position were practically mobbed for giving their adhesion to the Bill. As to Calcutta our friend the Hon'ble Mr. Basu has given his experience. And in spite of this vehement opposition, the Government carried the measure through. I shall give another example of a cognate matter which had happened only a few years previous to this. There was a slight alteration proposed to be made in the Civil Procedure Code in regard to the abolition of imprisonment in execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. There was on that occasion also a storm of indignation, a storm in which both Hindus and Muhammedans participated. Well, if the Government paid no heed to those things, why should Government not interfere in the present case? It was guided then by higher considerations and by more enlightened views of the position of women.

"Then in regard to purely social matters also, have not Government interfered on other occasions? There is first of all the law under which persons who have changed their religion, were declared not liable to forfeit their rights of inheritance. Now, Sir, if there was any interference with the law of inheritance and with religious observances and religious laws of any community, Hindu or Muhammedan, it was that law. But again higher considerations of individual liberty and conscience weighed more with Government and that measure was passed into an Act. Then we have the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, and later on the Act III of 1872 to grant relief to Brahmos? Now, is the case of the Brahmins and persons belonging to the Hindu religion who scrupulously follow the essentials of that religion but hold views regarding marriages between different castes other than those held by the persons who have been opposing the present Bill less entitled to consideration? They are men several of whom lead a purely orthodox life and who perform their marriages according to strict orthodox rites. They are the persons who are entitled to the same kind of sympathy, support and relief that was granted in the days of yore to the Brahmo Samaj. There it was an infinitesimal minority, you may even call it a microscopic minority or whatever you like. It was a minority, anyhow; yet the claims of that minority were so strong that they appealed to the conscience of the Government and Government consented and gave its support. This case is precisely like that, and on these grounds I think that the portion of the Bill which relates to Hindus should certainly receive the favourable consideration of Government.

"Now in regard to my Muhammadan countrymen; if the bulk of the Muhammadan community does not want the Bill, and there is no important Muhammadan minority which demands it articulately in the same manner as the demand is made on behalf of the Hindus, they might be left out of the present Bill. But this is a matter that can, I think, be dealt with in the Select Committee.

"Similarly in regard to the Parsis. The Parsis do not want it; the demand has not come from a sufficiently large number of Parsis; so the Parsis might also be eliminated.

"But omitting these communities there is left a residuum of no little importance, an important minority which deserves to be taken into consideration. Pray, Sir, what is an overwhelming majority in a case of this description? If we were to go even by mere numbers and by the right of intelligence of those consulted, even then the weight of opinion is, I think, in favour of the Bill. So far as the Hindus are concerned, the bulk of educated opinion is distinctly in favour. I was sorry to hear my learned friend the Hon'ble Law Member suspect that nationalistic sentiments had possibly some weight with the mover of the Bill. Well I cannot pretend to go into the depths of the mind of my friend Mr. Basu, though he is an intimate friend of mine. I can say this much that never in the discussions that we had, were political considerations ever adverted to for a moment. But what is certainly more conclusive than this. A man like Dr. Sir Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, a man who

has been always honoured not only by the Government of his own Province, but also by the Government of India, who has kept clear of politics and was devoted to literary and philosophical pursuits, a man who has devoted his whole heart to social and religious reforms, has strongly supported this measure. Certainly a man like him would not at all have joined in this matter if there were political considerations behind it. Then, we have Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, a stalwart and a strong supporter of social reform, a man who scrupulously follows the rule which enjoins upon Government servants, especially the judiciary, not to take part in politics; and that man has given his emphatic opinion in favour of the Bill. Another thing which ought to weigh with Government is this. If there is any Province in India where orthodox beliefs, genuine orthodox beliefs, have greater weight and strength than anywhere else, it is Madras. It is there that we find that the observance of rigid caste rules is carried on to a far greater extent than elsewhere, and there we find that the majority of the educated people are distinctly in favour of Mr Basu's Bill. That again is a matter which should have shown that these things could never have been so repugnant to Hindu opinions and to the Hindu sentiments as has been supposed by some of my friends who opposed it.

"I do not wish to take the time of the Council any further, but there is one thing which I would wish to emphasize. Our plea is a plea for toleration; our plea is a plea for individual liberty; our plea is a plea for allowing people to act according to their conscience and not to compel them to another. What is it that these friends, I mean my Hindu friends, what is it that they would impose upon their own countrymen. There are persons who strongly believe that these things can be carried out under the laws; at the same time they wish to protect themselves. The option accorded to these people is to leave a great danger hanging over their children or to perjure themselves if they go to the Registrar, take a false oath and say we are not Hindus, though in the heart of their hearts and in actual practice they might be far more Hindus than those who speak in the name of Hinduism. Now this is a thing which the Government, I hope, will weigh when the question comes before them again as it is bound to come. My Hon'ble friend the Law Member said that the first sod has now been broken, yes, but not for political reasons, but on grounds of social and religious elevation; for securing to womanhood that dignity and that position which it is entitled to.

"I shall make only a reference to the section about divorce. My friends who say that the Bill seeks to introduce a novel principle here ignored that divorce as a matter of fact exists amongst the majority of Hindus. It is only amongst the higher classes, the twice-born classes (Dwijas) that divorce has become obsolete. The old Ghatusphota has gone out of fashion among them. But as regard to the masses, the Sudras, the law of divorce exists there and it has been recognised by our Courts and is in force everywhere. Now these are persons who would be entitled to enforce the law of divorce irrespective of Mr Basu's Bill. Then again, the section relating to divorce is not one essential to this Bill. It would be very easy to make alterations in the Select Committee, and there is no reason why on that ground alone this Bill should be thrown out. As I said, we have the demands of justice behind us, and we hope that these demands will receive the consideration of Government in spite of what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Law Member."

The Hon'ble KHAN ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN: "Sir, while fully appreciating the admirable effort of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu towards infusion of different castes and creeds in India by means of the Bill which has come up before this Council to-day for discussion, I cannot refrain from saying that his laudable desire is to my mind rather too ambitious for any reasonable hope of its being generally approved by the followers of numerous creeds in this country for whose avowed benefit my Hon'ble colleague has designed the Marriage Bill.

'The Hon'ble Member will perhaps agree with me that the time has not yet come for such arbitrary re-adjustments of social arrangements which have the sanction of centuries of unchallenged practice. Sir, in matters social and religious, reform should always be initiated by the awakened conscience of the people themselves, unless of course the evil desired to be remedied is of such a nature as to endanger public morality and safety. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, or even in his speech, the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has failed to demonstrate the existence of any such imperative necessity. Besides this the attitude of Government in such matters has generally been one of strict neutrality, and any departure from this wise policy will, I venture to say, be keenly resented by the people.

"If national well-being is likely to be promoted by legislation, let the voice of the people in harmony and perfect accord be raised in its support and Government will, I believe, respect the united will of the people; but in the present case there is a vast majority opposed to the proposed measure. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu might have excluded the Muhammadans from the scope of his Bill for the simple reason that the 'nikha' ceremony among them is based on the injunctions of the Koran, which is believed by them to have divine origin, and any law which tends directly or indirectly to supersede, abrogate or add to Muhammadan law of marriage as prescribed in their scriptures will be repugnant to their feelings and should not be countenanced.

"Sir, although the Bill is wholly optional as regards the contracting parties, the legislation of the marriages which it contemplates is sure to involve infringement of the recognised law of inheritance, and guardianship of the Muhammadan-Hindus and thus affect the rights of relations who are orthodox followers of these creeds. In view of these difficulties, which, in my opinion, are inseparable from the operations of this Bill, I suggest that the proposed measure be dropped."

The Hon'ble MR SHAMSUL HUDA: "At this late hour, I do not desire to detain the Council for more than a very few minutes. I represent in this Council the orthodox Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal. I do not take the conception of my duty, as a representative, from what has been said by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah. I really think that if at any time I found that I was not able to represent the views of those through whose indulgence I am here, it will be my duty to give them an opportunity of sending another representative here. Sir, as a representative of the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal, I feel it my duty to strongly oppose this measure. I appreciate the commendable motive with which my learned friend has introduced this Bill; but at the same time, Sir, I must say that even if I looked upon it as a real measure of reform, I would not support a measure, even a measure of reform, which is to be forced upon an unwilling people. The question should always be 'If it is the reform, are the people prepared for it?' Some of my friend say, well the opinions of the masses do not matter when the more intellectual people say, 'take our opinion, we shall think for them.' This is a view which may be pushed a little too far. The necessity for a Legislative Council may not be proved and

the official members may say 'we are much more intelligent than the Indians; their opinions do not matter much; we will think and legislate for their benefit.' That is a position which I am not prepared to accept. Now, Sir, from the speeches made by some of my friends, to an outsider it would appear that what this Bill was intended to remove was something as iniquitous in principle as the burning of the sati or infanticide. Does the existing law really impose any disability upon any individual? It allows a Hindu or an Indian, if he chooses to marry against the tenets of his religion, to do so with perfect freedom. There is nothing that compels him to do anything. My friend wants to satisfy the very peculiar sentiments of certain people and the sentiment has appealed so strongly to order to satisfy the sentiment. I am not prepared with a light heart to say that the Muhammadan law in the Hindu law should be interfered with in this manner. And after all, what is this sentiment? The sentiment is this: a man is not prepared to obey the dictum of his religion, whether the Hindu religion or Muhammadan religion, in one of the most serious concerns of his life and yet insists on calling himself a Hindu or Muhammadan. I do not think, Sir, that this is a very commendable sentiment. There is a great deal of hypocrisy in this world, especially in matters of religion, and I do not feel that we are called upon to give it a legislative sanction. Some of my friends have adverted to the fact that the introduction of the measure would bring into a very great conflict in the laws of the country. I would like to say one or two words in addition to what has been said on the subject. Suppose a Muhammadan and a Hindu intermarry under the Act, supposing that the Bill is passed into an Act; what happens is that the Muhammadan continues to be a Muhammadan and the Hindu continues to be a Hindu; and then the question arises what is the offspring of such marriage—a Muhammadan or a Hindu? My learned friend the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah, says he is neither a Muhammadan nor a Hindu and he is governed by the Succession Act. If the effect of this measure as mixed marriages in the next generation is to take out the offspring from the category of both the Muhammadan and the Hindu religion, I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Bare will not thank his own Bill for bringing in such a result. I submit that various difficulties will arise if such a child is not to be called a Muhammadan or a Hindu. My learned friend says that so far as the law of Succession goes, the Succession Act will apply if he is neither a Muhammadan nor a Hindu. I do not think that he can be a third something. As to the law of Succession and the law of marriage, you will not know where you are and I say that you will be treading on very dangerous ground if you supported this measure. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah, has said that in matters of contract the Muhammadan law has been abrogated, and if the Muhammadan law has been abrogated in one instance there is no reason why it should not be abrogated in other respects. If this is the frame of mind in which interference with the religion of Muhammadans is looked upon by the Hon'ble Member, I think that he does not represent the wishes of his constituency."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: Mr Vice-President, the pronouncement that has been made by the Hon'ble the Home Member regarding the attitude of the Government towards the Bill before us makes it unnecessary to discuss it at the length at which it would have been necessary to do so in the absence of such a pronouncement. But the arguments which have been urged in support of the Bill make it desirable that the reasons which underlie the views of large sections of the community who are opposed to the Bill should find a little more expression here in the Council. And this is the only consideration which leads me to take up the time of the Council at this late hour.

"When the Hon'ble Mover asked for leave to introduce the Bill last year, I opposed the motion, because I felt sure that the Bill would not meet with the approval of the great bulk of the people of the country. Events have justified that view. The opinions that have come in from those that were consulted shew that the great bulk of the people of all the different sections of the community are entirely opposed to it. Those opinions and the opinions of the Local Governments leave no doubt whatever about the matter. But the Hon'ble Mr Bare says that he has got on his side the support of a large number of persons, and he has given us both the number and the names of some of those supporters. It becomes necessary therefore to examine his position a little. Now, Sir, an analysis of the names of those who have supported the Bill will shew that they are mostly gentlemen who are known to hold opinions on questions of religion and social reform widely different from the opinions of the general body of the people of the community to which they belong. Their opinions do not in such matters carry any weight with the community, and it is nothing but right that they should not carry more weight with the Government in dealing with such questions affecting the community.

"In discussing the Bill I wish in the first place to invite the attention of the Council to the nature of the amendment which has been proposed. It is an amendment to Act III of 1872, which was an Act to provide a form of marriage for persons professing the Brahmo faith. The nature and history of that Act has been told and I need not repeat it at length. That history shows that the first Bill which was drafted by Sir Henry Maine was of a rather comprehensive character, and was therefore universally condemned as such. When the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen took up the measure in 1872, he kept the principle clearly before his mind that Hindu marriages are, even by Anglo-Indian law, to be regulated by Hindu law, and that 'in relation to the subject of marriage Hindu law and Hindu religion are two names for one thing.' Mr Stephen recognised that the Bill that had been drafted by Sir Henry Maine 'did constitute an interference with Hindu law,' that 'it would change very deeply the native law of marriage,' that 'in short, it would introduce the European conception of marriage to the Hindu and Mohammadan communities, and give to it, by law, a place amongst Hindu and Mahammadan institutions.' He very rightly pointed out that a law might be changed by addition as well as by other forms of alteration. It was for these reasons that the Bill was modified and special provisions were introduced in it to confine its operation to the Brahmo community. The Bill was passed in that modified form with the consent of the leaders of the Brahmo community. In that form the Act stands in the Statute-book to-day. The Brahmo community did not complain of any hardship under the Act as it has existed for these many years. But the Hon'ble Member has said that it is with a view to relieve the Brahmos of the hardship which, he says, they feel, that he has introduced this Bill. He says that they feel it a hardship that when marrying under the Act they should be required to make a declaration which has been described as a negation of faith in all the religious systems of India. But is that a correct statement? Can any one who professes the Brahmo faith feel any conscientious scruple or regard it as a serious ground of objection that he should have to make such a declaration. The declaration is that 'I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion.' Now confining

myself to the Hindu religion, can there be any doubt that the words distinctly and plainly refer to the Hindu religion as it is understood by the bulk of the people of this country and by Courts of Law administering justice to Hindus in matters of marriage, inheritance, etc. Clearly Hindu religion there only means the religion followed and adopted by the great bulk of the Hindus. Can any of my Brahmo brethren say that they follow that religion? Is not the faith that they follow different from the Hindu religion as it is generally understood? And how does the Hindu community, divided as it is in matters of faith, stand at present? The last census returns show that among Hindus there were more than 21 crores and 73 lakhs of persons who were classed as following the Brahmanic faith, 243,514 who followed the Arya faith and 5,504 persons who followed the Brahmo faith. Now, Sir, in the case of these 5,504 persons it is clear that they have got a certain faith which is by this time well-defined. It is clear that the Brahmo faith cannot by any stretch of language be regarded the same as the Hindu religion which is spoken of in the declaration. Any man of common sense would accept the view that the Hindu religion referred to there is different from the Brahmo faith and that it is the religion which is referred to as such in the administration of justice to Hindus in Courts of Law and in legislation undertaken by Government. I submit therefore that there is really no hardship in the case of Brahmos who are required to make the declaration in question. But assuming that there is, a simple mode of remedy will be to introduce a Bill to lay down that, when marrying under the Act, Brahmos will not be required to make such a sweeping declaration, but that it will be sufficient for them to say that they are Brahmos or that they follow the Brahmo faith. In that way a simple modification of the Act could be made to meet any real hardship that may be felt.

"But, Sir, the object of the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill is much larger, and he has not concealed that it is so. In his opening speech, when asking for leave to introduce the Bill, he said that a simple law of marriage like what he proposed was needed to help those who desire to introduce inter-marriages between different sub-sections of the same caste and between members of the same caste inhabiting different Provinces of India; also marriages between members of different castes and marriages between Hindus and non-Hindus. While seeking therefore to mitigate the real or fancied hardship of our Brahmo friends, the Hon'ble Member has sought to introduce radical changes in the Hindu law of marriage, which would very seriously affect Hindu society. Now with regard to the first two of these, namely, marriages between sub-sections of the same caste and between members of the same caste residing in different Provinces, it has been urged that doubts have been raised as to the validity of such marriages. If it is so, it is extremely regrettable. Such doubts can find no sanction or support anywhere in the Hindu Shastras. What is prohibited in marriage between persons of different castes. Members of sub-sections of every independent caste are free to marry among themselves. The issue of such marriages will be perfectly legitimate and fully entitled to inherit. If custom does not approve such marriages, that is, if the particular society to which an individual belongs does not look with favour upon such marriages, that may affect the social intercourse of those who enter into such marriages. It cannot affect the legal status either of the parties to the marriage or of their children. It is purely a social question which can be solved by agitation within the society. So also is the question of marriages between members of the same caste residing in different Provinces. They are perfectly valid according to law, that is, there is absolutely no religious prohibition against them.

"As regards marriages between members of different castes, they stand on a quite different footing. My Hon'ble friend has quoted ancient authority to show that at one time marriages between different castes were permitted. He need not have taken all the trouble he has taken to establish this point. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the Hindu Shastras can say that in the early days marriages did take place between Hindus of different castes. There were two kinds of marriages: marriages between a man of a higher caste with a woman or women of a lower caste. There were also marriage connections between a man of a lower caste and a woman of a higher caste. The latter were called *pratiloma* connections. They were always condemned, and their issue were condemned to a lower social and legal status. The first kind of marriages were called *anuloma* marriages. Under these a Brahmin was permitted to marry a Brahmin, a Kshattriya, a Vaishya and a Sudra wife. A Kshattriya was permitted to marry a Kshattriya, a Vaishya and a Sudra wife. A Vaishya was permitted to marry a Vaishya and a Sudra wife. A Sudra was permitted to marry only a Sudra wife. These unequal marriages involved other inequalities. Rules had to be laid down regarding the positions that a man's wives of different castes were to occupy among themselves. The Brahmin wife was to take precedence over wives of other castes. She was to officiate in all important ceremonies, and whenever there was a competition between wives of different castes, the wife of the humbler origin had to stand in a humble position. There were also different rules regarding inheritance. It was laid down that sons born to a person of the higher caste out of a marriage with a woman of a lower caste, would receive a smaller share of the inheritance than sons born of a woman of the same caste. Thus the permission about marriages between different castes, that is, between a man of a higher caste with a woman of a lower caste, was accompanied by these differentiating rules regarding precedence among wives of different castes and regarding inheritance among the issues of such marriages. Naturally marriages of this kind never became common, and those who were responsible for the welfare of the Hindu community—the custodians of Hindu law—recognised that where they did take place they led to disagreeable distinctions and heart-burning, and they rightly thought that these ought to be put an end to. It was for this reason that not less than three thousand years ago it was laid down by our lawgivers that marriages between persons of different castes ought not to take place in this present age. That, Sir, is the history of the rules of marriages between persons of different castes in early days among Hindus. I should like to know if my Hon'ble friend is prepared to revive such marriages with all the inequalities incidental to them, as they are laid down in the Shastras. The custodians of Hindu religion, as I have said, thought it wise to prohibit such relationships a long time ago. Their decision has been accepted by the Hindu community. They have condemned marriages between different castes throughout these three thousand years and more. Such marriages are not considered respectable by any section of the community. Every caste considers it respectable to marry within its own independent and well-defined body. There have practically been no departures from these principles. They are accepted not only by Brahmins, but by all castes throughout the whole of India. They are so strongly adhered to by the humbler as by the higher castes. My humble brother, the sweeper, will as much object to marry his daughter to a member of the brotherhood of the Hon'ble Mover and even to a Brahmin, as a person belonging to any of the higher castes. He considers this rule of marrying

within one's own caste as an honourable and respectable rule, and follows it with as much tenacity as any member of the higher castes. But my friend now comes forward with a measure proposing to introduce radical changes in the Hindu law of marriage against the established rule of three thousand years and more, and supports it by argument that at no earlier period in the history of the Hindus some such marriages were permitted. It should not have been necessary to say that it is not what was permitted three thousand or four thousand years ago in a certain community that determines what would be acceptable to it today. It is the laws, the rules, the customs, the sentiments which prevail in the Hindu community at large today that ought to be taken into consideration in determining what legislation would and what would not be acceptable to them. The measure put forward by the Hon'ble Member runs counter to these laws and beliefs. It is not surprising therefore that, so far as marriages between different castes are concerned, the Bill of my Hon'ble friend has met with opposition from the great bulk of the community. And I am very thankful to find that the Government have rightly decided not to support it.

"I may say in passing that it is regrettable that in his zeal to find some support for his proposal from Hindu history, the Hon'ble Member misquoted that history (as for instance, in saying that the mother of Veda-Vyas was a fisherwoman, for she was really the daughter of a Kshattriya brought up by a fisherwoman) and made an unjust and vehement attack upon the Brahmins. I can only characterise the attack as impertinent. I will not take up the time of the Council by replying to it. It is not even relevant to our present discussion. I hope that in his calm and sober moments my Hon'ble friend will regret having made many of the remarks which he has made to day regarding the purity of castes and the relations of the different castes among themselves.

"But there is a still wider aspect of the measure which my friend has advocated, namely, marriages between persons professing different creeds, about which I must say a few words. The idea of such marriages is most repugnant to the Hindu mind. It has always been so. There is no doubt in one sense only one caste of man in this world and that is co-extensive with mankind. But the state has not yet arrived, and I do not think that it is ever likely to be arrived when the bulk of mankind will be willing to give up, in relation to social and religious questions, all distinctions of country, caste and creed which are at present observed in one form or another by nearly all the important communities into which, owing to one cause or another, mankind is divided. Whatever may be said in theory, we find that in practice Christians object to marry non-Christians, Muhammadans to marry non-Muhammadans, Parsis to marry non-Parsis, and so on. Hindus therefore do not stand alone in their objection to marry non-Hindus. And this sentiment is not of recent growth in any of the communities. My friend has referred to certain cases of marriages between persons of different creeds. But they are conspicuous exceptions and, by their very rarity and conspicuously exceptional character, they lend strong support to the general rule. He has referred to the one or two well-known instances in which marriages took place between certain Hindu princesses and Akbar and his son. The Hon'ble the Law Member has explained what probably the true nature of these marriages was, that they were not marriages between a Muhammadan and a Hindu but between a Muhammadan and a Hindu converted to Muhammadanism. But whatever the truth about it may be, there can be no doubt that these marriages never commended themselves to the Hindus. The Hindus showed in an unmistakable manner that they regarded them with disapproval. This is abundantly clear from the fact that though certain Hindu Chiefs did, under the overpowering pressure of the unfavourable circumstances in which they found themselves, most reluctantly agree to give their daughters away in marriage to the Moghal Emperor or his son, they steadily refused to accept a Muhammadan as a wife or a daughter-in-law as it would have affected the purity of blood in the community. A great deal of history entwines round this question. The depth of Hindu feeling against marriages with non-Hindus is attested by the fact that the Maharanas of Udaipur are held in the highest respect not only among Rajputs, but throughout the whole Hindu world, because they refused to enter into and even recognise marriage alliances with the Moghal Emperors. This feeling is as strong to day as it was ever before. Only the other day in the course of a conversation an enlightened Rajput Chief told me that the opposition to Mr. Basu's Bill was as strong among Rajput Princes, both orthodox and un-orthodox, as it was in any other section of the community, for they valued the purity of their blood and were proud of it. But as I have said before, this feeling is not confined to the Rajputs only. It is shared by all sections of the community. And I submit, Sir, that this being so, it is wrong on the part of my Hon'ble friend, the author of the Bill, and his supporters to ask the Government to ignore this feeling and to press the proposed piece of legislation which is clearly calculated to disintegrate Hindu society by introducing into it a law of marriage, repugnant to the traditions and beliefs of that society.

"I regret I have not the time to deal with the many other objections to which the Bill is open—its disturbing effects upon the laws of succession and adoption, its destructive influence upon the joint family system, etc. My friend has tried to show that the objections which have been urged on these and other grounds are all equally untenable. He does not feel any difficulty in sweeping aside any of the objections which have been raised. It has been pointed out that the measure will create confusion in the matter of succession. That does not matter, says he. Confusion there already is and his measure would not make it worse confounded. It has been urged that the Bill will create dissensions among members of a joint family. Let them end it by a partition, is my friend's answer. That is indeed a novel way of supporting a new piece of legislation. Nor has he found greater difficulty in disposing of the objection that the Bill will introduce divorce into Hindu society. It should be welcome, says the Hon'ble Member, for is there not much to be said in favour of it? Now, Sir, there may be much to be said in favour of it. Divorce may be reasonable in a particular set of circumstances. But when you are to judge an institution, you ought in fairness to judge it as a whole. And the Hindu law of marriage ought to be judged as a whole. Divorce may have its advantages, but the absence of it also, I submit, has certain advantages. And I venture to think that Hindu society has lived happily during these many thousand years, under its own marriage laws, not less happily on the whole than communities among whom divorce is permitted. At present no doubt we have fallen low in the scale of nations in certain respects, but we have not fallen low altogether. And for a long time this same code of law, which has been so light-heartedly condemned by a Hindu brother of mine to day, helped the Hindu community to attain to and maintain a position of prosperity and power which was second to none in the world. Our laws ought not to be judged piecemeal. Judge them as a whole and then consider whether they are not fully calculated to promote the well-being of the society which follows them. There may be something in Hindu law which is less acceptable than a particular item of

Muhammadan law. There may be a third provision of Christian law which may be more acceptable than either, and one even. But it is not given to each individual follower of a faith to introduce eclecticism in the matter of law any more than in the matter of religion; at any rate the bulk of the community have not yet made up their mind that it should be so. If I believe in a particular religion or I choose to live as a follower of that religion. I have to accept that religion in all its essentials, and the marriage laws are among the most essential among the Hindus. A member professing to belong to a large community is not justified in asking the Government to amend or modify a particular provision of the law of the community against the wishes of the community. To-day my friend asks that the marriage law should be altered; to-morrow another friend may come up and say that the law of adoption should be ended; a third day another Hindu Member might urge that the Mohammadan law of inheritance should be substituted for the Hindu in the case of daughters, for he sees no reason why his daughter should not inherit in the same way as his son. For every one of these proposals a certain amount of support will always be forthcoming, and yet it would undoubtedly be unfair to the community as a whole to entertain any such proposal against its collective wishes. It would be a very dangerous procedure also. And it is a matter of much satisfaction to me to find that the Government has decided to oppose the Bill.

"I do not think that I need detain the Council any longer. But before concluding I should like to remind the Council of certain observations which occur in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen made in introducing the Bill which subsequently became Act III of 1872. In the course of that speech, after explaining the nature of Indian personal law, the Hon'ble Member said:

'It is, I think, self-evident that it (the personal law) ought not to be changed except in extreme cases. Laws relating to such subjects as marriage have their root in the whole history of a nation; nor is it easy to imagine a more tyrannical or a more presumptuous abuse of superior force than that which would be involved in any attempt to bring the views and practices of one nation upon such subjects into harmony with those of other nations, whose institutions and characters have been cast in a different mould.'

"Proceeding further the Hon'ble Member said:—

"I should wish to act justly by the Hindus and the Hindu law, because, as I said, I believe justice to be the rock on which our rule should be founded, and I have already shown in what manner this great principle bears on the present subject. But quite apart from the question of justice, it would not please me at all to strike an indirect blow at the Hindu law or religion. I cannot regard it or any of the other creeds under which countless multitudes of men have lived and died, as simply evil. I should be grieved at the thought that English civilisation was a blind agent of destruction like the cannon-ball shattering that it may reach and what it reaches.'

"That, Sir, was the view of the Government of India when the Act which it is now proposed to amend was passed. And I am thankful to find that the same view is held by the Government to-day. The Government have earned the gratitude of large communities of the people by showing that deference to public opinion which they have shown in deciding to oppose the measure. I hope that it will not revive for a long time to come."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Sir, the fate of this Bill, a very necessary and reasonable Bill, is sealed. The Hon'ble the Home Member has refused to accept it on behalf of the Government, and, much to my surprise, the Hon'ble the Law Member has also given his weighty support to that refusal. We have had the semi-official view of the Hon'ble Moulvi Shamul Huda, who has also opposed it. Sir, when this Bill was introduced by my Hon'ble friend last February, I had the honour of giving my support to it. I had expressed the view that my sympathies were entirely with the principle of the Bill. Since then an enormous amount of literature has accumulated round this measure. I have gone through them very carefully, although it has been rather a tedious task, and I must say that I have to make a similar confession. I remain unconvinced by the arguments of the opponents of this measure. I still believe that this Bill is a very necessary Bill, and ought to be passed. But before I proceed to discuss it in some of its details, I should like to guard myself from one misapprehension, and that is that the views that I am giving expression to are my personal views. It would not be honest of me to fasten them upon my community. I know that for the present it does not share my views and will have to be educated.

"Sir, to my mind, speaking here as a Musalman (I will not trespass on the Hindu law which I leave to others), the only question is, whether the principle which is involved in this Bill is permitted by the Musalman law. If it is in conformity with the Musalman law, then there should be no difficulty on the part of the Government to accept it. But if it is against the Musalman law, I would be the last person to advocate its acceptance. Let us see what is the Musalman law on the point. I was rather surprised to find such an eminent lawyer as the Hon'ble the Law Member expounding the proposition of law that the marriage of a Muslim with a Hindu is illegal under the Musalman law. I, with the greatest respect to my Hon'ble friend, demur to that proposition. Sir, my own opinion may not carry much weight in this Council, but I have the opinion of one of the most eminent Musalman jurists of India, whom I believe my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mohammad Shafi will also admit to be as such—I mean the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali. India has not produced up to this time among the Muhammadans—barring perhaps the late Mr. Justice Mahmood—a more eminent jurist than the Right Hon'ble gentleman. Last February when I was discussing the subject I was giving my own interpretation of the law, and I was not then aware that the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali had in almost identical words expressed his opinion in his book on Mohammadan law. Mind you, this opinion was given by the Right Hon'ble gentleman not as a politician, but as a lawyer, as an eminent Judge of the Calcutta High Court. I hope this Council will bear with me in reading a passage from his book. It is a short one. 'But it is a mistake to suppose that under the Musalman law a Musalman may marry a woman belonging to the revealed faiths only, by which are meant Islam, Christianity and Judaism.' Here the word 'only' has been italicised by Mr Justice Amir Ali himself. 'Marriages are allowed between Muslims and the Ahl-ul-Huwa (free thinkers), the Sabaeans, Zoroastrians' (Mr Dadabhoy will please note that) 'as well as the Jews and the Christians. A Muslim may, therefore, lawfully intermarry with a woman belonging to the Brahmo sect. Nor does there seem to be any reason why a marriage with a Hindu woman whose idolatry is merely nominal and who really believes in God should be unlawful. The Mughal Emperors of India frequently intermarried with Rajput (Hindu) ladies, and the issue of such

unions were regarded as legitimate and often succeeded to the Imperial throne. What the Muhammadan law requires is that any such union should not lead to the introduction of idolatry in a Muhammadan household.' Sir, if I err, I err in the company of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, and I refuse to follow others, however eminent they may be. This is the real Mesalman law, and I stand by it. When I express the view that this Bill should be passed, I express the correct proposition of Muhammadan law.

"Sir, this point being disposed of, let me advert to certain objections which have been raised against the measure. A friend of mine made the remark—and this objection, I believe, is taken in one of the printed papers as well—that if really the Muslimun law allows a Moslim to marry a Hindu, then there is no need for this legislation. I reply that people who raise this objection forget that there are two parties to the transaction of marriage. The Mesalman law may allow, as it does allow, such intermarriages; but the question is whether the Hindu law allows them. The Hon'ble Pandit Mohan Malaviya, the representative of the orthodox Hindus, says that the Hindu law does not allow them. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu, the exponent of the opposite school of thought, would not perhaps have brought this Bill if he had been sure that the Hindu law allowed them. Such being the case, I say that it is necessary that this legislation should proceed.

"Sir, something has been said in this Council as regards the status of the children born of this intermarriage. Further, that how and by what laws of inheritance these children will be governed. I entirely agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jinnah that to me there seems to be no difficulty whatever on these points. The children will follow the law of their father if they inherit from him; they will follow the law of the mother if they inherit from her. Muslims are allowed to marry Christians, they are allowed to marry Jews, and in those cases there has been no difficulty about inheritance. Why should there be any when they marry Hindus? As regards the religion of the children, they should be allowed to follow whatever religion they like. In these enlightened days why should we force our religion upon any one? If they like to be Hindus, let them be Hindus; if Muhammadans, let them be Muhammadans. That is their business, not ours. There should be perfect freedom of conscience in the shape of religion. I was rather surprised to hear from my friend the Hon'ble the Law Member that in the opinion of Sir Roland Wilson, when the Moghal Emperors took Hindu ladies as their wives, these ladies had to abjure their religion, and make a nominal profession of Muslim faith. I deny the correctness of this proposition, although it is based upon the high authority of Sir Roland Wilson. If Sir Roland had read the great histories written in the Persian language, he would have known that these Hindu ladies had apartments reserved to them for their devotion and worship according to Hindu faith. That is a fact which history proves to the very hilt.

"Sir, there is another consideration which induces me to give my hearty support to this measure. I have been thinking for a long time that there is some reason for the general stagnation of the followers of Islam throughout the world. We find that country after country is passing away from the hands of the Muslims—countries which were under their sway for centuries and centuries. We find that Musalmans all over the world are standing still and not progressing at all. Surely there must be some reason for this deplorable state of Muslim society, and I have come to the conclusion that it is because my community has ceased to produce liberal thinkers, that we have reached the zenith of our degradation. We have no Abu Hanifa or Ghazali in our midst who could fearlessly interpret the text in a liberal spirit. We see that the old rules of law, which have no bearing upon modern life and modern civilization, are still being adhered to. Sir, a time must come when Muhammadans in India will have to revise their views about marriage laws. In my opinion their present views are not in accordance with Muhammadan law, and they must revise them in conformity with the true spirit of their religion. There is a silent, but sure and steady, revolution going on in the precincts of the zenana. Indian ladies, Muhammadans and Hindus alike, are being educated, and the day is coming when they will demand their rights—rights given to them by God and nature but denied to them by man in India. That day is soon coming, and before it actually comes, let them, whatever they may be, Musalmans or Hindus, revise their laws of marriage. Young men will meet young girls, nature will have its own way, and no law will be able to prevent them from contracting marriages according to the dictates of nature. Otherwise, they will go to England and other countries where they can easily get themselves married. That time is coming. Let us take it by the forelock and see whether we cannot mitigate its possible hardships by the revision of our present laws.

"I believe I have expressed my views as honestly as I could, but I must again guard myself by saying that these are my personal views. At the same time I do not agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sharasul Huda that because on one particular point I happen to disagree with my community, I must resign my seat in this Council. I have an individuality of my own, which I must preserve at all costs. Perhaps my people will be annoyed with me to morrow; but what of that? I do not like to give opportunity to people with conservative views to come into this Council and give expression to them. We must advance with the times. Are we to go back to the olden times of thirteen hundred years, fourteen hundred years, or even two thousand or three thousand years ago? We are in the twentieth century, and we have to regulate our lives by the standard of modern civilisation; otherwise we better not talk about elective and representative Governments. We are unfit for these institutions if we stick to old, rusty ideas. Sir, with these words, I strongly support my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, after the speeches of the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Hon'ble the Law Member, it is clear that there is no chance of this motion being adopted by the Council. In spite of this, however, I would like to say a word, by way of appeal, to the Government to ask them to reconsider their position even at this last moment and let the Bill proceed to the proposed Select Committee. It is quite true that a very large majority of our countrymen are strongly against this Bill. At the same time even the strongest opponent of the Bill cannot deny that there is a very influential and enlightened minority in support of the Bill. That being so, I think it is due to the supporters of this Bill, to their position in the country and to the interests of India's progress which they represent, that the Government should allow the Bill to be examined by a Select Committee; because it is only a Select Committee that can properly examine a measure of this kind. Personally, Sir, I am strongly in favour of the Bill. It is quite true, as we have seen from opinions expressed both in this Council and outside, that the Bill represents ideas which are in advance of the views of the bulk of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities to day; but I am quite sure that with the spread of higher education among Indian women, with late marriages coming more and more into vogue—and

late marriages must lead to choice marriages, i.e., to free choice by the marrying parties—with these things coming, with the dignity of individual freedom realised better and better, and last, but not least, with the steady fusion of different creeds and different races, which is bound to take place under the stress of our growing nationality, to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ali Imam referred—a reference which seems to have been misunderstood by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mudholkar—I say, under all these influences, the day cannot be far distant when a measure like the one before us will find its way to the Statute-book. And, Sir, when that day comes, the labours of my Hon'ble friend will be duly recognised. For the present, however, we must admit that owing to the apprehensions of orthodox people that have been aroused, and the attitude which the Government have adopted in this matter, the passing of this Bill becomes practically an impossibility. But that does not mean that the opportunity which has now arisen to examine the question of amending the law of 1872 need be thrown away altogether. Sir, there is a strong feeling in some quarters that this opportunity may be utilised at least to give relief to certain sections of the Indian community—certain denominations—who have a real and reasonable grievance under the existing law, without wounding the susceptibilities of other sections. To mention only one suggestion out of several, if the Bill were so amended that, instead of omitting the present negative declaration of the Act of 1872, that declaration was retained with an *alternative* positive declaration added, saying that a person belonged to one of the Churches enumerated, that, I think, would meet the requirements of the Brahmo community and I do not think that there would be any objection to this on the part of even the most orthodox people. Under such a provision, a person would be able to come under the Act either by declaring that he or she did not profess this, that, or a third faith, *or* by saying that he or she was a member of this or that Samaj or Church. I gather from what the Hon'ble Maharaja of Burdwan and the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya said to day that they would have no objection to such an amendment. If the Select Committee is disposed to examine the question in this spirit and find some such way out of the difficulty, I do not see why that should not be allowed by the Council. I do not see, Sir, why the whole of the Bill should be lost altogether—why we should not try to save as much of it as we can.

"One more thing. My Hon'ble friend has proposed a Select Committee on which official Members are in a majority. The question will therefore remain under the control of the Government even in Select Committee. If my Hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill takes at any stage a line in the Committee which the Government are unable to approve, they can prevent a favourable report being made to the Council, and even at the last moment they can throw out the Bill in Council. I would therefore make a strong appeal to the Government to reconsider their decision and allow this Bill to go to the Select Committee."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th February 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA
The 8th March 1912.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing, year by year, the number of marriages registered under Act III of 1872.

Year	Province.	Number of marriages.	Year	Province.	Number of marriages.
1871 ..	Madras	1	1901 ..	Madras	1
	Bombay	1		Bombay	2
1872 ..	*Nil.*			Bengal	34
1874 ..	Bengal	4		Punjab	1
1875 ..	Bengal	4	1903 ..	Bombay	2
1876 ..	Bengal	..		Bengal	43
1877 ..	Bombay	1		Punjab	1
	Bengal	12	1904 ..	Madras	12
1878 ..	Bengal	8		Bombay	2
1879 ..	Bengal	8		Bengal	33
1880 ..	Bengal	6	1905 ..	Madras	9
1881 ..	Bombay	1		Bombay	3
	Bengal	10		Bengal	36
1882 ..	Madras	1		Punjab	3
	Bombay	1		Burma	1
	Bengal	6	1906-1906 ..	Assam	2
1883 ..	Bengal	10	1908 ..	Madras	4
1884 ..	Madras	1		Bombay	1
	Bombay	1		Bengal	32
	Bengal	17		Punjab	1
1885 ..	Bengal	10		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	10
	Punjab	3	1907 ..	Madras	6
1886 ..	Bombay	3		Bombay	4
	Bengal	15		Bengal	39
1887 ..	Bombay	1		Punjab	1
	Bengal	18		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	7
	Punjab	2	1908 ..	Madras	5
1888 ..	Bombay	2		Bombay	4
	Bengal	16		Bengal	41
	Punjab	1		Punjab	1
1889 ..	Bombay	1		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	8
	Bengal	13	1909	Madras	2
1890 ..	Bengal	24		Bombay	4
	Punjab	1		Bengal	27
1891	Bengal	15		Burma	1
1892	Bombay	1		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	14
	Bengal	26	1910	Madras	6
1893 ..	Bombay	1		Bombay	3
	Bengal	22		Bengal	31
	Punjab	1		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	18
1894 ..	Madras	1	1911	Madras	3
	Bombay	1		Bombay	2
	Bengal	32		Bengal	31
1895 ..	Madras	1		United Provinces ..	1
	Bombay	1		Punjab	1
	Bengal	28		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	10
	Punjab	1		Central Provinces	1
1896 ..	Bombay	3			
	Bengal	10			
1897 ..	Madras	1	Total ..	Madras	84
	Bombay	1		Bombay	80
	Bengal	21		Bengal	858
	Punjab	1		United Provinces	1
1898 ..	Madras	1		Punjab	25
	Bengal	44		Burma	2
	Punjab	2		Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	66
1899 ..	Madras	1		Central Provinces	1
	Bombay	1		North-West Frontier Province.	..
	Bengal	29		Coorg	..
	Punjab	1			
1900 ..	Bengal	36			1,011 or 2,022 persons.
1901 ..	Bombay	3			
	Bengal	24			

APPENDIX No. 2

A

Statement showing the number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in British India during 1910.

Class of dispensaries.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Coorg.	North West Frontier Province.	Total.
I. State—Public ..	14	49	30	8	1	77	33	2	2	14	227
II. State—Special ..	61[1]	24	48	73	105	40	92	29	.	28	452
III. Local Fund ..	367	266	270	351	283	97	281	109	6	32	2,162
IV. Private aided ..	75	10	27	49	35	13	44	8	..	4	266
V. Private non-aided ..	38	301	128	44	13	1	87	64	2	4	670
VI. Railway	44	48	65	66	45	28	36	30	..	..	362
Total ..	637	698	568	824	484	259	634	284	10	80	4,129

B

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Province.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
Madras	93,703	5,671,744	89,864	5,378,188	94,010	6,472,913
Bombay	28,281*	4,251,263*	22,167*	4,208,665*	12,836*	4,169,984*
Bengal	81,335	4,262,435	87,040	4,730,755	95,893	4,791,372
United Provinces	104,358	9,195,843	104,877	9,590,221	99,847	9,363,457
Punjab	82,004	6,985,753	88,132	4,940,042	82,689	4,748,487
Burma	63,499	1,267,430	67,748	1,582,728	69,208	1,681,148
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	87,267	4,013,743	86,723	3,196,313	84,467	4,337,660
Central Provinces and Berar ..	19,516	2,160,850	19,920	2,220,027	20,050	2,248,423
Coorg	1,830	60,588	2,172	84,948	2,488	77,600
North-West Frontier Province ..	34,443	816,787	20,613	884,533	29,816	894,038
Total ..	576,641	32,728,579	606,067	36,042,903	587,281	34,284,272
	33,305,614		36,637,992		34,871,553	

* Figures for Persian Gulf not included.

C.

Statement showing the number of deaths from the undermentioned diseases, in British India, during the triennial period 1908—1910.

Disease.	1908	1909.	1910
Small-pox	170,694	161,193	61,818
Fevers	9,424,372	8,127,692	4,241,392
Cholera	591,726	239,231	430,481
Plague	113,889	145,333	613,255
Total ..	9,300,679	8,673,309	5,346,519

D.

Statement showing the approximate number of Medical Practitioners in British India.

Class of Practitioners.	Number	Remarks.
Officers, R. A. M. C.	329	
,, I.M.S., Military	272	
,, ,, Civil	195	
Military Assistant Surgeons	650	
Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons	856	
Civil Assistant Surgeons	780	62 of these are Designated Civil Apothecaries.
Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons	3,517	
Private Practitioners, Europeans	271	
,, ,, Indians	1,090	
Total ..	8,784	

APPENDIX No 3.

Statement showing the number of officers appointed in India and brought out from England and appointed to higher police appointments in each province.

1	2						3						4
Province.	Number of officers appointed in India to higher police appointments in each province.						Number of officers brought out from England and appointed to higher police appointments in each province.						Proportion of column 2 to column 5.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911	Total.	
Madras ..	*Nil*	*Nil.*	*Nil*	*Nil.*	*Nil*	*Nil.*	6	5	5	4	4	23	None appointed.
Bombay ..	..	2	..	1	..	3	4	4	3	3	3	18	16·7 per cent.
Bengal ..	1	*Nil.*	5	1	..	7	5	5	5	5	5	30	23·3 ..
United Provinces	*Nil*	..	*Nil*	*Nil.*	..	*Nil.*	7	4	5	4	4	24	None appointed.
Punjab ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	5	4	3	5	17	5·7 per cent.
Burma ..	2	1	..	*Nil*	..	3	5	5	5	5	5	25	12·5 ..
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	3	1	2	5	..	11	4	5	5	4	4	16	67·9 ..
Central Provinces	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	1	*Nil.*	..	1	3	3	4	3	3	16	6·2 ..
						26						161	16·3 per cent.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Statement relating to Munsifs in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Province.	Total number of posts.	Minimum pay on confirmation.	Maximum pay.	Number of Munsifs appointed direct from the ranks of the legal profession exclusive of those who have been selected by competitive examination.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal	170	200	400	170
United Provinces	129	200	400	122
Punjab	60	270	300	*Nil.*

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910.

Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces.	Punjab	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet) 2 India, dated 12th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry). 3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet) 2. India, dated 11th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry). 3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet) 2 India, dated 12th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry) 3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1910 (newspaper of Pondicherry)	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1 Ca Ira (a pamphlet) 2 India, dated 12th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry) 3 Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).	1 Ca Ira (a pamphlet). 2 India, dated 12th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry). 3. Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	1 Ca Ira (a pamphlet). 2. India, dated 12th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry) 3 Suryodayam, dated 13th February 1913 (newspaper of Pondicherry).	1. Ca Ira (a pamphlet).
4 Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar)	2. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	2. Indian War of Independence (a book by V D Savarkar).	4. Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	2 Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D Savarkar)	4 Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	4 Indian War of Independence (a book by V. D. Savarkar).	
5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper). 6. Chcese, Oh Indian Princes! (a pamphlet) 7 Bande Mataram of Geneva (10th September and 10th October 1909).	3. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper) 4. Chcese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper). 6 Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper), 6. Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet)	3. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper). 4. Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper) 6. Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet) 7. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909)	3 Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper). 4. Cheese, Oh Indian Princes! (a pamphlet) 5. Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	5 Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper) 6. Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet). 7. Bande Mataram of Geneva (10th September and 10th October 1909).	5. Talvar or Shamsher (a newspaper). 6. Cheese, Oh, Indian Princes! (a pamphlet). 7 Bande Mataram of Berlin (10th September and 10th October 1909).	
	5 Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M K Gandhi) 6. Universal Dawn (a book).	7 Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi) 8. Universal Dawn (a book).	7. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi)		8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M K Gandhi) 9 Universal Dawn (a book).		8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M. K. Gandhi). 9. Universal Dawn (a book).	8. Hind Swarajya (a Gujrati book by M K Gandhi) 9 Universal Dawn (a book).	
	7. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book)	9 Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).			10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book)		10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book)	10. Mustafa Kamil Pasha's speech (a book).	
	8 The Defense of Socrates. Story of a true warrior (a book).	10 The Defense of Socrates Story of a true warrior (a book).			11. The Defence of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).		11. The Defense of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	11. The Defense of Socrates: Story of a true warrior (a book).	

	9. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."	11. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."			12. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."		12. A photograph entitled "Vande Mataram."		
	10 A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	12. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."	8. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."		13. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."		13. A photograph entitled "Aryamata."		
	11. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	13 Gaelic American (a newspaper)		5 Gaelic American (a newspaper).	14 Gaelic American (a newspaper)	6. Gaelic American (a newspaper).	14. Gaelic American, (a newspaper)		
8 Indian Sociologist (a newspaper)	12. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	14. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).		6. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper).	15. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper)	7. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper)	15. Indian Sociologist (a newspaper)		
	13 Justice (a newspaper)	15 Justice (a newspaper)		7. Justice (a newspaper)	16 Justice (a newspaper)	8. Justice (a newspaper)	16. Justice (a newspaper)		
	14 Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva)	16 Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	9. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva)	8. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	17. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva).	9. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva)	17. Bande Mataram (a newspaper of Geneva)		
	15 Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa)	17. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).		9. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	18 Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).	10. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa)	18. Satsang (a pamphlet published in Goa).		
	16 Swaraj (a magazine)	18. Swaraj (a magazine).	10 Swaraj (a magazine)	10 Swaraj (a magazine).	19 Swaraj (a magazine).	11. Swaraj (a magazine).	19. Swaraj (a magazine).		
	17 Circular of Freedom (a newspaper)	19 Circular of Freedom (a newspaper)		11. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper).	20 Circular of Freedom (a newspaper)	12 Circular of Freedom (a newspaper)	20. Circular of Freedom (a newspaper)		
9 Free Hindustan (a newspaper)	18 Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	20. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).		12. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).	21 Free Hindustan (a newspaper)	13 Free Hindustan (a newspaper)	21. Free Hindustan (a newspaper).		
	19. Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	21. Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets).		13 Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets)	22 Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets)	14 Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets).	22. Khalsa or Khalsa (pamphlets)		
	20. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	22 Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).		14. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	23 Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet)	15. Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet).	23 Jugantar (a Bengali leaflet)		
	21. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	23. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.		15 All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	24 All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	16 All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.	24. All publications purporting to be published or issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee.		
	22. Mazzini's Autobiography by V D Savarkar.				25 Mazzini's Autobiography, by V D Savarkar		25. Mazzini's Autobiography, by V. D. Savarkar.		
	23 Randandhan (a pamphlet)				26 Randandhan (a pamphlet)		26 Randandhan (a pamphlet).		
	24 Mein songs by G D Savarkar (a pamphlet)				27. Mein songs by G D Savarkar (a pamphlet)		27 Mein songs by G. D. Savarkar		
	25 Bande Mataram (a leaflet)						28. Bande Mataram (a leaflet).		

Statement of publications proscribed in each Province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
	26. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by H. S. Valve (a pamphlet).	....	....	....	26. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by H. S. Valve (a pamphlet).	..	26. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by H. S. Valve	26. Speeches of Tilak and Paranjpe by H. S. Valve	....
	27. Swadeshi Hai Chaliya Mukabai Valen Sripat Tilak ja Hayn (a Sindhi-Arabic book).	....	....	....	27. Swadeshi Hai Chaliya Mukabai Valen Sripat Tilak ja Hayn (a Sindhi-Arabic book)	..	27. Swadeshi Hai Chaliya Mukabai Valen Sripat Tilak ja Hayn (a Sindhi-Arabic book)	27. Swadeshi Hai Chaliya Mukabai Valen Sripat Tilak ja Hayn (a Sindhi-Arabic book)	....
....	28. Vijaya Tarana (a play)	....	....	....	28. Vijaya Tarana (a play)	..	28. Vijaya Tarana (a play).	28. Vijaya Tarana (a play).	....
....	29. Kichak Vadh (a play).	....	....	....	29. Kichak Vadh (a play)	....	29. Kichak Vadh (a play).	29. Kichak Vadh (a play).	....
....	30. Sri Krishna Sinadhai (a play)	....	....	....	30. Sri Krishna Sinadhai (a play).	....	30. Shri Krishna Singhthai (a play)	30. Shri Krishna Singhthai (a play).	....
19. O Martyrs (a leaflet)	31. O Martyrs (a leaflet)	....	....	....	31. O Martyrs (a leaflet)	....	31. O Martyrs (a leaflet).	31. O Martyrs (a leaflet).	....
....	32. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	....	....	....	32. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	....	32. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet).	32. "Challenge statement" (a leaflet)	....
..	33. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The state of our country."	....	....	....	33. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The state of our country."	....	33. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The state of our country."	33. Any volume of Chiplunkar's Nibandmala containing the essay "The state of our country."	....
..	34. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar (a pamphlet)	....	....	....	34. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar (a pamphlet).	....	34. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar (a pamphlet).	34. "Story of my Deportation," by L. B. Bhopatkar (a pamphlet.)	....
....	36. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	....	.. ..	....	37. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	.. ..	36. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	37. Photographs of Nationalists by S. D. Mohansingh.	.. ..
..	35. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	....	....	...	38. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	....	35. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet)	38. "Humanity Love Fund" (a leaflet).	.. ..
....	37. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	....	.. ..	....	39. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	....	40. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	39. "Pictorial India of To-day" by H. R. Bhagvat.	..
....	38. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	....	....	....	40. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	..	42. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	40. Tilak's speeches by H. R. Bhagvat.	.. ..
....	.. ..	24. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	11. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	....	41. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	.. ..	43. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	41. Om Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	.. ..
....	.. ..	25. Sophia Begum (a book).	....	....	42. Sophia Begum (a book).	17. Sophia Begum (a book)	44. Sophia Begum (a book).	42. Sophia Begum (a book).	..

		25. Sipahi Juddher Itihas (a book).			42 Sipahi Juddher Itihas (a book).	38 Sipahi Juddher Itihas (a book).	46. Sipahi Juddher Itihas (a book.	43 Sipahi Juddher Itihas (a book)	
		27. Asha Kuhakini (a book).			44. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	16. Asha Kuhakini (a book).	45 Asha Kuhakini (a book).	44 Asha Kuhakini (a book).	
		28. Jagantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).			45 Jagantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	30 Jagantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet).	48. Jagantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	45. Jagantar Jai Bande Mataram (a leaflet)	
		29. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet)		16 Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	46 Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet)		47 Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet).	46. Marna bhala hai (a Gurmukhi leaflet)	
		30 Bartaman Rasmniti (a book).			47 Bartaman Rasmniti (a book).	31. Bartaman Rasmniti (a book)	48. Bartaman Rasmniti (a book).	47. Bartaman Rasmniti (a book).	
			12. Swadhin Bharat,		48. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	32. Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet). Three issues	49 Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet). Two issues	48 Swadhin Bharat (a pamphlet).	
			13. The Liberator (newspaper).			33 The Liberator (a newspaper).	50. The Liberator (a newspaper)	49. The Liberator (a newspaper)	
		31. Hatya nay Jagna (a leaflet).	14. Hatya nay Jagna (a leaflet)		49 Hatya nay Jagna (a leaflet).		51 Hatya nay Jagna (a leaflet)	50. Hatya nay Jagna (a leaflet).	
		32. Ibatis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.				34 Ibatis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders.	52. Ibatis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders	51 Ibatis having the poem "Farewell Mother" on the borders	
		33 Shudhin Bharat (a leaflet).			50 Shudhin Bharat (a leaflet).		53 Shudhin Bharat (a leaflet).	52 Shudhin Bharat (a leaflet).	
11. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet)	39 "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet)	34 "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet)	15. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	17 "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet).	51. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet)	35. "Kumar Singh" (a pamphlet)	54 Kumar Singh (a pamphlet)	53 Kumar Singh (a pamphlet)	
		35. The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910	16 The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910		52 The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	36 The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	55. The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	54. The Talwar—an organ of Indian Independence of 20th February 1910.	
	40. "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Macharness).	36 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr Macharness)	17. "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Macharness)		53. "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr Macharness).	37 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr Macharness)	56 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Macharness).		2 "Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" (a pamphlet by Mr. Macharness)
		37. "Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet) First issue.	18. "Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).		54. "Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).		57 "Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet).	55 "Halat-i-Shahid aur Sanyasi ki awaz" (a pamphlet)	
		38. "Hindustan ki halat mania" (a pamphlet).	19. "Hindustan ki halat mania" (a pamphlet).		55 "Hindustan ki halat mania" (a pamphlet).		58. "Hindustan ki halat mania" (a pamphlet)	56. "Hindustan ki halat mania" (a pamphlet)	

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Central Provinces.	North West Frontier Province	Coorg
....	....	39 "Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet).	....	....	26. "Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet) First and third issues.	26 "Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet) First, second and third issues.	66 "Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet) First and third issues.	57 "Mukti Mantra" (a Bengali leaflet) First and third issues.	....
....	....	40 "Om Bande Mataram Sreedhar Bharat"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	20. "Free Hindustan" of March-April 1910.	....	....	29. "Free Hindustan" of March-April 1910	60 "Free Hindustan" of March-April 1910	58. "Free Hindustan" of March-April 1910.	....
....	41 "Social Conquest of the Hindu race" (a pamphlet by Har Dayal)	....	....	....	27. "Social Conquest of the Hindu race" (a pamphlet by Har Dayal).	30 "Social Conquests of the Hindu race" (a pamphlet by Har Dayal).	61. "Social Conquest of the Hindu race" (a pamphlet by Har Dayal).	59. Social Conquest of the Hindu race (a pamphlet by Har Dayal).	....
....	42 "Ekushlokigita" (a book)	....	....	....	28 "Ekushlokigita" (a book).	....	62. "Ekushlokigita" (a book)	60. "Ekushlokigita" (a book)	....
....	....	....	21 Indian Sociologist for March 1910	....	29. Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	31 Indian Sociologist for March 1910.	63. Indian Sociologist for March 1910	61 Indian Sociologist for March 1910	....
....	....	41. Bande Mataram of May 1910.	22 Bande Mataram of May 1910.	19. Bande Mataram of May 1910.	30 Bande Mataram of May 1910.	32 Bande Mataram of May 1910	64. Bande Mataram of May 1910.	62. Bande Mataram of May 1910.	....
....	....	42 "Holi ki" (a Bengali book).	....	....	31. "Holi ki" (a Bengali book)	33. "Holi ki" (a Bengali book).	65 "Holi ki" (a Bengali book).	63. "Holi ki" (a Bengali book).	....
12 Jogantar (of Delhi) of 1st Magh 1316.	....	....	....	....	....	34. Jogantar (of Delhi) of 1st Magh 1316.	66. Jogantar (of Delhi) of 1st Magh 1316	....	....
....	43 "Victory of Tilak" (a Marathi book)	....	....	....	32. "Victory of Tilak" (a Marathi book)	....	67 "Victory of Tilak" (a Marathi book).	....	....
....	44 "Navin Tilakuncha Povada" (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....	....	33 Navin Tilakuncha Povada (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	68 Navin Tilakuncha Povada (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....
....	45 "Tilak Git" (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....	....	34 "Tilak Git" (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	69. "Tilak Git" (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....
....	46 Gujrati translation of B. C. Pal's speeches.	....	....	....	35. Gujrati translation of B. C Pal's speeches.	....	70. Gujrati translation of B. C. Pal's speeches.	....	....

47. "Dharani Mani Haran" (a Marathi play).			65. "Dharani Mani Haran" (a Marathi play)
48. Picture by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.		23. Picture by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.	66. Picture by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.
	22. "Jagantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).		67. "Jagantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).
49. The Indian National Songs (a book)			68. The Indian National songs (a book)
50. Barisalchi Dhamdhum (a play)			69. Barisalchi Dhamdhum (a play).
51. Vang Vadh (a play).			70. Vang Vadh (a play)
52. "Jalliaan Kavya" (a Gujrati book)			71. "Jalliaan Kavya" (a Gujrati book).
53. "Indian Home Rule" (a book in English by M. K. Gandhi).			72. "Indian Home Rule" (a book in English by M. K. Gandhi).
54. Desh ki Bat (a Hindi book)	44. Desh ki Bat (a Hindi book).		73. Desh ki Bat (a Hindi book).
	45. Sandhya, first issue, fourth year		74. Sandhya, first issue, fourth year.
	46. Bande Mataram of Geneva (of July 1919).	24. Bande Mataram of Geneva (of June or July 1919).	75. Bande Mataram of Geneva (of June and July 1920).
	47. The Talvar of Berlin (of 20th March 1919)	25. The Talvar of Berlin (of 20th March 1920).	76. The Talvar of Berlin (of 20th March 1919).
	48. Mukti Kon Pathe, Parts I—IV (a Bengali publication)		77. Mukti Kon Pathe, Parts I—IV.
	49. Anal Prabha (a Bengali publication)		78. Anal Prabha (a Bengali publication).
	50. Vandana, Part I (a Bengali publication).		79. Vandana, Part I (a Bengali publication).
	51. Vandana, Part II (a Bengali publication).		80. Vandana, Part II (a Bengali publication)
55. Marathi translation of B. C. Pal's speeches			81. Marathi translation of B. C. Pal's speeches.

71. "Dharani Mani Haran" (a Marathi play)		
72. Two pictures by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.		26. Picture by Sridhar Waman Nagarkar.
73. "Jagantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).		27. "Jagantar, fourth year 1317" (a leaflet).
74. The Indian National Songs (a book).		28. The Indian National Songs (a book)
75. Barisalchi Dhamdhum (a play).		
76. Vang Vadh (a play).		
77. "Jalliaan Kavya" (a Gujrati book).		
78. "Indian Home Rule" (a book in English by M. K. Gandhi)		27. "Indian Home Rule" (a book in English by M. K. Gandhi).
79. Desh ki Bat (a Hindi book).		
80. Sandhya, first issue fourth year		29. Sandhya, first issue, fourth year.
81. Bande Mataram of Geneva (of July 1919).		30. Bande Mataram of Geneva (of July 1919).
82. The Talvar of Berlin (of 20th March 1919)		
83. Mukti Kon Pathe, Parts I—IV.		31. Mukti Kon Pathe, Parts I—IV.
84. Anal Prabha (a Bengali publication)		32. Anal Prabha (a Bengali publication)
85. Vandana, Part I (a Bengali publication).		33. Vandana, Part I (a Bengali publication)
86. Vandana, Part II (a Bengali publication).		34. Vandana, Part II" (a Bengali publication)
87. Marathi translation of B. C. Pal's speeches.		

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces	North-West Frontier Provinces	Coorg
18. Young India (Navarna Hindustan) (a Telugu leaflet)	....	....	....	...	84. Young India (Navyo in Hindustani), a Telugu leaflet.	....	88. Young India (Navarna Hindustan), a Telugu leaflet.	..	....
..	55. Bande Mataram, I (a book in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	....	....	81. Bande Mataram, I (a book in English by H. R. Bhagvat)	46. Bande Mataram (a book in English by H. R. Bhagwat)	89. Bande Mataram (a book in English by H. R. Bhagwat)	....	.
14. Bande Mataram (a leaflet by B. R. Cama)	...	..	....	....	84. Bande Mataram (a leaflet by B. R. Cama)	47. Bande Mataram (a leaflet by B. R. Cama)	90. Bande Mataram (a leaflet by B. R. Cama)	75. Bande Mataram (a leaflet by B. R. Cama)	..
19. The Indian Martyrs (a post-card issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee).	....	.. ..	.. .	...	86. The Indian Martyrs (a post-card issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee)	48. The Indian Martyrs (a post-card issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee)	91. The Indian Martyrs (a post-card issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee)	76. The Indian Martyrs (a post-card issued by the "Free Hindustan" Publication Committee	..
....	57. Vaidik-Rashtragit (a Marathi book).	....	23. Vaidik-Rashtragit (a Marathi book) and a reproduction in Hindi of the same.	.. .	86. Vaidik-Rashtragit (a Marathi book)	....	92. Vaidik Rashtragit (a Marathi book).	....	..
.. ..	.. .	52. Rakhi Kankan (a Bengali book).	....	..	87. Rakhi Kankan (a Bengali book)	49. Rakhi Kankan (a Bengali book). Two editions.	93. Rakhi Kankan (a Bengali book) Two editions.	77. Rakhi Kankan (a Bengali book).	..
....	....	...	27. Watanlyati (a book of poems in Arabic).	....	88. Watanlyati (a book of poems in Arabic).	...	....	78. Watanlyati (a book of poems in Arabic).	.
....	....	...	....	..	89. "Mare Feringhi-ko."	50. "Mare Feringhi-ko"	94. "Mare Feringhi-ko."	79. "Mare Feringhi-ko."	....
....	....	..	..	19. "Imanat men Khiyanat" (a book in Urdu).	90. "Imanat men Khiyanat" (a book in Urdu)	..	95. "Imanat men Khiyanat" (a book in Urdu)	80. Imanat men Khiyanat (a book in Urdu).	..
....	....	....	....	20. Baghi Masih (an Urdu pamphlet).	91. Baghi Masih (an Urdu pamphlet)	....	96. Baghi Masih (an Urdu pamphlet).	81. Baghi Masih (an Urdu pamphlet) .	...
....	....	....	....	21. Desi Fauj Zalar Mauj (an Urdu book).	92. Desi Fauj Zafar Mauj (an Urdu book).	....	97. Desi Fauj Zafar Mauj (an Urdu book).	82 Deshi Fauj Zafar Mauj (an Urdu book).	....
....	....	....	....	....	93 Justice (of the 27th August 1910).	51 Justice (of the 28th August 1910).	98 Justice (of the 28th August 1910).	...	....
16. Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet)	56. Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet).	....	. .	22 Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet).	94. Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet)	52. Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet).	99. Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet)	83 Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet).	3 Infamies of Liberal Rule in India (a pamphlet)

....	....	....	....	....	95 Bande Mataram of 1910 (a newspaper written in English)	....	....	....	....
....	59. Yadukul no Itihas (a Gujarati book).	....	....	....	96. Yadukul no Itihas (a Gujarati book).	....	100. Yadukul no Itihas (a Gujarati book)	....	....
....	60 Shivaswaraj (a Marathi book).	....	....	....	97 Shivajiswaraj (a Marathi book)	....	101. Shivajiswaraj (a Marathi book).	....	....
....	61 Swadeshi Chalval (a Marathi play).	....	....	....	98 Swadeshi Chalval (a Marathi play)	....	102 Swadeshi Chalval (a Marathi play)	....	....
....	....	53 Desher Katha (a Bengali book)	....	....	99. Desher Katha (a Bengali book)	53. Desher Katha (a Bengali book).	103. Desher Katha (a Bengali book)	54. Desher Katha (a Bengali book)	....
....	....	....	....	23. Hindustan man Angrezi hukumat (an Urdu pamphlet)	100 Hindustan man Angrezi hukumat (an Urdu pamphlet).	....	104. Hindustan mein Angrezi hukumat (an Urdu pamphlet).	55. Hindustan mein Angrezi hukumat (an Urdu pamphlet).	....
....	....	....	....	24 Sarkari Mulazimat (an Urdu pamphlet).	101. Sarkari Mulazimat (an Urdu pamphlet).	....	105. Sarkari Mulazimat (an Urdu pamphlet).	56 Sarkari Mulazimat (an Urdu pamphlet).	....
....	....	....	....	26 Political Hal Chal (an Urdu book).	102 Political Hal Chal (an Urdu book).	....	106. Political Hal Chal (an Urdu book).	57 Political Hal Chal (an Urdu book)	....
....	....	....	....	26 Divide and Conquer (an English pamphlet).	103 Divide and Conquer (an English pamphlet)	....	107 Divide and Conquer (an English pamphlet).	58 Divide and Conquer (an English pamphlet).	....
....	....	....	....	27 Bandar Bant (an Urdu book).	104. Bandar Bant (an Urdu book).	....	108 Bandar Bant (an Urdu book)	59 Bandar Bant (an Urdu book)	....
....	....	....	....	28. Qaumi Islah, parts I and II (Urdu books).	105. Qaumi Islah, parts I and II (Urdu books).	....	109 Qaumi Islah, parts I and II (Urdu books).	60 Qaumi Islah, parts I and II (Urdu books).	....
....	....	....	28 The Talvar of Berlin (of April—May 1910).	....	106. The Talvar of Berlin (of April—May 1910)	....	110 The Talvar of Berlin (of April—May 1910).	....	....
....	....	....	29 Indian Sociologist of August 1910	....	107. Indian Sociologist of August 1910	....	111 Indian Sociologist of August 1910.	61. Indian Sociologist of August 1910.	....
....	62 The Bande Mataram (a pamphlet in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	....	....	108. The Bande Mataram (a pamphlet in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	112 The Bande Mataram (a pamphlet in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	....
....	63. The Bande Mataram, Vols II and III (pamphlets in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	....	....	109 The Bande Mataram, Vols II and III (pamphlets in English by H. R. Bhagvat).	....	113. The Bande Mataram, Vols. II and III (pamphlets in English by H. R Bhagvat).	....	....

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—contd.

Madras	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces	North-West Frontier Province	Coorg
....	81. Speeches of Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by H. H. Bhagvat).	...	...	..	110. Speeches of Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by H. H. Bhagvat).	....	114. Speeches of Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by H. H. Bhagvat).	...	....
...	85. Aravinda Ghose's speeches in Maharashtra (a Marathi pamphlet by H. K. Bhagvat)	..	....	...	111. Aravinda Ghose's speeches in Maharashtra (a Marathi pamphlet by H. K. Bhagvat).	..	115 Aravinda Ghose's speeches in Maharashtra (a Marathi pamphlet by H. K. Bhagvat)	..	....
..	86 Two lectures of Srijut Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by G P Mardeshwar).	..	....	..	112 Two lectures of Srijut Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by G. P. Mardeshwar).	....	116. Two lectures of Srijut Aravinda Ghose (a pamphlet in English by G. P. Mardeshwar).	...	..
..	..	96. Tilaker Mukeddama O-Shankshipta Jiban Charitra (a Bengali pamphlet).	....	..	113. Tilaker Mukeddama-O-Shankshipta Jiban Charitra (a Bengali pamphlet).	..	117 Tilaker Mukeddama-O-Shankshipta Jiban Charitra (a Bengali pamphlet).	92 Tilaker Mukeddama-O-Shankshipta Jiban Charitra (a Bengali pamphlet).	....
....	....	..	..	29 Tahrir-i-Ajit (an Urdu pamphlet).	114. Tahrir-i-Ajit (an Urdu pamphlet).	..	118. Tahrir-i-Ajit (an Urdu pamphlet).	93. Tahrir-i-Ajit (an Urdu pamphlet).	...
....	87 Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy na Kagal (a Gujarati pamphlet)	....	....	..	115 Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy na Kagal (a Gujarati pamphlet).	....	119 Ek Hindu pratye Mahan Tolstoy na Kagal (a Gujarati pamphlet).	....	..
..	..	91. Om Bande Mataram Maha Sakti (a Bengali leaflet)	....	.....	116. Om Bande Mataram Maha Sakti (a Bengali leaflet).	94. Om Bande Mataram Maha Sakti (a Bengali leaflet)	120 Om Bande Mataram Maha Sakti (a Bengali leaflet).	94. Om Bande Mataram Maha Sakti (a Bengali leaflet)	....
....	....	....	....	.	117. Swadesh Katha (a Bengali book.).	95 Swadesh Katha (a Bengali book).	121. Swadesh Katha (a Bengali book).	....	..
....	....	88. Bande Mataram of Geneva for July 1910, Volume I, No. II	...	..	118. Bande Mataram of Geneva for July 1910, Volume I, No. II	..	122. Bande Mataram of Geneva for July 1910, Volume I, No. II	..	....
....	88 Kalantil Nivdak Nibhanda, Vol. VI (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	..	119 Kalantil Nivdak Nibhanda, Vol VI (a Marathi pamphlet)	..	123. Kalantil Nivdak Nibhanda, Vol. VI (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	..

	69. Tilakanchen Aya Charitra (a Marathi pamphlet)				120. Tilakanchen Alpa Charitra (a Marathi pamphlet)		144. Tilakanchi n Alpa Charitra (a Marathi pamphlet					
	70 Atibhank Parashanche Utaar Kan Kanava (a Marathi pamphlet).				121. Atibhank Parashanche Utaar Kan Kanava (a Marathi pamphlet).		145 Atibhank Parashanche Utaar Kan Kanava (a Marathi pamphlet).					
					122. Mukti Mantra (a Bengali leaflet), 4th issue	66 Mukti Mantra (a Bengali leaflet), 4th issue.	126 Mukti Mantra (a Bengali leaflet), 4th issue					
			39 Swadeshi Andolan aur Baykat (a Hindi book).		125 Swadeshi Andolan kai Baykat (a Hindi book)	67 Swadeshi Andolan aur Baykat (a Hindi book)	127. Swadeshi Andolan aur Baykat (a Hindi book).	95 Swadeshi Andolan aur Baykat (a Hindi book).				
	72. Vipin Vyakhyan Mala—a Hindi translation of B. C Pal's speeches.				124. Vipin Vyakhyan Mala—a Hindi translation of B C Pal's speeches		128 Vipin Vyakhyan Mala—a Hindi translation of B C. Pal's speeches.					
	73. Speeches delivered at Madras by B C Pal (a Marathi book)				123 Speeches delivered at Madras by B C Pal (a Marathi book)		129 Speeches delivered at Madras by B C Pal (a Marathi book)—					
	73 Speeches of Srijut B C. Pal (an English book)				126 Speeches of Srijut B C Pal (an English book)		130 Speeches of Srijut B C. Pal (an English book)					
	74 Vijayadurg (a Marathi book).				127 Deb Samiti ba Samaika Swadeshi Katha (a Bengali book).	5 Deb Samiti ba Saralaka Swadeshi Katha (a Bengali book).	131 Deb Samiti ba Saralaka Swadeshi Katha (a Bengali book)					
	75 Anandi-anand athwa Sumatividyaya (a Marathi book).				128 Vijayadurg (a Marathi book)		132 Vijayadurg (a Marathi book)					
	76. Swadeshi ani Bahishkar (a Marathi book)				129 Anandi-anand athwa Sumatividyaya (a Marathi book)		133. Anandi-anand athwa Sumatividyaya (a Marathi book).					
	77 Protapgarh (a Marathi book).				130. Swadeshi ani Bahishkar (a Marathi book).		134. Swadeshi ani Bahishkar (a Marathi book).					
	78 Jal Jal (a Marathi book)				131 Protapgarh (a Marathi book).		135 Protapgarh (a Marathi book).					
					132. Jal Jal (a Marathi book)		136. Jal Jal (a Marathi book).					
	79. Rajtishtha ani Rajdisha (a Marathi book).				133 Rajnishtha ani Rajdisha n Marathi book).		137 Rajnishtha ani Rajdisha (a Marathi book)					
	80. Shivkrishna Charitra (a Marathi book)				134 Shivkrishna Charitra (a Marathi book).		138 Shivkrishna Charitra (a Marathi book)					

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces	North West Frontier Province.	Coorg
...	81 Tarunvi Rashtriya Sabha (a Marathi book).	....	...	....	130 Tarunvi Rashtriya Sabha (a Marathi book).	....	139 Tarunvi Rashtriya Sabha (a Marathi book)	....	...
....	82 Surya Bapa (a Marathi book)	...	....	...	136 Surya Bapa (a Marathi book).	..	140 Surya Bapa (a Marathi book)	....	...
..	83 Ashwatthamyacha Chhapa (a Marathi book).	..	...	...	137 Ashwatthamyacha Chhapa (a Marathi book)	...	141 Ashwatthamyacha Chhapa (a Marathi book)	....	...
...	84. Ashwatthamyachen Paripatya (a Marathi book).	....	....	..	138. Ashwatthamyachen Paripatya (a Marathi book).	....	142. Ashwatthamyachen Paripatya (a Marathi book).	...	...
...	85 Ramakaryacha Onma (a Maratha book)	....	....	..	139. Ramakaryacha Onma (a Marathi book).	..	143. Ramakaryacha Onma (a Marathi book)	...	...
...	86 Loha Bhim (a Marathi book).	...	...	...	140. Loha Bhim (a Marathi book).	..	144. Loha Bhim (a Marathi book)	..	..
...	87 Yogamaya (a Gujarati book)	...	...	...	141. Yogamaya (a Gujarati book)	....	145 Yogamaya (a Gujarati book).	...	...
...	88 Deshbhakt Mahatma Tilak (a Gujarati publication)	....	...	..	142. Deshbhakt Mahatma Tilak (a Gujarati book)	...	146. Deshbhakt Mahatma Tilak (a Gujarati publication)	...	...
...	89 Ganpatichya Melyachi Fode (a Marathi publication).	...	...	...	143. Ganpatichya Melyachi Fode (a Marathi book).	....	147 Ganpatichya Melyachi Fode (a Marathi publication),	....	...
...	90. Varna Dharma Mimansa (a Marathi publication).	...	....	...	144. Varna Dharma Mimansa (a Marathi book)	....	148 Varna Dharma Mimansa (a Marathi publication)	....	...
...	91 Rashtra Purusha (a picture by Devsingh Mohansingh).	...	...	....	....	....	149. Rashtra Purusha (a picture by Devsing's Mohansing).	...	...
...	...	...	31 Bande Mataram of Geneva for September 1910, Volume II, No 1.	....	145. Bande Mataram of Geneva for September 1910, Volume II, No 1.	....	150 Bande Mataram of Geneva for September 1910, Volume II, No. 1.	96 Bande Mataram of Geneva for September 1910, Volume II, No. 1.	....
...	92 Marathyancha Itihasant Nanashen Mahatva (a Marathi book).	..	....	....	146. Marathyancha Itihasant Nanashen Mahatva (a Marathi book).	....	151 Marathyancha Itihasant Nanashen Mahatva (a Marathi book)	....	..
...	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	97. Talwar of Berlin, dated 20th January 1910.	....

93. Swadeshi Chalwal (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	...	147. Swadeshi Chalwal (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	152 Swadeshi Chalwal (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...
94. Pagans and Christians or the black spot in the East (an English pamphlet).	...	...	...	...	148 Pagans and Christians or the black spot in the East (an English pamphlet).	...	...	...	153 Pagans and Christians or the black spot in the East (an English pamphlet).	...	...	...
95. Lokamanya Tilaknan Bodh Vachane (a Gujarati book).	...	...	...	...	149. Lokamanya Tilaknan Bodh Vachane (a Gujarati pamphlet)	...	...	...	154 Lokamanya Tilaknan Bodh Vachane (a Gujarati pamphlet)	...	...	...
96. Sadimatra Samaj Mahyanhi 1909 Sakha Pada (a Marathi book)	...	...	...	...	150. Sanmatra Samaj Mahyanhi 1909 Sakhi Pada (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	155 Sadimatra Samaj Mahyanhi 1909 Sakhi Pada (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...
97 Shikrishna Paramatma ani Hindi Rashtriya Pakshe (a Marathi book).	...	...	...	...	151. Shrikrishna Paramatma ani Hindi Rashtriya Pakshe (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	156. Shrikrishna Paramatma ani Hindi Rashtriya Pakshe (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...
98. Lokamanyancha Nirop (a Marathi book).	...	...	...	...	152. Lokamanyancha Nirop (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	157 Lokamanyancha Nirop (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...
99. Bhalyachya Phanki, Parts I and II (a Marathi book).	...	...	...	...	153. Bhalyachya Phanki, Parts I and II (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	158 Bhalyachya Phanki, Parts I and II (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...
100. Pardeshi Sahhar (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	...	154 Pardeshi Sahhar (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	159 Pardeshi Sahhar (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...
101 Shri Samarth Ramdas Swamyanchya Powada (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	...	155 Shri Samarth Ramdas Swamyanchya Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	160 Shri Samarth Ramdas Swamiyanchya Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...
102 Shri Ganapatichya Mahya Kartan Sanjit Padya-Kusuma Mala, Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...	...	156. Shri Ganapatichya Mahya Kartan Sanjit Padya-Kusum Mala Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet).	...	...	...	161. Shri Ganapatichya Mahya Kartan Sanjit Padya-Kusum Mala, Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	...	...
103 Swadeshi Kirtan, parts I and II (Gujarati books).	...	...	...	...	157 Swadeshi Kirtan, parts I and II (Gujarati books).	...	...	...	162. Swadeshi Kirtan, parts I and II (Gujarati books).	...	...	...
104. Sangit Shri-Shivaji Natak or Rashtrodhar (a Marathi book).	...	...	...	...	158 Sangit Shri Shivaji Natak or Rashtrodhar (a Marathi book)	...	...	...	163. Sangit Shri Shivaji Natak or Rashtrodhar (a Marathi book)	...	...	...

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province	Coorg
....	105 Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen (a Marathi pamphlet)	.. ..	.. ..	....	159. Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen (a Marathi pamphlet).	..	164. Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....
....	106 Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	160. Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	165. Lokamanya Rajashri Tilak Yanchin Vyakhyanen, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet).	..	....
17. India (the revived Tamil newspaper of Pondicherry).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	107 Mustafa Kamel Pasha (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	161. Mustafa Kamel Pasha (a Marathi pamphlet)	.. ..	166. Mustafa Kamal Pasha (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....
..	108 The light of Swadeshism (a pamphlet)	.. ..	....	..	162 The light of Swadeshism (a pamphlet).	.. ..	167 The light of Swadeshism (a pamphlet).	..	....
....	109. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak vs Professor Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe Yanchavar, San 1908, Salin salele raja drohache khatale (a book).	.. ..	..	..	163. Lokamanya Bal-Gangadhar Tilak vs Professor Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe Yanchavar, San 1908, Salin salele raja drohache khatale (a book)	.. ..	168. Lokamanya Bal-Gangadhar Tilak vs Professor Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe Yanchavar, San 1908, Salin salele raja drohache khatale (a book).	..	....
....	....	..	32 Bhajan Paryad (a book).	.. ..	164 Bhajan Paryad (a book)	..	169. Bhajan Paryad (a book).	....	....
..	....	....	33 Qaumi Bhajan (a book).	....	165 Qaumi Bhajan (a book)	..	170. Qaumi Bhajan (a book)	....	....
..	....	....	.. ..	30 Mazamin-i-Hardial (an Urdu pamphlet)	166 Mazamin-i-Hardial (an Urdu pamphlet)	....	171 Mazamin-i-Hardial (an Urdu Pamphlet).	....	.. ..
....	..	....	.. ..	31. Shri Arabinda Ghosh (an Urdu book).	167. Shri Arabinda Ghosh (an Urdu book).	....	172 Shri Arabinda Ghosh (an Urdu Book).	....	....
....	....	..	..	.. ..	168 Gobhakta Ganesh Malyanchi Padan, parts I and II (Marathi pamphlets).	..	173 Gobhakta Ganesh Malyanchi Padan, parts I and II (Marathi pamphlets).	....	....

....	....	....	....	....	169 Abaji Sondeo Kasbe Powada (a Marathi book)	....	174 Abaji Sondeo Kasbe Powada (a Marathi book)	....	....
....	110. Malk Mada (a Marathi pamphlet)	....	....	....	170. Malk Mada (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	....
....	111. Mumukshuche Udgar, parts I and II.	....	....	....	171. Mumukshuche Udgar, parts I and II.	....	176 Mumukshuche Udgar, parts I and II.	....	....
....	112. Bharatoddhar Bhajanamrit (a Gujarati book).	....	....	....	172. Bharatoddhar Bhajanamrit (a Gujarati book).	....	175 Bharatoddhar Bhajanamrit (a Gujarati book).	....	....
....	113. Swadeshi Gita (a Gujarati poem).	....	....	....	173. Swadeshi Gita (a Gujarati poem)	....	177. Swadeshi Gita (a Gujarati poem)	....	....
....	114. Bharat Rashtra Sangit (a Gujarati book)	....	....	....	174 Bharat Rashtra Sangit (a Gujarati book)	....	178 Bharat Rashtra Sangit (a Gujarati book)	....	....
....	115. Kalantil Niodak Nibandh, parts I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX and X (Marathi books).	....	....	....	175 Kalantil Niodak Nibandh, parts I, II, III, IV, V VII VIII, IX and X (Marathi books)	....	179. Kalantil Niodak Nibandh, parts I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX and X (Marathi books).	....	....
....	116. Black Hole (a pamphlet).	....	....	....	176 Black Hole (a pamphlet).	....	180. Black Hole (a pamphlet).	....	....
....	117. Ek Aitihasik Padarcharan-grahalya (a pamphlet).	....	....	....	177 Ek Aitihasik Padarcharan-grahalya (a pamphlet).	....	181 Ek Aitihasik Padarcharan grahalya (a pamphlet).	....	....
18 Young India (Navoona Hindustan) (a series of Telugu leaflets).	....	....	....	....	178 Young India (Navoona Hindustan) (a series of Telugu leaflets).	....	182. Young India (Navoona Hindustani (a series of Telugu leaflets).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	179. Chhatrapati Sivaji (a play).	59. Chhatrapati Sivaji (a play).	183 Chhatrapati Sivaji (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	180 Durgasur (a play).	60 Durgasur (a play).	184 Durgasur (a play)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	181. Karmalal (a play)	61. Karmalal (a play)	185 Karmalal (a play)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	182 Matri Puja (a play).	62. Matri Puja (a play).	186 Matri Puja (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	183 Mir Kasim (a play)	63 Mir Kasim (a play).	187 Mir Kasim (a play)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	184 Mira Uddhar (a play).	64 Mira Uddhar (a play).	188. Mira Uddhar (a play)	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	185. Nanda Kumar (a play).	65 Nanda Kumar (a play).	189. Nanda Kumar (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	186. Palashir Prayas - chitta (a play)	66. Palashir Prayaschitta (a play).	190 Palashir Prayaschitta (a play).	....	....

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Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
....	....	....	....	....	187 Ranajitey Jiban Jagna (a play)	87. Ranajitey Jiban Jagna (a play).	191. Ranajitey Jiban Jagna (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	188 Sarj-ud-Dowlah (a play)	88. Sarj-ud-Dowlah (a play).	192. Sarj-ud-Dowlah (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	189. Swath Uddhar Gitabhinay (a play).	89 Swath Uddhar Gitabhinay (a play).	193. Swath Uddhar Gitabhinay (a play).	....	....
....	....	....	34. The Talvar, an organ of Indian Independence for June-July 1910, Volume I, Nos. 8—9.	....	190 The Talvar, an organ of Indian Independence for June-July 1910, Volume I, Nos. 8—9	....	194. The Talvar, an organ of Indian Independence for June-July 1910, Volume I, Nos. 8—9.	98 The Talvar, an organ of Indian Independence for June-July 1910, Volume I, Nos. 8—9.	....
....	....	....	90 The Bande Mataram of Geneva for October 1910, Volume II, No. 2.	....	191 The Bande Mataram of Geneva for October 1910, Vol. II, No. 2	....	195 The Bande Mataram of Geneva for October 1910, Volume II, No. 2.	99 The Bande Mataram for October 1910, Vol. II, No. 2.	....
....	....	....	....	....	192 Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat abar ghumaila? Uthe, jagrat hae-matribhaumir jaya jathasadhya shasta kariya atmabali dao Jananir sakaran sobhan tomar karma kijay na (a Bengali leaflet)	70 Om Bande Mataram! Swadhin Bharat abar ghumaila? Uthe, jagrat hae-matribhaumir jaya jathasadhya shasta kariya atmabali dao. Jananir sakaran sobhan tomar karma kijay na (a Bengali leaflet).	196 Om Bande Mataram! Swadhin Bharat abar ghumaila? Uthe, jagrat hae-matribhaumir jaya jathasadhya shasta kariya atmabali dao. Jananir sakaran sobhan tomar karma kijay na (a Bengali leaflet)	....	....
....	....	87 Om Sadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet)	....	....	193. Om Sadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet)	71. Om Sadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet)	197 Om Sadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet).	....	....
....	....	....	35 Guldasta-i-Hazrat (an Urdu book).	....	194. Guldasta-i-Hazrat (an Urdu book).	....	198 Guldasta-i-Hazrat (an Urdu book).	100. Guldasta-i-Hazrat (an Urdu book).	....
....	118. Abhinava Bharat Mala, Nos. 6 and 7 (Marathi pamphlets).	....	....	....	195. Abhinava Bharat Mala, Nos. 6 and 7 (Marathi pamphlets)	....	199. Abhinava Bharat Mala, Nos 6 and 7 (Marathi pamphlets).	....	....

					196 Om Bande Mataram! Swadhin Bharat, Chitabat shangbidhatabyang jabadbhayamanagatam (Bengali leaflet)		200. Om Bande Mataram! Swadhin Bharat Chitabat shangbidhatabyang jabadbhayamanagatam (a Bengali leaflet)	
	119 Vanaspatini Davae (a Gujerati book).				197. Vanaspatini Davae (a Gujarati book).		201 Vanaspatini Davae (a Gujarati book).	
					198 Barsalchi Dhamdhum (a Marathi play)		202. Barsalchi Dhamdhum (a Marathi play).	
	120. Sphat Vivahan (a Marathi pamphlet).				199 Vang Vadh (a Marathi play).		203. Vang Vadh (a Marathi play).	
					200. Sphat Vivahan (a Marathi pamphlet).		204. Sphat Vivahan (a Marathi pamphlet).	
					201. Om Swadhin Bharat! anshei bhabya thaken, bolya thakya swadhinater prayojan hi (a Bengali leaflet)		205 Om Swadhin Bharat! anshei bhabya thaken bolya thakun swadhinater prayojan hi (a Bengali leaflet)	
19. The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadesi in the year Sadarana (a Telugu leaflet)		58 Om Bande Mataram Swadin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet).			202 The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadesi in the year Sadarana (a Telugu leaflet).		206. The Commandment of God on the day of Vaikunta Ekadesi in the year Sadarana (a Telugu leaflet).	
				57. A photograph entitled Aryamata by S. L. Desai.			207. A photograph entitled Aryamata by S. L Desai	
	121. Swadeshi shalwal natak (a Marathi pamphlet).				203 Amara Kathai (a Bengali book).	72 Amara Kathai (a Bengali book).	208. Amara Kathai (a Bengali book).	
					204 Swadeshi shalwal natak (a Marathi pamphlet)		209 Swadeshi shalwal natak (a Marathi pamphlet).	
							210. Swadhin Bharat.	
		59 Gora-o-Hindu Musalman (a Bengali pamphlet).	57 Muhib-i-watan (an Urdu book)		205. Muhib-i-watan (an Urdu book).		211 Muhib-i-watan (an Urdu book).	
					206. Gora-o-Hindu Musalman (a Bengali pamphlet)		212. Gora-o-Hindu Musalman (a Bengali pamphlet).	

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province.	Coorg.
20. Oath of Admission into the new Bharata Association (a Tamil pamphlet).	....	....	....	....	207. Oath of Admission into the new Bharata Association (a Tamil pamphlet).	....	213. Oath of Admission into the new Bharata Association (a Tamil pamphlet)	...	....
21. A word of Advice to the Aryans (a Tamil pamphlet).	....	....	...	....	208. A word of Advice to the Aryans (a Tamil pamphlet).	....	214. A word of Advice to the Aryans (a Tamil pamphlet).	....	....
22. Navasakthi (a Tamil newspaper)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	46. Sandhya, second edition, fourth year (a Bengali leaflet)	....	....	205. Sandhya, second edition, fourth year (a Bengali leaflet)	....	215. Sandhya, second edition, fourth year (a Bengali leaflet).	....	....
....	122. Maharana Pratapsingh (a Marathi play)	..	....	....	210. Maharana Pratapsingh (a Marathi play).	....	216. Maharana Pratapsingh (a Marathi play).	....	....
....	182. A book variously entitled Kayadano Sangraha, Kisse Gulab, Kasrat, Ashatana, Nahavana Sahu and Navras.	....	....	....	211. A book variously entitled Kayadano Sangraha, Kisse Gulab, Kasrat, Ashatana, Nahavana Sahu and Navras.	....	217. A book variously entitled Kayadano Sangraha, Kisse Gulab, Kasrat, Ashatana, Nahavana Sahu and Navras.	....	....
....	124. The English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Hindi book).	....	....	....	212. The English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Hindi book).	....	218. The English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Hindi book).	....	....
....	125. The New English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Marathi book).	....	....	....	213. The New English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Marathi book).	....	219. The New English Teacher, Parts I and II (a Marathi book)	....	....
....	126. Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	214. Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet)	...	220. Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Pahila (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	215. Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet)	73. Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet).	221. Om Bande Mataram Swadhin Bharat (a Bengali leaflet).	....	...
....	127. Garibaldi nun Jivanacharit (a Gujarati book).	...	....	..	216. Garibaldi nun Jivanacharit (a Gujarati book)	..	222. Garibaldi nun Jivanacharit (a Gujarati book)	....	....
23. Kanava (a poem)	....	....	....	....	217. Kanava (a poem)	....	223. Kanava (a poem).	....	....

6. Arilerupanga (a story).	...				218 Arilerupanga (a short story).		224 Arilerupanga (a short story).		
...	....				219. Swadesh Prasanga (a Bengali leaflet).	74 Swadesh Prasanga (a Bengali leaflet).	225. Swadesh Prasanga (a Bengali leaflet).		
....	398 Ashtabhuja Devi (a picture).			32. Ashtabhuja Devi (a picture).			226 Ashtabhuja Devi (a picture).		
...	128. Deshabhakti Shikshan (a Marathi pamphlet).						227. Deshabhakti Shikshan (a Marathi pamphlet).		
....	130 Sinhagadcha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet) of the *Abhinav Bharat* Series.						228 Sinhagadcha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet) of the *Abhinav Bharat* Series.		
....	131. Sinhagadcha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet) of the *Nasik Mitra Mela* Series.						229 Sinhagadcha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet) of the *Nasik Mitra Mela* Series.		
....	132 Shri Raji Deshpande Yancha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).						230 Shri Raji Deshpande Yancha Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).		
....	133 Vijapurchya Adilshahicha Sherat athava Shri Shivaraya Chhatrapati cha Adilshi Karnathaas (a Marathi pamphlet).						231. Vijapurcha Adilshahicha Sherat athava Shri Shivaraya Chhatrapatincha Adilshi Karnathaas (a Marathi pamphlet).		
....	134. An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his "Letter to a Hindoo" (a pamphlet)						232 An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his "Letter to a Hindoo" (a pamphlet)		
....	135 Mansoor Sahebnun khun athva Dakshin Hindustanno, i.e., 1857 no Balo (a Gujarati pamphlet).				220. Mansoor Sahebnun Khun athva Dakshin Hindustanno, i.e., 1857 no Balo (a Gujarati pamphlet)		233 Mansoor Sahebnun khun athva Dakshin Hindustanno, i.e., 1857 no Balo (a Gujarati pamphlet)		
....	136 Calcuttani kal Kotdi (a Gujarati pamphlet).				221 Calcuttani kal Kotdi (a Gujarati leaflet).	....	234 Calcuttani kal Kotdi (a Gujarati leaflet).		

Statement of publications proscribed in each province under the Indian Press Act, 1910—cont.

Madras.	Bombay	Bengal.	United Provinces	Punjab.	Burma.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Central Provinces.	North-West Frontier Province	Coorg.
...	137. Ganpatichya Molyanchin Paden, Bhag 2 (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	222. Ganpatichya Molyanchin Paden, Bhag 2 (a Marathi pamphlet)	.	235 Ganpatichya Molyanchin Paden, Bhag 2 (a Marathi pamphlet).	.	.....
...	138 Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Yanjvari Rajadrohacha khatla 1908 (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	....	....	223. Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Yanjvari Rajadrohacha khatla 1908 (a Marathi pamphlet).	.	236 Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Yanjvari Rajadrohacha khatla 1908 (a Marathi pamphlet)	.	. ..
....	139. Lakh-ratna-mala athva Nana Phadnavisanche Nivdak Patranchа Sangraha (a Marathi pamphlet).		....	....	224. Lakh-ratna-mala athva Nana Phadnavisanche Nivdak Patranchа Sangraha (a Marathi pamphlet).	. .	237. Lakh-ratna-mala athva Nana Phadnavisanchа Nivdak Patranchа Sangraha (a Marathi pamphlet).	.	.
....	...		....	..	225 Swadhin Bharat, 9th edition (a Bengali leaflet)'	75. Swadhin Bharat, 9th edition (a Bengali leaflet).	238 Swadhin Bharat, 9th edition (a Bengali leaflet)	.	....
....	140 Afzul Khanacha Vadhavar Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).	. .	.	.	226 Afzul Khanacha Vadhavar Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).	.	239 Afzul Khanacha Vadhavar Powada (a Marathi pamphlet).	.	..
. ..	141 Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet).	....	. ..	..	227. Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet)	. ..	240. Swadeshi Paden, Bhag Dusara (a Marathi pamphlet).	. ..	.
....	..	61. Bande Mataram Do not fear (a Bengali leaflet)		.. ..	228 Bande Mataram. Do not fear (a Bengali leaflet)	. ..	241. Bande Mataram. Do not fear (a Bengali leaflet).	. ..	..
..	.	....	.	34. Ashtabhuja Devi (a picture no. 11)	. ..	. .	242. Ashtabhuja Devi (a picture no. 11).	.	.

	142. Panipatcha Mubadla (a Marathi play).				230. Panipatcha Mubadla (a Marathi play).		242. Panipatcha Mubadla (a Marathi play)		
	143. Mutch-boxes bearing the picture headed "Goddess with eight hands."						244. Mutch-boxes bearing the picture headed "Goddess with eight hands."		
						76. Bande Mataram. Ma Bhai ! Ma Bhai ! ! Ma bhai ! ! ! Bhai Swadeshiya Chavtribuda (a Bengali leaflet).	245. Bande Mataram. Ma Bhai ! Ma Bhai ! ! Ma Bhai ! ! ! Bhai Swadeshiya Chavtribuda (a Bengali leaflet)		
	144. Sangit Lanka Vidhwansa Natak (a mythical drama).						246. Sangit Lanka Vidhwansa Natak (a Musical Drama)		
	145. Prithviraj-Samyogita Natak (a play)						247. Prithviraj-Samyogita Natak (a play).		
	146. Ramaeshwar (a play).								

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 27th February 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding* and 55 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

QUESTION PROCEDURE.

THE PRESIDENT. "Before commencing the business of the day on the notice-paper, I would like to throw out a suggestion for the consideration of Hon'ble Members.

"About an hour was taken up yesterday in putting and answering questions. The number and importance of Bills and Resolutions submitted to the Council increase and will continue to increase every session.

"It has crossed my mind that Hon'ble Members might care to consider whether they might not adopt, in regard to questions, the formula which obtains in the English House of Commons, where a member, instead of reading out at length the question standing in his name, merely says :—'I beg to put question No. 26,' or whatever the number may be. And in the case of questions which are broken up into sub-questions, he would say :—'I beg to ask question No. 12 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*).'

"The questions and answers are all published, so that there would be no question of any information being withheld.

"I wish to say emphatically that there is no question of altering any rule, much less is there any question of my giving any ruling on the subject. I merely threw out the suggestion for the consideration of Members, thinking that some of them, at any rate, may see the advantage of the House of Commons formula.

"We will now proceed with the questions on the notice-paper for to-day."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR asked :

"Will Government be pleased to state what was the total value of the stores required for the purposes of the different Government Departments and the Railways owned by the State purchased (*a*) in India, (*b*) in Great Britain, (*c*) in other countries, during the years 1907–08, 1908–09, 1909–10 and 1910–11?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ENTHOVEN replied :

"I place on the table a statement* giving the available figures of the expenditure on stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India and stores purchased in India for Government Departments and State Railways during the last four years. The Government of India are not in a position to state what proportion of the stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India were purchased in countries other than Great Britain. It is necessary to explain that the figures are, for purposes of comparison, of little value, for the following reasons. The figures for stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India include purchases for Local Funds and Native States. The Government of India have not readily at their disposal information enabling them to say how much should be deducted on this account. The figures for stores purchased in India do not include purchases for Local Funds and Native States, and are otherwise incomplete; they exclude—

(*a*) purchases made under Rule 3 (*c*) of the Rules for the supply of articles for the Public Service, which may extend up to Rs. 3,000 for any one article or any number of articles of the same class purchased at one time;

(*b*) purchases of articles which are invariably or by general usage purchased in India, *e.g.*, bricks, mortar, bamboos, etc.;

(*c*) purchases of articles of any one kind or description of which the aggregate value in respect of each office or Department does not exceed Rs. 1,000 in a year.

"It would be impossible to give the complete figures for stores purchased in India without an amount of labour which the Government of India consider it unnecessary to undertake."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR asked :

"(*a*) Is it a fact that there was net loss to the State on Indian Railways from the commencement of their construction till the end of 1894–95? If so, was the amount of such loss over Rs. 5,184 lakhs?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a return showing the net gain or loss to the State during each year commencing from 1895–96 up to 1910–11?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNNE replied :

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

"(*b*) The information covering the period 1896–96 will be found in Section II of the several Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, copies of which are in the Additional Members' room.

"I would like to point out that the figures quoted in the first part of the question are calculated, if taken by themselves, to give an entirely misleading impression. They necessarily leave out of account the great development of Indian trade, agriculture, etc., attributable to the construction of Railways and the consequent increase in the Revenue to the State which there is every reason to think more than counterbalances the apparent loss."

* *Vide* Appendix No. 1.

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state if it is in contemplation to alter the Regulations for the election and nomination of members to the Bengal and Imperial Legislative Councils in view of the announcements made at Delhi and, if so, is it intended to consult public bodies before their final promulgation?"

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:

"It is obvious that when effect is given to the announcements made at Delhi affecting the existing Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, the present Regulations governing the constitution of the local Legislative Councils and the selection of members of the Imperial Legislative Council from these areas will require revision. The Government of India will await the proposals on the subject of the new Local Governments, and pending their receipt, it is impossible to say what procedure will be adopted in disposing of them."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked:

"(*a*) Have the Government received any representations regarding the incidence of the annual license of £3, demanded in Natal, since 1901, under Natal Act 17 of 1895, of all Indians—males, upwards of 16 years, and females, upwards of 13 years,—who, upon the expiry of their indentures, elect not to return to India or to re-indenture?

"(*b*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the opinion expressed by certain Natal planters, as also by members of the Natal legislature in January 1910, that this tax has driven large numbers of Indian women in Natal to a life of shame, while many men have been compelled on its account either to take to crime or to desert their families?

"(*c*) Have the Government noticed the evidence given by certain Natal planters before the Union Commission on Commerce and Industries in 1911, to the effect, that in consequence of the imposition of this tax, not more than 6 per cent. of the Indians, whose contracts were then expiring, could afford to remain free, the rest being forced to leave the Colony or to re-indenture?

"(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by them to procure relief in this matter?"

The Hon'ble MR. EARTHEVAN replied:

"The replies to the Hon'ble Member's questions are as follows:—

(*a*) The answer to this question is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government of India have not seen the opinions referred to in this question, but a reference to them has been made in one of the representations received by them.

(*c*) Government have not yet received copies of the evidence taken before the Union Commission. They have, however, seen unofficial statements to the effect indicated in the question.

(*d*) Correspondence is still in progress on this matter between the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA asked:

"Will the Government be pleased to state the result of their negotiations with the Government of Canada in regard to the disabilities imposed in that country on His Majesty's Indian subjects?"

The Hon'ble MR. ENTHOVEN replied:

"No further information has been received from the Secretary of State since the reply on the same subject which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark gave to the Hon'ble Member on the 22nd September last."

SPECIAL MARRIAGE.

The Hon'ble RAJA OF DIGHAPATIA: "Sir, in spite of the strong opposition that this Bill of Mr. Basu evoked from the stalwart champions of orthodoxy and the regrettable discouragement it received from the Government Bench yesterday, I feel I shall be wanting in my duty if I do not accord my full support to the measure, as I honestly believe it to be the first step towards the social unification of India.

"I am not convinced yet that a permissive measure of this kind is capable of revolutionising and injuring the best interests of Hindu society, and I am sure Mr. Basu—a Hindu himself—could not have brought this Bill before the Council if he thought it would materially harm Hindu cause, nor could I, Sir, in that case accord my support to it. So long as Hindu society retains full power of excommunication, I fail to see how it will be harmed if the parties, contracting marriages under this Act, stick to the religion of their forefathers and avoid declarations contrary to their convictions.

"If Hindu society wants to retain in its ranks men of advanced ideas, sooner or later it will have to countenance marriages under the present measure, and the sooner the society is prepared for it the better it will be for all concerned.

"Apart from all other considerations the question of the protection of the rights of the women of India against Bigamy and Polygamy and also against the inhuman treatment they receive at times (which the Hon'ble mover has already referred to) loudly calls for interference from the legislature.

"If the Government thought it fit in the past to remedy many a social evil when Society was not so much advanced, I fail to see why it should not step in now to redress the just grievances of the women of India, and at the same time recognise the rights of conscience of the advanced class. With these remarks I beg to support Mr. Basu's Bill, and hope the Government would be moved to allow its passage to the Select Committee if it be only to throw it out, after careful examination."

The Hon'ble MR SYED ALI IMAM: "Sir, before I address the Council, I must seek your permission to permit me an opportunity to put in a few words in the way of explanation in respect of any misapprehension or misunderstanding that might have arisen in the minds of Hon'ble Members in regard to some parts of the submissions I made yesterday. Have I your permission, Sir?"

The PRESIDENT: "Yes; certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI IMAM: "I think it right that I should place before Council my explanation in regard to a misunderstanding that has arisen in the mind of my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar. Mr. Gokhale yesterday truly understood the reference I made to 'nationalism,' but Mr. Madholkar has not quite understood the reference that I made in my speech to 'nationalism.' That word might have acquired a bad odour in having been associated with certain aspects of political agitation that are of a reprehensible character. That of course was never for a moment present in my mind; nor can it for a moment be suggested that the term 'nationalism' has really been accepted to have that meaning in India, and I hope it will never have that meaning. I only referred to anything that leads to the unification of the various classes here in my country. Any such step is a move in the right direction so long as it is consistent with the safety of those that have conserved and vested interests, and as such Mr. Madholkar need have no apprehension whatsoever in regard to what was alluded to by me.

"There is one word of explanation that I think I should like to offer before Council, and that is in reference to what was urged by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mazharul Haque. In his forcible speech yesterday he expressed some degree of surprise at my having opposed this Bill. I am not in a position to know what the circumstances were which produced that degree of surprise which was expressed somewhat in an emphatic manner. But I know this much, that before I addressed the Council yesterday, one of my Colleagues, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, had already definitely placed before Council the position of the Government, and I, as one of the Members of that Government, put forward the legal objections that struck me would be advanced against that Bill. In the circumstances, I felt some surprise myself that the Hon'ble Member thought that there was anything out of the way in the manner in which I approached this Bill. But at the same time, I would like, with the permission of the Council, to make a passing reference to a quotation that was put forward by the Hon'ble Member Mr. Haque, and the quotation was from a remark of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, whose authority, and whose authority alone, the Hon'ble Member will accept however high placed any other jurist may be. I have before me the latest edition of his work on this subject, and I find that the principle of the law that I put forward yesterday has been most emphatically accepted by him, and even the quotation put forward by the Hon'ble Member itself is clearly in support of the view put forward by me and, so far as the essence of the law is concerned, it has never been for a moment contested. Now referring to this subject, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali, after discussing the law at length of both the schools of Muhammadan law, the Shia law and the Sunni law, comes to this conclusion, and I am quoting it from page 321 of his book. He says, referring to these schools, 'both schools prohibit a Muslim from marrying an idolatrous female or one who worshipped the stars or any kind of fetish whatsoever. Therefore on that point, there need be no apprehension as to what not only has been the established and considered opinion of all Muhammadan jurists, but is also correct on the high authority of the Right Hon'ble Gentleman whom we are all proud to have as a Member of the Privy Council.

"My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Jinnah, also put forward certain references in his speech in regard to my submission and he said that if the law of evidence, the law of contract and the general criminal law of the Muhammadans could be modified here in India, there was no reason why their law relating to marriage should not be modified. I have no intention whatsoever to snatch a reply to the observations of the Hon'ble Member, but I think, as a matter of explanation, it might be urged and urged with a great deal of justice that the law of contract, the law of evidence and the criminal law of the Muhammadans was modified."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "May I rise to a point of order, Sir? My Hon'ble friend got the permission of the Chair to explain a question of personal conduct. I say that he has got no permission to reply to the speeches of Hon'ble Members."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Hon'ble Member occupies the position of the Law Member of the Executive Council, and that adds considerable weight to any expression of opinion which he may give in regard to the interpretation of a specific point of law. In accordance with the Regulations, I am empowered as a special case to give the Hon'ble Member an opportunity of explaining that he has been misunderstood. My Hon'ble friend asked to be allowed to give an explanatory statement in regard to his exposition of the law, and I was very glad to accord the permission."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI IMAM: "I had no intention whatsoever, as I already submitted, to snatch a reply. It is an old trick at the bar. I have no intension at all for a moment to bring that practice into vogue here in this Council. But if an Hon'ble Member of the position of Mr. Jinnah, with his repute as a lawyer, puts forward these views, I with very great respect thought of adopting—".

The Hon'ble Mr. JINNAH: "May I rise to a point of order, Sir? May I point out that the Law Member has not correctly stated the facts. He has omitted the reference to the *Lex Loci* Act from the statement I made."

THE PRESIDENT: I cannot allow this discussion to degenerate into the handying of legal opinions. I think that the Hon'ble Law Member was entitled to make an explanation. He has made it and we will now proceed with the discussion on ordinary lines."

The Hon'ble Mr. BRUNSDEN: "Sir, I think the *pros* and *cons* of the Bill now before the Council were fully discussed in the debate which took place yesterday. There seems to be an overwhelming majority of public opinion against it, and for this reason the Hon'ble the Home Member advocates its rejection. May I be permitted to remark within parentheses that I am not quite sure that he would be as ready to recommend the rejection of all Bills which did not have the support of such a majority. Sir, to my mind the proposal made yesterday by my Hon'ble Leader, Mr. Gokhale, is far more commendable. He pointed out that the Bill has a strong intellectual force backing it, and suggested that it may be left to the Select Committee to see if it could not be so altered as to satisfy all parties. If the Committee proposed by Mr. Basu, which has a preponderance of official members, came to the conclusion that the Bill was unacceptable, it would then be time to throw it out, but to do so at this stage would be to leave in the minds of its supporters outside this Council Chamber the impression that

it had not been fully or fairly considered. I therefore join in the appeal made by Mr. Gokhale yesterday to refer the Bill to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "Mr. Vice-President, I do not think I need take up the time of the Council at any great length in combating the views that have been put forward in opposition to the measure that I have sought to introduce, but I must acknowledge my gratefulness to my friends here, especially those who have been opposed to my views, for the courtesy they have extended to my measure and the way they have dealt with it. That in itself an indication, if no further indication was necessary, that the Bill that I have placed before you commands in the first place the adherence of, what I may call without impertinence, the intellectual aristocracy of my country as well as of those who do not give expression to doubts and difficulties which may render the acceptance of my views difficult to the country. I am exceedingly thankful for the very sympathetic attitude the Hon'ble the Home Member has taken towards the Bill. In his remarks as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, he expressed his fullest sympathy with the object of this Bill, and though now translated to a higher sphere, he has retained that sympathy and has shown it in the Council. What he says makes me feel that if he had his own way, he would have given me permission to have this Bill referred to a Select Committee, but he feels overweighted by the responsibilities of his office and has laid down two propositions, the conditions of which if I could satisfy, he would be in a position to allow this Bill to be taken to a further stage. The two conditions that he has laid down are that the Government like the Government of British India would allow social legislation to be undertaken if there was an outrage upon some fundamental law of humanity or if there was an overwhelming majority in favour of this legislation.

"I shall deal firstly with the fundamental law of humanity which has been very broadly stated, and it is therefore to some extent difficult to meet. We are dealing now with first principles of legislation. Whatever may be the position of Government in a country, indigenous or alien, if any practice is opposed to the fundamental laws of humanity that practice must be put down. Well, my measure seeks only an expression of freedom of conscience and nothing more, and that is one of the first principles of legislation as well as of ethics. I am quoting from a book which is well known to students of sociology. Sir Herbert Spencer in his 'social statics' dealing with first principles says 'that every man has freedom to do all that he wills provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man.' That is the first and the greatest principle in legislation as well as in ethics. There are, as Herbert Spencer points out, difficulties in application, but difficulties of application do not invalidate the principle: for instance, the bushman can count only up to 5, from that it does not follow that the law of integral and differential calculus does not exist. If others are not prepared to concede the first principle either through ignorance or through superstition or through prejudice, or through passion, it does not follow that that first principle does not exist. Therefore, I take my stand upon the very ground on which my friend invites me to take my stand, namely, that the law that I seek to introduce is really the basic principle of legislation, that if it is not immoral, it it does not tread upon the privileges of others and if there is a feeling amongst some, that such a law should be introduced, then they ought to be given liberty to have that law. It is not a compulsory legislation—that ought to be borne in mind all through this debate. It is only a permissive legislation, and I am afraid that that feature and that trait of the measure was not kept in view very prominently in the discussions that have gone on in this Council. It compels nobody to marry according to my Code of Law. He may bring in any image worshipped by the Hindus, he may introduce every kind of Mohammadan practices in his marriage if he likes. He may not do it if he does not like. I am not going to refer to the practice of infanticide or of burning widows for they may be defended not on the most elementary laws of humanity but on different grounds as against inhumanity. But two such eminent jurists as Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen, while dealing with this very legislation, laid down this proposition. Sir James Stephen, when introducing the measure that is now under discussion, quotes Sir Henry Maine —'I fully admit, moreover, that if the law is so arranged that persons who abandon one of these creeds, and do not adopt another, are by law prevented from marrying, or which comes to the same thing—thrown into a state of uncertainty as to the validity of their marriages, those persons are subject to the most grievous of all disabilities, and, however small their number may be, are justified in regarding themselves as the victims of a crying injustice which we are morally bound to remedy, notwithstanding any objections which may be taken to our so doing by members of the various recognized creeds. If we did not, we should distinctly violate one of the leading principles which we are here to assert.' These were the words of Sir Henry Maine, and Sir James Stephen says:—'So far, I entirely agree with my Hon'ble predecessor.' So, upon that test I hope that I have been able to satisfy the Council and my Hon'ble friend the Home Member.

"Coming now to the other test, the test of an overwhelming majority in my favour, I wish it were possible for me to comply with that test also. But I may respectfully venture to submit that that is not a correct test of social legislation. For, take a similar law, the law of civil marriage in European countries which have got no official State religion. Well, in European countries where they have got a State religion they have in spite of the opposition of the majority of the people concerned, introduced into almost every one of them the law of civil marriage. What is the difficulty in Europe amongst homogenous communities following practically the same faith only in different forms, what is the difficulty of their union under the rituals of the Church. But there have from time to time grown up small sections in European communities animated or inspired by ideals different from existing forms and creeds who have not cared to follow the rites of the Church and for the sake of these very small minorities Dissenters, Protestants rebels against the existing faith of their country maintained by the State, the States have undertaken and passed legislation sanctioning their marriages. Does not that dispose of the argument of my friend that in matters of social legislation Government can only move if there is an overwhelming majority on the side of the people making that legislation. I may remind my friend that if there is an overwhelming majority that majority will not wait for the action of Government, but it will force Government to proceed to take action. Because we are in a minority, because those who want to go ahead are always in a minority in every country, that they have to go to Government for a consideration of their position, and if their position is not harmful to or does not affect the legal rights of others, enlightened Governments in all countries have acceded to their prayer. I will now bring to the notice of the Council another piece of

social legislation which England has lately adopted, namely, the right to marry a deceased wife's sister. There again there was a considerable opposition from a large number of people, and I believe there was a large majority against it. But nevertheless they were able to get that legislation passed. Take again my own country. I am referring to the removal of forfeiture in the case of change of religion. There was not only no majority in its favour, there was not only no inhumanity in debarring a man from inheritance who forsook the religion of his fathers, there was not only the strongest injunction of the Hindu Sastras against these men inheriting, there was not only the explicit language of the Koran depriving these men of any benefits of their ancestral property, there was an overwhelming opinion in the country against the Government taking that step, there was a lurking suspicion that it was intended to promote the cause of Christianity, but nevertheless, and rightly I think, the Government felt that every man ought to have liberty of conscience to follow the religion that he thought best and because he had the courage to follow or adopt the religion he thought best, he should not be penalised. The Government rightly indeed introduced that legislation and passed it. That was a piece of social legislation (my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi used the expression Socio-religious legislation), which the Government was able to carry out and for which the Government incurred some odium, and which I venture to think nobody will now dispute the justice of. Therefore I believe I have been able to meet the conditions laid down by the Hon'ble the Home Member.

"I will now proceed to deal with the points taken by my friend the Hon'ble the Law Member. My friend knows that on our side of the House he enjoys the greatest and the utmost deference, for though he may be sitting on Government benches he is one of our own residents, one of us in our methods, one of us in our pursuits and we are proud that he is where he is. His utterances are entitled to our most respectful attention. He has started difficulties of a different nature. My friend the Hon'ble the Home Member naturally dealt with the political aspect of the question, the Legal Member dealt with the legal difficulties concerning the question which we are now discussing. It would be absurd for me if I said that no difficulties existed, I believe my friend the Law Member will admit that in every important case that he had undertaken, there were enormous difficulties in his way, but that he was able often times to surmount them successfully. Well, my case also does present some difficulty. But I will appeal to the experience of my friend and all those who have been, like him and me concerned in the work of securing rights for people from whom those rights have been taken away will admit that so far as lawyers are concerned legal difficulties are only to be surmounted, and the legal difficulties that are around this proposition of mine are not so great after all that they cannot be surmounted. My friend has said, 'There is the Christian Marriage Act. What are you going to do with the Indian Christians. Your Act will affect them as well as the Act that they have got'; and that was the reason, he said that both Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephens excluded the Christians from the operations of their respective measures. In that view my friend is evidently wrong."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI IMAM: "I have never said that, Sir."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "I offer my sincerest apology to my friend if I have misunderstood him. But without ascribing that statement to my friend, I will deal with it as an independent proposition. At the time of Sir Henry Maine the Indian Christian Act had not existed. The Indian Christian Act came into operation in 1872. Sir Henry Maine introduced his great measure in 1869. But he was dealing principally with a class of people in whose interests he thought that the Bill should be introduced, and among that class the Christians were not included. If there is a conflict in legal procedure—and it can only be a conflict in procedure—if my Bill passed into law, if there was a conflict in procedure about the marriages of Christians in India, that conflict can be very easily provided for in the Select Committee, and no one could be able to do it better than my friend the Hon'ble the Law Member. I believe it is admitted that so far as intermarriages between different castes of the Hindus are concerned, there is no difficulty in law or in status, but when intermarriages take place, as I hope they will take place notwithstanding that my Bill may not pass into law, but when intermarriages take place between Hindus and Mussalmans difficulties will arise as regards succession and inheritance and the status of the children. Sir, I believe when my friends either the Law Member or the Hon'ble Mr Shafi made these statements about the difficulties they had overlooked that amongst the Muhammadans themselves there are very large and numerous communities, Khojas and Memons, who do not follow the Muhammadan Law of succession or inheritance, but who adhere to their ancient and original law of succession and inheritance. These were converts from the Hindu faith some centuries ago. When a marriage takes place between a Khoja or a Memon, Mohammadan and a Mohammadan who is not a Khoja or a Menon, how is the succession of the children with regard to the property of their respective parents regulated? That must be well-known to Muhammadan lawyers. It is well known to many of us even on this side of India, where there is a considerable settlement of Khoja and Memon Mohammadans. Then again, Sir, this is not a novel feature in Muhammadan life. What do you do when marriages take place between Muhammadans and Jews or Christians. The personal law of the Jew or the Christian is different from the personal law of the Christian or the Muhammadan. What happens to the issue? How is succession governed? How is inheritance regulated? That must be well known to my Muhammadan friends. Many marriages have taken place in Burma between Muhammadans and Burmese following the Buddhist faith. Difficulties so far have not presented themselves at least not such as have been insuperable. Then what happens? It has been said, what will be the fate of the children of such unions? Well, Sir, I have had a varied experience of life, and I have had to draw up settlements in cases of marriage between Mussalmans and non-Mussalmans more than once, and we had provided, with the advice of eminent Muhammadan Jurists, that in marriage contracts, that of the children if the father was a Muhammadan the sons should be brought up in the faith of the father and the daughters in the faith of the mother until they are of age to judge for themselves. The ordinary law, which must be known to all, is that unless and until the children are in a position to judge for themselves they will be taken to follow the faith of the father. That is a clear proposition of law handed down to us from Roman times, and I do not see that there is anything in our legal system which throws any doubt upon that proposition. Then, my friend, the Law Member has dwelt upon the express injunction of the Koranic law, and that law has provided (I will take its interpretation from my friend himself, than whom, so far as I am concerned, no better authority exists) that

that law prohibits the marriage of a Mussalman with an idolator. But my friend forgets the idolators with whom the Koran had to deal, the worshippers of the stars. I do not think at the present day the most bigoted opponent of Hinduism will say that Hinduism is a form of idolatry, that we Hindus, in the images that we set up, worship the images and not the divine qualities which are supposed to be embodied in the images. And amongst us Hindus from the highest monotheism, higher than any conception of religion which has been vouchsafed to any other community or creed, we have varying stages according to the capacities of the people concerned, varying forms of faith and of worship. For to us it has been said of old, Never mind what the form is, I shall take you if you come to me in the true spirit. That certainly cannot be pronounced to be idolatry, and therefore that at once provides for a way out of the difficulty which the Koranic injunction lays down. That it is not a fanciful interpretation put by myself is abundantly clear from the writings of my friend the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, whose authority rightly my friend the Law Member accepts. He says: 'Nor has there seemed to be any reason why a marriage with a Hindu woman whose idolatry is merely nominal and who really believes in God, should be unlawful.' That the strict letter of the Koranic law has been varied from time to time by Muhammadan jurists themselves, my friend will readily admit. But lest it should be thought that the statement stands upon my authority, I will quote the authority of another friend of mine, an eminent Muhammadan lawyer, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman, who has written a very valuable book on Muhammadan jurisprudence. He says, referring to the Ijmas,—practically legislative bodies which have the power of changing Muhammadan law to suit the changing needs of the times.—' But as laws are needed for the benefit of the community, the divine legislator, that is God himself, has delegated to it power to lay down laws by the resolution of those men in the community who are competent in that behalf, that is the Mujtahidsor jurists. The laws so laid down are presumed to be what God intended and are those covered by the definition of law as communications from God.' I will not go further. That shows that even amongst Muhammadans in their palmiest days when they extended their empire from the Pacific to the Atlantic they well recognised—for they could not live and grow without that recognition—that jurists must be empowered to modify the law according to the changing needs of the times. We indeed are fallen upon evil times, Hindus and Mussalmans, and we are afraid to do what our forefathers and ancestors had done. My friend, while referring to the marriages of the Moghal emperors with Hindu princesses, threw out a suggestion that those princesses were made to pass through a nominal form of Muhammadan faith. He referred me to a footnote in Sir Roland Wilson's book, but every book that I have been able to consult, Todd's Rajasthan and other books dealing with Moghul times,—have thrown no light upon that subject. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali proceeds upon the assumption that those ladies were allowed to retain their own faith. I do not know what a nominal profession of Muhammadan faith means. I wish my friend the Law Member had expounded that for our benefit. Any profession of the Muhammadan faith must be based upon the reading of the Kulma, and once you have read the Kulma, whether it is nominal or formal you are a Mohammadan to all intents and purposes. Sir, I suppose nearly every member of this Council has visited the splendid ruins of Fatehpur Sikri. If he has seen them, he must have been shown the temple which still exists and which was built for Akbar's queen, Jodhbai, for her daily worship, and no doubt can be left on the minds of those who have visited these ruins that the Hindu queen was allowed to carry on her Hindu worship, and her son was the succeeding emperor of Moghul India. Then my friend raises another question which is not a legal question, and where therefore I am not prepared to submit to his authority with that same degree of respect and reverence. Why should the Government be asked to force down upon an unwilling people a legislation that they do not want? He has misapprehended, as I am sorry to see, my position. There is no question of force, there is no question of unwillingness. It is only to those who wish for it that you grant this legislation. Others are not bound to follow it. If you are unwilling, you stand outside it, there is no force, there is no compulsion. I believe I have dealt with all the points that were taken by my friend the Hon'ble the Law Member. If I have omitted any of them, it is not from any disrespect to my Hon'ble friend, but because in the hurry of the moment I was probably unable to catch their import.

"Now I shall deal with a few observations of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi. I hope he will not take it as an impertinence in me to congratulate him upon the effect that he has already produced in the Council. I wish I had his powerful support on my side. From a gentleman of his advanced views I had expected that support. He says that the Mussalmans are against it, so, unfortunately, are the Hindus or rather a large number of them. We are not legislating for those who are against us. We are legislating for those who are for us, who are with us, and we are not legislating against those who are against us. That is my position. My position is not that I am legislating for those who are against us, but we are not legislating against those who are against us. If I make that position clear, and nothing can be clearer than that, I am quite sure that the opposition of my friend Mr. Shafi will be withdrawn. I come now with your permission to some of the points which have been taken by my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. His opinion on questions of Hindu practices are entitled to the greatest weight. It would be a good day for us, people of India, if men of his type were able to rise above the environments of their life. That day is coming, though it may be a little late. He showed the attitude of his mind when he referred to a member of the sweeper caste as a sweeper brother. That shows the catholicity of his mind and his spirit, and so far as I am concerned he has my highest respect and admiration for the expression. But if he had seen the sweeper brother of his as I did see some of a class equally depressed at the Social Conference that was held at Faridpur where the Nemasudras were present, and if he had seen how one of them when he got up to speak, began his speech by a reference to the Brahmin caste, a reference which was not very friendly or very appreciative of the attitude of the Brahmins towards themselves, he would have probably modified that expression. But I am quite believe that the self-abnegation of my friend's mind may be like unto Him who, when his enemies were spitting upon him, said, 'Father, forgive them for they know not what they are doing.' But I may remind my friend that when he speaks of that sweeper brother of his, he is really guilty of self-deception, for what is the bond of brotherhood? If the sweeper brother of his happens to touch him even accidentally, he will incontinently run to the Ganges to have a dip to have himself purified, or take a big dose of cowdung to purify himself from the impurity of the touch."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: "I would treat the sweeper brother with as much freedom as the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu: "I am very glad to hear that, and I beg his pardon, but he knows that when I am referring to him, I am referring to men of his class, and if the sweeper brother happens to touch his food, it must be thrown into the street. Even if he overlooks the food that he takes, that food must be thrown away. And as my friend has said that just as much as he would refuse to marry his daughter or his sister to one of the sweeper caste, though he would call him his brother, a member of the sweeper caste would as much object to having his women-folk married to Brahmins or Kshatriyas. I do admit that, and I say that it is the only one trait that is good in the sweeper caste, for if every shred and vestige of self-respect has been taken away from him, he is not willing to let his woman go to others on terms of concubinage, for there can be no valid marriage between his women and ourselves.

"My friend admits that the references that I have given of mixed marriages in the past are correct, but he says that the past is a very remote past. We live in the present, and must deal with the present. He says that the Hindus were great in spite of their laws in the past. I may remind him, that also was a remote past. Are we not entitled, are we not justified, is it not our bounden duty, to enquire into the circumstances which have led to the downfall of the Hindu, to enquire into the circumstances which have led to his decadence and his degradation? And when we do enquire, do you not find that one of the causes, which has led to his present position, is that the past has been forgotten. And is my friend so sure that we Hindus are so far divorced from the past that the past cannot be a guide to us for the future? Is not every text of law that we rely upon for our marriage, for our inheritance, for our succession, for our contract, for our enjoyment, based upon the Vedic *sutras* as he well knows? Their origin was in a very remote past, a past so remote that Vedic scholars have said that it was before the days of the glacial period, that the hymns of the Rig Veda were composed in the pine-clad forests of the arctic regions before those regions had become uninhabitable. Thus coming down from the Vedas to the Smritis, every rule of conduct is decided by a reference to these, and everything is sought to be justified by a reference to these authorities, the Smritis and the Srutis. Just as to the Moslem his laws are based upon the Koran as the direct revelation of God, to us Hindus they are also based upon the direct revelation of God made through the great Rishis in the past. And because through ignorance, it may be through other reasons, that we have forgotten the past that we are at the present moment in the condition in which we are. Sir, my friend has said that the Hindus have not complained, the vast bulk of them have not complained, why do you seek to introduce an element of discord into our life when we do not seek it. The vast mass of non-Brahmanical Hindus have not complained. I have said enough of the ascendital caste in my speech yesterday, and I should be sorry to add anything to it. It was only imperative duty as showing, as dealing with, a sociological question that I referred to it. And now as my friend has referred to the absence of any agitation on the part of those non-Brahmanical classes in favour of my Bill that I am again obliged to refer to one incident. There is no question that the Brahmanical caste had kept by stringent laws the rest of India in ignorance. Well that was, according to some, a great stroke of policy. Not only did they impose their laws and their civilization upon a servile community but that that servility might endure for ever, they kept them in the densest ignorance. Well, Sir, the spirit of Machiavelli himself would have stood aghast at this Brahmanical ingenuity in being able to retain their power over a credulous people by imposing upon them the veil of ignorance through all ages and through all times. We in Bengal are beginning to feel the effect of education upon those depressed communities and they are showing their strength. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi says we are for evolution, my friend the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan says, do not have a revolution. If you do not provide for a means of safety, I may tell you that that revolution will come at no very distant date, and I may tell you that it will be a bad day for all those who now sit upon pedestals of privilege and power.

"I come now to deal with the opinion of another very esteemed friend of mine the Hon'ble Maulvi Shamsul Huda. He knows that we Hindus, such of them as have the privilege to be his personal friends, are sincerely pleased at the recognition of his worth by Government. He was brought up, though he is by some years my junior, with ourselves at the Presidency College of Calcutta and not in the prospective University of Dacca, and he knows all our sentiments and feelings on the subject. I am sorry that he took the stand that he did take, namely, that he was here not to give expression to his own independent views, but merely to carry the mandate of his constituency. Well that is a proposition which I think it my duty to the Council to combat and to overthrow. Burke has been tabooed at the present time in our universities. But it was not tabooed in my days, nor I believe in the days of my friend. And I may be excused if I refer to a passage in Burke, in one of his speeches to the electors of Bristol, where he lays down the position of a representative of the people."

The President. "I do not think that the Hon'ble gentleman is entitled to go into the question of what is or is not the duty of a representative of the people on this occasion. But if he would kindly address himself to the Bill before the Council, it would be better."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu: "I accept the ruling of the Chair. My friend's position was this, that he would not press his own views, but the views of his own constituency. We were entitled in fairness to ourselves, to know what his views were on the subject, for it has been laid down by well-known writers of political science that it would not only be improper not to give expression to a man's personal conviction when dealing with a question that arises."

The President. "The Hon'ble Member is now doing what I represented to him I did not consider that he was entitled to do. He is perfectly entitled to advance the arguments of his Hon'ble friend, but he is not entitled to discuss whether he is right or not as a representative of his constituency."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu: I have not for a moment disputed your dictum, but what I wanted to show this Council was this, that we are entitled to his views, and I am not disputing, subject to the dictum of the Chair, the proposition what my friend's position ought to have been, but I am only saying that by all the recognised canons on political science, a representative should give expression to his own views, even if they were contrary to the views of his constituency. But apart

from that subject, even though my friend has not given views of his own, I cannot discuss or oppose views, which come from a constituency in the province of Dacca, except so far that one of such views is to the effect that it will take away from the Muhammadans the right of a polygamous marriage—a proposition which I am glad to find has not had much support from Moslem members in this Council."

The Hon'ble MAULVI SHAMSUL HUDA: "I never said that."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "No, my friend did not say that, but my friend was relying upon the opinion of his constituency, and, as he did not put those opinions explicitly before this meeting, I also rely on opinions which have been circulated to us by the courtesy of the Government of India, and amongst those opinions a prominent place has been given to this aspect of the question from my friend's constituency in East Bengal.

"Now I come to my friend who sits next to me, the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan and may I say, 'How fallen from him'; for if I remember right, my friend was the esteemed colleague, not a long time ago, of eminent Brahmo gentlemen such as Pandit Siva Nath Shastri and my friend Harambo Chandra Maitra in the promotion of the theistic movement in Bengal. These were days to which my friend, I am sure, looks back with pleasure, though I am afraid he has not profited by them. He reminds us of that great nobleman whom Dryden has depicted, 'Stiff in his opinions always in the wrong, was everything by starts and nothing long.' I will not go on with that quotation. My friend is very wrath with me that I have introduced such a revolutionary measure. I have tried to explain that my measure is not at all revolutionary. He says I am troubled by my solicitude for the Brahmos, but the Brahmos include Christians, Moslems, Europeans. I believe he referred to Zulus. I do not know if there are any Zulu Brahmos. There may be and I hope there may be in the interests of the Zulus themselves. But it was not for these Zulus or non-Zulus that I was concerned, I was concerned for those Hindu brethren of mine who had not adopted the Brahmo faith, who wanted to marry according to Hindu tenets, Hindu rites between different castes of the Hindus themselves. My friend has felt alarmed at the laws, at the confusion of the laws, which might upset inheritance, succession and adoption. I may assure him that there is not sufficient ground for his fears. I come now to my friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. He is willing to wound but afraid to strike. He would give me his support if he felt that victory would be sure. He says that it is desirable in theory, but not in practice. Why not in practice to those who want it? If it is desirable in theory, why should, I ask it as a matter of principle, why should human conduct be divorced from the end that is desirable in itself. If that were so, if that were a doctrine which we adopted, practical life would be divorced from the highest region of theory and religion would be at an end, whether Hindu, Moslem or Christian.

"There are no doubt difficulties. My friend the Law Member, I am sorry to say, is afraid of these difficulties. Where is my friend's courage? 'Extremity is the trial of spirits, when the sea is calm all boats alike show mastership in floating,' is a passage which I commend for consideration of my friends. 'I invite you to come out with me into the open, it may be to a rough and tempestuous sea. Will you come with me? I invite you not to a pleasure excursion on the placid bosom of the Hooghly. I invite you to undertake the task of social reform. Are you afraid? If you are, I bid you good-bye. I want trusted men who will stick to me whether I float or whether I sink. But the difficulties, such as they are, are not great. What I seek to introduce, I again repeat, is not an innovation, for, if the Christian in India can marry whomsoever he pleases without any change of faith on the part of either party, if that has wrought no havoc in its train, and that is a legislation which stands in our Statute Book since 1872, why should you fear that this will work havoc in its operation? If the past is any guide to the future, if experience has any value, why should you be afraid? My friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis says it is good in theory. Take courage, my friends. A measure like this has not done you harm in the past: it will not do you harm in the future. I feel it will do you good, but certainly it will not do you harm. The real opposition is from a certain orthodox class of Hindus, and I am sorry to say from certain classes of Moslems. The opposition is from a feeling that there may be a dividing or crossing of the boundaries on both sides. It has been said that if my Bill became law, it would give occasion to the baser passions of humanity to find room for action. I deny that charge most indignantly. It is rather in the direction of higher morality that my Bill points, and I say that if there is any foundation for such a fear, that fear exists fully in the present laws that we have got, for when people are moved by passion, a mere profession will not stand in their way, and so far as the Hindus are concerned, they have got their safeguards. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed into law nearly fifty years ago. The last census has shown that there are millions of widows between the age of 1 and the age of 9. How many of these have been remarried? Hindu society, as my friend the Raja Bahadur of Dighapatia has pointed out, has got in it the power of ex-communication—a power which it uses very freely when occasion arises, a power which has been used even in such an advanced City as Calcutta within very recent times over the marriage of a Hindu widow. Hindu society is well able to protect itself against such innovations: Hindu society stands in no fear. Must we Hindus and Mussalmans of India live in practical isolation for ever? Must there be no tender and intimate relationship between the communities? Faith is the greatest of our possessions, and it is because I believe that the present Act compels the denial of faith, and thereby keeps the communities asunder, that I have ventured to introduce this legislation. We must take a broader view of life, a more serious view of our duties to ourselves and to our country. If by keeping our respective faiths, we can join in the highest and holiest relationship of life, why should we not do so? Must we for ever range ourselves in rival camps, in water-tight compartments as the Hon'ble the Law Member said? And must we look on helplessly without being able to render each other assistance, while members of our community are being swept down the current of time? I am sure that is not the feeling of educated India—Hindu or Muslim—and if I provide a bridge which the venture some might tread, will you prevent my putting up the first prop? You may do so, but yours will be the responsibility. Your names will answer to posterity. And as for the Government, would it go back upon its own declared policy of justice to all and injustice to none? I have shown in the language of your own legislators, legislators greater than whom have not sat within the precincts of this Council, as to what the attitude of the Government ought to be. If it is justice to some, to a class, who think they ought to be allowed this liberty, why

should you withhold it from them. In Christian countries, Civil marriage has been introduced and adopted notwithstanding the dominant faith of the State. Why not in mine? I admit there are matters for adjustment, matters which I do not regard as insuperable difficulties. I frankly said that they should have the most careful consideration I have suggested a Select Committee in which Government predominates, and where the opponents of my measure are very strongly represented. Let it go. I ask the Government let the Bill go to the Select Committee Let us see if we cannot evolve a Bill out of our conjoint labours which will meet the wishes of the more advanced and not violate the sentiments of the more orthodox. If we succeed, there is no harm If we may, we leave a legacy for our children greater than any earthly kingdom. We shall begin the writing of a new page in Indian History We shall have forged the first link of a new bond for Hindus and Mahomedans. We shall have laid the foundations, well and truly, of a great national structure, and, Sir, yours will be the glory, yours the credit, for you will be the master-builder, we but humble labourers. For God's sake, let us not to the dead and unyielding roots of fossilised customs, while we see the stream of life recede from us, "what custom wills in all things should we do it, the dusty antiques times will lie unswept, and mountainous error will be too highly heapt for truth to o'erpower."

"Let us rise above custom and follow truth"

The Council divided:

Ayes—11.

The Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. S Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr Haque, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgri and the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey.

Noes—43.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Bronyate, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, the Hon'ble Munshi Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir C. B. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr Carr, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr Fyfe, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Shafi, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, the Hon'ble Maung Mye, the Hon'ble Mr Gates, the Hon'ble Mr Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Knorich and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the motion was negatived.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven "Sir, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Life Assurance Companies Bill. The Report contains a detailed statement of the amendments which the Committee recommend, but it will perhaps be convenient if I briefly call attention now to one or two of the more important. The first of these relates to the initial deposit which is required from Life Assurance Companies. In the Bill as introduced, this deposit was fixed at one lakh. This amount has been criticised on both sides, both as an unreasonably large sum to put down all at once, and as too small a sum to afford an efficient security. The Committee on our suggestion have now recommended that in place of a lump sum of one lakh, there should be an initial deposit of Rs. 25,000 followed by a deposit of one-third of the gross receipts of a life assurance business until the total reaches one lakh, and thereafter of one-third of the net profit derived from life assurance business until the total reaches two lakhs. That is to say, instead of a deposit of a lump sum of one lakh, the Bill now provides for an initial deposit of Rs. 25,000 working up to two lakhs. We think that this is the fairest way of meeting the difficulty. It secures the eventual deposit of a substantial sum and at the same time does not impose an excessive burden on the smaller companies which though small may at the same time be perfectly sound.

"The next amendment of importance is in the note to clause 5 which lays down that nothing in section 5 shall be deemed to require the investments of any life assurance fund to be kept separate from the investments of any other fund This provision is not very clearly worded. What is meant is that there is nothing in the section to require any life assurance fund to be invested in separate investments from any other fund, and this has now been made clear in the note. We have also provided in the note for a separate balance sheet to be kept in respect of a life assurance fund. The important thing is to show what the investments of a life assurance business really are, and this we hope to secure by means of a separate balance sheet. The balance sheet will be shown in very full detail, but I will refer to this when I mention the amendments made to the Schedules.

"The next amendment of importance is in clause 15, where we have introduced a general provision that the accounts of every life assurance company shall be audited in such a manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe. This provision is intended to secure a competent audit, which is admittedly necessary for the accounts of a life assurance company. The Bill originally made this provision only in the case of companies not registered under the Indian Companies Act, but, in view of the fact that the existing Companies Act does not make any provision as to the qualifications of the auditors to be employed, it seemed desirable to extend the provision to all companies whether registered under the Companies Act or not.

"Another amendment of some importance is that we have introduced a provision giving the Governor General in Council power to extend the exemption accorded in clauses 32 and 33 to

companies carrying on life assurance business in the United Kingdom, to companies operating under the laws of foreign countries or British Colonies, in cases where the Governor General is satisfied that the laws are equally stringent and equally well administered as the laws of the United Kingdom. This provision speaks for itself. In the interest of people who insure their lives in India, it clearly should not be our policy to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of companies controlled by satisfactory laws.

"In clause 38 we have extended to policy-holders possessing a pecuniary interest in a company of not less than Rs. 25,000, the right which the Bill previously conferred on shareholders only of applying to the Governor General in Council for the appointment of inspectors to examine into the affairs of a life assurance company. This provision requires no explanation or defence.

"With a view to making the administration of the Bill more elastic and making it easier in future to deal with hard cases which may arise, we have given the Governor General in Council a general power for exemption of any life assurance company from any of the provisions of the Act—a provision which has been taken from some of the Colonial Life Assurance Acts. We have also provided powers of delegation to Local Governments, but I should add that there is no intention at present of decentralising the administration of the Bill when passed into law. There are strong reasons for thinking that the scrutiny of the returns and reports received will be better done at head-quarters, and in this connection I may perhaps mention, though it is not a matter which has been necessary to provide for in the Bill, that the Government of India are in correspondence with the Secretary of State in regard to securing the services of a Government Actuary. We do not think it necessary, as has been suggested by some authorities, to create a separate department for the administration of this Bill and the Provident Societies Bill, but we are convinced that the various accounts and returns could not be satisfactorily scrutinised and tested without expert actuarial assistance.

"Considerable amendments have been made in the first and third Schedules, that is, the Annual Revenue Account and Balance Sheet. In the Life Assurance Account, we have omitted the separation of the assets and liabilities into 'Those in British India' and 'Those out of British India.' We agree with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the distinction would cause more trouble than it is worth. On the other hand, we have added to the Revenue Account a statement showing in some detail the actual business done in India by each company, and the total investments of the life assurance and annuity funds held by the company in India. In the Revenue Account also, we have elaborated in detail the items which make up the expenses of management. In the third Schedule, both in the General Balance Sheet and in the Balance Sheet of the Life Assurance Fund, we have modified considerably the items of investments to be distinguished, and have required a separation of those held in India and those held out of India. We also require a separate statement of the amount of investments with any uncalled liability and a statement of all loans, other than on policies within their surrender value, made to directors or officers of the company or to any other company in which the said directors or officers hold the position of director or officer. These alterations, I think, add considerably to the value of the information given in these annual returns."

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. EXTHOVEN: "Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Provident Insurance Societies Bill. The Select Committee, while preserving the main principles of the Bill, have made considerable alterations in its details; and to some of the more important of these I desire now to call attention.

"We have, in deference to the views of a number of authorities, introduced the definition of terms referred to in the Bill into the Bill itself, instead of providing for them by a reference to the definitions contained in the Life Assurance Companies Bill. We have also, as in the case of the Life Assurance Companies Bill, and for similar reasons, provided for a general power of exemption, to be exercised in this case by the Local Government, of any society or class of society from all or any of the provisions of the Bill. This provision is likely to be found useful in connection with the private or semi private provident funds of railways, mercantile firms, etc., referred to by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which Local Governments may not desire to bring under regulation.

"We have given power to Local Governments to extend the operation of the Bill to societies dealing with incidents other than births, marriages and deaths. At the present time these three incidents cover practically the whole field in which these societies operate, and practically all the societies of which we have information deal in insurances on one or more of these incidents. We have extended this clause, in deference to the view of the Government of Madras, where the greater number of the present societies exist. The advantage of the extension is that it will tend to prevent societies undertaking insurances of a different kind merely with a view to avoid the restrictions of the present Bill.

"In the definition of Provident Society in clause 3 of the Bill, we have introduced some important alterations. We have, in the first place, abandoned the distinction which made a society subject to the Life Assurance Companies Bill if it had a nominal share capital exceeding Rs. 25,000. We felt that the distinction by amount of share capital is not scientific, and that the proper criterion should be the nature of the business undertaken. At the same time, we have reduced the amounts of the undertakings to pay and of the contributions which are admissible in the case of Provident Societies to one half in each case. We have also definitely provided that previous contracts shall not be considered in determining whether a society is a life assurance company or not. A certain number of the societies at present existing do business in excess of the amounts now prescribed. It will be open to these societies to reduce the scale of their future business to the limits allowed by this Bill, if they wish to avoid being classed as Life Assurance Companies. We consider that the amounts recommended by the Select Committee, which have the support of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, are fair, and that a society exceeding these limits must be required to submit to proper regulation as a life assurance company.

"In connection with clause 4, which deals with the question of insurable interest, a suggestion has been made that the Bill should intervene to restrict insurances on the lives of children. We have not seen any evidence of abuses of this class of insurance in India hitherto, but we recognise that such

abuses are liable to occur. We have therefore required in clause 15 that every society shall maintain in the prescribed form a record of every insurance effected on a life other than the life of the person insuring and shall deliver annually a copy of such record to the Registrar. In this way Government will have before it evidence of the extent to which such insurances are being undertaken, and will be able to decide whether there are grounds for more detailed enquiry or for preventive legislation.

"In clause 5, which deals with the rules of the Society, we have introduced several alterations. We have modified rule 5 (*b*) so as to require the rules of the Society to prescribe the proportion of the annual income derived from premiums or contributions which may be disbursed for the expenses of management. The original draft of this clause endeavoured to effect the same result in a negative form, which was less satisfactory. We have recommended the deletion of clause 5 (*g*) (*ii*) as we consider that in certain circumstances, for instance in the case of a defalcation or in the case of other sudden and accidental expenses falling in a single year, the provision made in this sub-clause would not be a fair one to impose upon a dividing society, and that in any case such a society's position cannot be estimated fairly by the result of a single year's working.

"In clause 17, which deals with the enquiry that may be held by the Registrar into the solvency of a society of the conduct of its business, we have provided that the Registrar must make such inquiry if application is made by ten members or policy-holders of the society. Abuse of this provision is, however, safeguarded by the fact that the applicants will be required to make out a *prima facie* case to the satisfaction of the Registrar, and to deposit security for the costs of the proposed inquiry. We have in the same clause provided in greater detail for the powers exercisable by the person holding such inquiry and for the communication of the results of the inquiry to the society and to the applicants (if any).

"We have, in agreement with the views of several of the Local Governments and authorities consulted, provided for an appeal to the Court against the orders of the Registrar refusing to register a society or its rules or amendments of its rules or cancelling the registry of a society. The powers exercisable by the Register under the Bill are wide, and we consider it desirable that there should be a safeguard against any arbitrary action. We have also provided for an appeal to the Court against the order of a liquidator and for the trial of all cases under this Bill by a Court not below that of a Magistrate of the first class."

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale: "Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps should now be taken to bring district administration into closer touch with the people by creating, as far as possible, in every district in the different Provinces a District Councils, composed of not more than nine members, partly elected and partly nominated, whose functions should be merely advisory, to begin with, and whom the Collector should ordinarily be bound to consult in all important matters.

"Sir, one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult problems connected with the Government of this country is how to liberalise the character of our district administration and to bring it into closer association with those who are affected by it. Leaving our local bodies for the time out of account and taking a broad survey, the fabric of our Indian administration may roughly be said to have the district administration for its base, the Provincial Governments and Administrations, in some cases with Executive Councils, in most with Legislative Councils, for the centre, and the Government of India, with its Executive and Legislative Councils for the top, the Secretary of State with his Council standing behind all and above all, representing Parliamentary sanction, Parliamentary initiation and Parliamentary control. To put the same thing in another way, Sir, one might say that the immediate responsibilities of day to day administration rest on district officers, while the larger responsibilities of the administration, including the work of guidance and control, as also of initiating policies and developing them, belong to the Provincial and supreme Governments and to the Secretary of State. Now, Sir, before the reforms of the last five years were introduced, the character of this administration was frankly and almost entirely bureaucratic. I use the term in no offensive sense, but simply to mean that it was administration by officials conducted with the aid of official light, and under merely official control. There was no provision in the whole machinery of administration, from top to bottom, for the direct and responsible representation of what might be called the Indian view of things, if one may speak of such a thing as the Indian view, in spite of our numerous differences among ourselves at any set of authority; and there was no responsible association of our people with any portion of the administration. The reforms of the last five years, however, by admitting Indians to the Secretary of State's Council, and to the Executive Councils of the Governor General and of Provincial Governments have, in the first place, provided for the direct and responsible representation of the Indian viewpoint at the principal seats of authority. Next, Sir, by enlarging the Councils, room has been found on these bodies for the representation, inadequate and unsatisfactory as it is, of different interests in the country, and lastly and above all, by the expansion of the functions of these Councils and in particular by the power of introducing Resolutions, which has been conferred upon members, we have been enabled to raise discussions on matters of public interest face to face with responsible officials; and this has on the one hand given a new sense of responsibility to the action of the administration, and on the other it has ensured a proper and careful examination of our suggestions and our grievances at the hands of the Government, such as was not possible or was not deemed necessary before. Of course, we are yet so far away from having a real, effective voice in the administration, leave alone the question of exercising a direct control over it; but what the recent reforms have achieved is that they have started a system, which tends more and more to substitute an administration conducted in the light of day, and under the eye of public criticism, for an administration conducted in the dark and thus undoubtedly is a great step in advance. So far, therefore, as the centre and that, is are concerned, the administration now be said to be considerably liberalised, and we must all recognise that the fullest possibilities of these changes will have to be worked up to before the necessary momentum is gathered for a further advance. Our district administration, however, continues to be where it was not only five years ago, but, if we leave out of account the small measure of local self-government given by Lord Ripon, it continues to be where it was more than a hundred years ago. It is true that the position of the

Collector—and I use the word 'Collector' to represent the head of the district, though in non-regulation provinces that term is not used—has been considerably modified as regards his relations with other officials during the last 100 years and more, first by the creation of Commissionerships (that institution is itself three-quarters of a century old), secondly, by the multiplication of central departments; and thirdly, by the gradual evolution of a uniformity of administration which has rendered strong secretariat control both necessary and possible. But while the old position of the Collector in relation to other officials has thus been considerably modified so far as the people are concerned, there has been no improvement in the situation: if anything, the position has grown worse. This fact was freely admitted by witness after witness before the Decentralization Commission, and those who appointed the Commission were themselves fully alive to it, because one important object of the enquiry was stated by them to be how the district administration could be brought into closer touch with the people. There is no doubt that the present position of the Collector so far as the people are concerned, is in one sense, much weaker than it used to be. In the first place owing to excessive secretariat control, he is unable any longer to grant redress on the spot. Secondly, owing to the multiplication of numerous central Departments, harassing departmental delays have become inevitable in the disposal of matters which, properly speaking, in the interests of the people, should be disposed of on the spot under the authority of the Collector. Thirdly, owing to the spread of English education in the country and other causes, there is not the same mastery of Indian languages now attempted by Collectors that they used to acquire before. Fourthly, the writing work of the Collector has increased enormously, he is thus tied largely to his desk, and therefore unable to acquire that same acquaintance with the requirements of the people that his predecessors were able to acquire. And, lastly, his back has been stiffened by the growth of political agitation in the country, and he has been, so to say, driven more within himself. All these factors have tended to affect his position for the worse, so far as administering the district in the interests of people is concerned. The Decentralization Commission, which freely admits the existence of these defects, and which was appointed to suggest a remedy, was, unfortunately, so constituted that its eye was fixed more on official remedies than on non-official remedies. There was only one Indian member on it, and he too was an ex-official. But he was one of our foremost men and he was in favour of the proposal which I have laid before the Council to-day. All the members, with the exception of two, belonged to the Indian Civil Service, and the two outsiders had no knowledge of the country. The Commission therefore started with what I would call an official bias, and it did not seriously enquire into those remedies who may be called non-official remedies for the state of things which I have already described. The Commission suggested a large measure of delegation of powers from higher authorities to the Collector—an official remedy, pure and simple. However, as the mischief is admitted by everybody, the Council will recognize that it is desirable that the question should be examined from every standpoint, and any non-official remedies that can be suggested fully and discussed, and it is because, Sir, I think that the proposal, contained in my resolution is such a remedy,—a remedy which seeks to associate non-officials with the work of administration that I have brought forward the matter before the Council to-day.

"Sir, there are those who regret that the old order has passed away, that the old autocracy of the Collector is no longer possible. It is significant, however, that some official witnesses themselves do not share this regret, and recognise frankly that the past cannot be recalled. The past really never returns, and in this manner, even if the past could return, I think it would not be desirable that it should return, for things are not where they were a century or even half a century ago. There is a new element introduced into the situation by the growth of an educated class in the country—an educated class that is entirely the creation of British rule. Now, by the educated class, I do not merely mean, what many of the witnesses before the Commission meant, namely, lawyers and other members of the learned professions. Sir, it is a pity that so many officials adopt an attitude of sneering particularly towards lawyers. Such an attitude, for one thing, is singularly inappropriate from the representatives in this country of a nation, which has at the present moment for its Prime Minister, for its Chancellor of the Exchequer and for its Minister for War, three lawyers in England. Sir, however some officials may sneer at the lawyer element in India, the non-official public will always recognize—and I can make this acknowledgment with the less hesitation because I am no lawyer myself—that we owe a debt of gratitude to the lawyers for the manner in which they have built up the public life of this country. But though our lawyers are still our most independent element in public life, they are not the only persons who come under the category of the educated class. It is not only the lawyers or the school-masters or the editors that constitute that class, the educated men of the landowning or mercantile class are also included in the description; men like my Hon'ble friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis who sits behind me, or my friend Sir Vitaldas Thackersey who sits on my left. Surely men, like these gentlemen, who have come under the influence of Western education in the same way as others, are as much included in the educated class as any others. It may be that the special peculiarities of their position impose special restrictions on the way they express themselves. That is another thing. But we know for a fact that they hold more or less the same views as other members of the educated class. It cannot indeed be otherwise. Now, Sir, it is a matter of regret that the attitude of many official witnesses towards the educated class should be what one finds it in the evidence given before the Decentralization Commission. It is true that that was four years ago, when the atmosphere in the country was considerably heated, and one should not recall those things more than can be helped in these days, when the sky is clearer and the atmosphere cooler. However, as this is a matter of some importance, I deem it necessary to make one or two observations before I leave it. Sir, there is no doubt whatsoever that the incessant criticism to which some members of the educated class subject the administration of the country, often tries the temper and exhausts the patience of the official class—especially when that criticism is ill-informed as it sometimes is, and takes the form of an indiscriminate denunciation of the official class. But when expressions of impatience and annoyance are used towards the educated class or ebullitions of temper are permitted in official documents intended for publication, all I can say is that such a thing serves no good purpose whatever. Of course these are things to which an exaggerated importance must not be attached, but the plain fact has got to be recognised that mere impatience on the official side cannot now abolish the educated class, just as indiscriminate attacks by non-officials cannot abolish the official class. The fact of the matter is that the two sides have got to get on together in this country for the

good of the country; and it is to be hoped, now that the atmosphere has been largely cleared, thanks, among other things, to the King Emperor's visit, and under the new influences that one feels on all sides that there will be less and less of this impatience on the one side and of indiscriminate denunciation on the other. Well, Sir, I was saying that the growth of this educated class introduced a new element into the situation which makes a return to the old autocracy of the Collector now absolutely impossible. You have got to give an interest to this class in the administration of the country. It is not enough now that the administration should be carried on efficiently and honestly by the officials, it is further necessary that representative Indians of education and position should be associated with the administration. These men have grown up with ideas about Government different to those with which their forefathers were brought up. If you keep them out of the administration, they will become mere critics of the administration. Now, the limits of fair criticism are soon reached, after which there can be only unfair criticism. If you have a large section of the community in the position of mere critics, fair criticism being soon exhausted and unfair criticism having set in, each succeeding critic tries to go one better than each preceding one and thus the criticism passed tends daily to become more and more unfair. In the interests of the administration itself, therefore, it is necessary to admit the educated class of the country to a share in the responsibility of administration and to give it an interest in that administration. Therefore, Sir, there can be no more a return to the past. If that is accepted, and if the state of things is as I have already described it to be, what is the remedy? That is the next question. Let us recapitulate again the requirements of the situation. Those requirements, to my mind, are three. In the first place, we want more government on the spot, and more expeditious government. These departmental delays and this excessive reliance upon the secretariat—from these the District Officer ought to be freed. More expeditious government, more government on the spot; that is the first requirement. The second is, an interest in the administration must now be given to the educated class that has come into existence; an educated class with which the official class must, moreover, learn to get on: and the third is that provision must be made for the grievances of the district being ventilated in a responsible manner in the district itself. This is an aspect of the question to which I attach great importance. If these grievances have to be taken to the provincial administration, and have to be brought up for discussion in the Provincial Councils, what happens is this. The grievances from the whole province gather together, and come in one stream, so to say, before the Provincial Government;—in one stream, when a meeting of the Legislative Council happens to be held; and that conveys an altogether erroneous idea about the whole administration, as though things were wrong here, there, everywhere. What is necessary is that as a grievance arises it should be dealt with, as far as possible, on the spot. There should be opportunities available to the people to bring it in a responsible manner before the head of the district and have it removed. Then it ceases to be a subject of discussion in so many homes. Then it ceases to breed that poison which gradually comes to fill the air and does infinite mischief both to the Government and the people. These, then, are the three requirements of the situation. Now my proposal is that the Government should take steps to create in each district an Advisory Council, constituted on the lines I have indicated. Of course, the suggestions are only tentative, and the actual details will have to be carefully worked out before a change of this magnitude is introduced by the Government. But I should like an Advisory Council in each district, partly elected and partly nominated. Supposing it is a Council of 9, I should have 6 members elected and 3 nominated. Or if it is a Council of 12, I should have 8 elected and 4 nominated. I should leave the power of nomination into the hands of the Collector, who will then be able to appoint men who do not care to stand for election, but whom it is desirable to have on the Council. But a majority of the Council must come in by election because it is the only way, known to modern times, by which you can give responsible representation to different interests. A Council then, should be created in every district, as far as possible, of which two-thirds, or any other proportion more than half, should be elected, and the rest, less than half, nominated. This Council, to begin with, should have only advisory functions, though they need not always remain advisory if the experiment proves a success. In this country in our exceptional situation we can progress only tentatively, and from experiment to experiment as each experiment succeeds. If the proposed experiment proves a success, more responsible powers could certainly be entrusted to the councils in due course. It is necessary that the Advisory Council should be a small body, in order to meet the objection that has been raised by some that it might otherwise degenerate into a talking body. A body of nine or ten members, sitting round a table with the Collector, assisted by other district officers, meeting once a month, would be able to dispose of a lot of business on the spot, which at present involves endless delays and indirectly to get rid of a lot of poison which now gathers in a district from day to day, and which tends to vitiate the air in a manner, truly regrettable. This is roughly the proposal that I am putting forward. I may mention that there is an analogy for this in Western countries. On the Continent of Europe I find in several countries bodies like the Council that I am proposing, only possessing more responsible powers. I will mention one case—that of Prussia. Of course, I have no personal experience of the matter, and my knowledge is derived entirely from books. But this is what I find to be the state of things in Prussia. I am quoting from Woodrow Wilson's *State* :—

'The government district in Prussia is not an area of self-government, but it is exclusively a division of State administration.'

"A district in Prussia is nearly the same in area as a district in India. The average district in Prussia is about 3,300 square miles; the average district in India is about 4,100 square miles.

'Its functionaries are the principal,—it may even be said the universal,—agents of the central Government in the detailed conduct of administration: they are charged with the local management of all affairs that fall within the sphere of the Ministers of the Interior, of Finance, of Trade and Commerce, of Public Works, of Agriculture, of Ecclesiastical and Educational Affairs, and of War, exclusive, of course, of such matters as are exceptionally entrusted to officers specially commissioned for the purpose. In brief, they serve every ministry except the Ministry of Justice.'

"These functionaries of the district are called the 'Administration' and they work through boards. I need not trouble the Council with details. The President of this body, who corresponds to our Collector, and who is the special representative of the Ministry of the Interior, works alone. All the other departments work through boards. This is how the position of the President is described:—

'The President of the Administration is the most important official in the Prussian local service. Not only does he preside over the "Administration," the general and most important Agency of Local Government; he is also equipped for complete dominance. He may, upon occasion, assail the decisions of the 'Administration,' or of any of its Boards with which he does not agree, and, in case delay seems disadvantageous, may himself command necessary measures. He may also, if he will, set aside the rule of collegiate action and arrange for the personal responsibility of the members of the 'Administration' whenever he considers any matter too pressing to await the meeting and conclusion of a Board, or if when he is himself present where action is needed, he regards such an arrangement as necessary. In brief, he is the real governing head of local administration. The jurisdiction of the 'Administration' covers such matters as the state taxes, the churches, the schools, and the public domain, etc.'

"Now comes the analogy. There is a district committee associated with this officer. It is described by the author as follows :—

'Although, as I have said, the Government District is not an area of self-government, a certain part in the oversight of governmental action in the District is given to lay representatives chosen by the Provincial Agents of the people. A District Committee (there is a long German name which I dare not pronounce), composed of two professional members (one of whom must be qualified for judicial office, the other for the higher grades of the administrative service) appointed by the King for life, and of four members chosen by the Provincial Committee for a term of six years, is allowed an oversight of such matters as it has been thought best to put under lay supervision. The President of the Administration is ex-officio a member of the Committee and usually presides over its sessions. All orders or arrangements which he wishes to make with regard to local police are subject to its confirmation, and all questions regarding the control of subordinate local authorities fall to it. More important than its administrative functions are the judicial functions with which it has been recently invested.'

"But that refers to matters which do not concern the present discussion.

"Here then we have an analogy which in many respects is useful for our purpose. I find that in some other countries too, there are similar bodies. So the idea may well be taken up and worked out.

"I may mention that I ventured to submit my proposals on this subject to the Decentralization Commission, before which I gave evidence, and if the Council will bear with me, I would like merely to repeat briefly here what I said there, as regards the principal details of the scheme. Roughly I would divide the functions of the Collector into four categories. First must come matters, which are urgent and confidential in regard to which, of course, he must have the power to do what he thinks proper without consulting the Council. Secondly there would be matters which he must refer to the Central Government for final disposal, whether there is a Council or not, but in regard to which he would express an opinion or make a recommendation. Here the opinion of the Council should also be ascertained by him and forwarded to Government along with his own opinion. The third division—and here is what would make a great difference to the people—would be of matters, which the Collector should be empowered to dispose of on the spot, if he is able to carry his Advisory Council with him, but which he must otherwise refer, as at present, for orders to the Central Government. This is what will really constitute in some respects the distinctive feature of the scheme, freeing the Collector from the present excessive secretarial control, and associating with him a small body of non-official representatives to prevent his being a mere autocrat and giving the people some voice in the disposal of their affairs. What I would like to see is that the Collector should be the head of an Executive Board consisting of the Engineer, the Educational Inspector and other officers belonging to the other Departments in the district. And he should have in addition an Advisory Council like the one I have outlined. With the assistance of the Executive Board, he should carry on the general administration of the district and many matters, which he at present has to refer to the Central Government, he should be empowered to decide on the spot with the assistance of his Advisory Council. The last division will be of matters, in which the Collector, though bound to consult his Council, should be free to act as he deems best, taking or rejecting the advice of the Council, as he likes.

"In my evidence before the Decentralization Commission, I stated briefly what matters should belong to the different categories. The lists were prepared with much care and thought and with the assistance of men who had spent their lives in the work of administration; so it could not be said that the proposals had emanated from men who did not know anything of the administration of the country. In making these lists, I necessarily had in view the type of administration which prevails on the Bombay side, but substantially they might be made to apply to other provinces as well. Leaving confident al matters alone, and taking the second category, I would include in it (1) Legislative proposals, (2) proposals of revision settlements, (3) revision of water-rates, (4) recommendations about remissions of land revenue, (5) creation of new municipalities, (6) extension of the operation of Acts to new areas, (7) imposition of punitive police, and (8) creation of new posts. All these matters must go to the Central Government in any case, but the Collector should ascertain the opinion of his Council and send that opinion along with his own. In the third category, which concerns the most important part of my scheme, I would have matters, which, as I have already explained, the Collector should dispose of finally if he is able to carry his Council with him, but which he must otherwise refer to the Central Government. If the Council does not agree with the Collector on any question, nothing will be lost, as the matter will go to the Central Government as at present; but where the Council agrees with the Collector, he should be freed from the control of the Secretariat, and the matter decided there and then. Among such matters would be (1) opening, location and abolition of liquor shops, (2) suspensions of land revenue, (3) levy of building fines, (4) city survey proposals, (5) organization of local supply from forests, (6) opening of new and closing of old schools, (7) establishment of village Panchayats and Unions, (8) suspension of Taluka Boards, Municipalities, Panchayats and Unions, (9) creation of Benches of Magistrates, (10) rules regulating fairs, processions, etc., and (11) assumption of property under the Court of Wards Act. Lastly would come District Council, such as (1) urgent precautionery measures against plague, cholera and other epidemics, (2) measures for preservation of peace, (3) measures of urgent famine-relief, and so forth.

"I have endeavoured to give the Council an idea as to what I have in my mind in bringing forward to-day's resolution. If this proposal is taken up by the Government for serious consideration, the details will necessarily have to be carefully worked out by men qualified to deal with the question. But what I have said should suffice to convey to any one a sufficiently clear notion as to what I would like to see established in every district as far as possible. In addition to the matters enumerated by me, the members of these Councils should have the power to discuss grievances relating to the administration of the district at their meetings, which should be held, say once a month.

"Sir, it is necessary to state that the idea of Advisory Councils formed in a general way the subject matter of a good deal of evidence before the Decentralization Commission. Unfortunately the Commission did not take up the question seriously. If you look at the cross-examination of witnesses on this subject, you will find that there is hardly any cross-examination worth the name. The Commission simply did not care to go fully into the matter. However, that need not deter us from bringing up the question before this Council, whenever a proper opportunity presents itself. The fact has to be noted, however, that the question was before the Decentralization Commission. And on analyzing the evidence given by official and non-official witnesses, Englishmen and Indians, we get the following results. About 68 English officials gave evidence on this subject. Of them, 10 were favourable to the idea of Advisory Councils, nine being in favour of District Councils and one in favour of Divisional Councils only. Among the nine, were two gentlemen, who were members of this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. LeMesurier and the Hon'ble Mr. Cain. I am sorry neither of them is now in the Council, else I should have expected to be supported by them. Nine members of the Civil Service in favour of this as against 58 against the proposal,—leaving out the late Sir Herbert Risley, who was in favour of Divisional, but not of District Councils—may appear to many to be a small proportion. But, considering that the Civil Service in this country is the standing Conservative party in Indian administration, more firmly rooted in absolute power than the Conservative party in England, I think nine out of sixty-seven is a much more satisfactory proportion than that of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords who were in favour of Parliamentary reform last year. To my mind, therefore, it is a hopeful thing, that on the first occasion of a proposal like this coming up for consideration, nine members of the Civil Service should be found to be favourable to the idea.—I am not surprised that the rest were against it. Then four non-official Europeans gave evidence on the subject and it is significant that all four were in favour of the proposal. Further of the 84 non official Indian witnesses who gave evidence, 71 were in favour. Some of them wanted the Council to be more than merely advisory—but, in any case, all in favour of constituting Advisory Councils—and only 13 non-official Indians were against it. When we remember how many public men in this country—I will not say, take their cue from officials, but I will say have such humility about them that they distrust their own opinion about any matter, when it comes into conflict with official opinion, it is really surprising that the number of those that went against this proposal was not larger than it was. Finally fourteen Indian officials gave evidence on this question, and of these seven were in favour of the proposal. This too was not unsatisfactory, taking into account the servousness of many Indian officials in expressing opinions not likely to find favour with their superiors. Thus the overwhelming weight of evidence on the non-official side was in favour of this proposal; and it had also the support of a small but important minority among the official witnesses.

"Sir, I will now say a few words about the more important objections that have been urged against this proposal. I have carefully gone through a great deal of this evidence and I may say that the objections resolve themselves under five heads. In one brief sentence, they really come to this. The officials say,—We do consult people at present, and will continue to consult them; but we will consult whom we please, when we please, and how we please; we do not want to be bound in these matters! The five objections are, first, that informal consultation is better than formal consultation; secondly, it is difficult to know who are the really representatives of the people, and it is difficult to get properly qualified representatives for the work; thirdly, the efficiency of the district administration will suffer: fourthly, an Advisory body may be desirable, but there are already District Boards and Municipalities which might be utilized for the purpose; why multiply these bodies? And, lastly, there is the objection which is a standing argument in this country against all advance, namely —the time has not yet come! Now I will deal briefly with these five objections, and then will bring my remarks to a close. As regards the value of informal consultation, well, it is all very well to say that you do not want to be formally tied down, that you like to be free, and that you will go about among the people and find out things for yourselves. On the one side you complain that you are tied to your desks, you are slaves to reports and returns, that you cannot find time to move among the people, and on the other hand you do not want to be bound to consult anybody, you must be free to consult whom you please! Again, Sir, we have plenty of experience of what this informal consultation means, and in this matter we can speak as an English official can, because they have no experience of our side of the Shield. Under the present system of consulting 'whom we please,' we often find men of straw, men of no character, insinuating themselves into the favour of officials and back-biting innocent people and exercising a pernicious influence. In the end, these things are generally seen through, but that takes time, and meanwhile a good deal of harm is done. And with the frequent transfers of officers that now take place, we are exposed to this risk far too often. But apart from this, without putting it on that low ground, I say that while the officials may continue to consult whom they please—and my proposal does not come in the way of their doing this—all we want is that they should be bound to consult a body of representative Indians, properly constituted. We want a sense of responsibility to attach to the man who is consulted on our behalf; he must not be an irresponsible, self-seeking person, going to the Collector and expressing views which would just suit the particular mood of the Collector at the moment; he should feel the responsibility of his position and should know that he has a responsibility towards the people. To me, Sir, this argument of informal consultation appears to be the weakest argument that has been advanced against the proposal. Some say that it would be better to hold periodical Darbars than to have a standing Advisory Council. Now we all know what these Darbars are. A large number of people assemble—a hundred or so—and you cannot consult them in that definite manner in which you can do at a small Board meeting. The second objection is that it is not possible to know who are the real representatives of the people. Well, Sir, it is too late in the day now to start an argument of

that sort. The Government has accepted the principle of election for ascertaining who should represent different interests in various deliberative bodies, in Legislative Councils, in Municipal Boards, and in district and other Boards. That principle after all, is the only open test available for testing the representative capacity of a given person. I have already said that the results of election should be supplemented by keeping a certain reserve of seats in the hands of the Collector, and that by nominating deserving persons to those seats, he may redress any inequalities as regards the representation of different interests. And I agree with the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the House Member—I do not know what line he will take to-day, but I agree with the opinion expressed by him as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces—that if an Advisory Council comes into existence, it must grow out of the present District Boards and my own opinion is that the District Board should elect the major portion of the members of the Advisory Council.

"Sir, the third objection urged against my proposal is that efficiency will suffer But why should efficiency suffer? I do not propose that the ordinary routine of the Collector's administration should be at all interfered with by the Advisory Council. The Council will meet once a month, and if the efficiency of the Government of India does not suffer by the discussions that take place in the Council—though some officials may think that the time of the Council is wasted by these discussions—or if the efficiency of the Local Governments is not diminished by the discussions that take place in the local Legislative Councils, I do not see why the Collector should want to be more absolute in regard to his charge than the Government of India or the Local Governments As a matter of fact, I think the efficiency of the District administration will increase and not diminish on account of the association of a body of popular representatives with it

"The fourth argument against my proposal is that there are already District Boards and Municipalities in existence. Why not use them for Advisory purposes as well? But, Sir, the Municipalities are concerned with particular towns only. As regards District Boards, my own view is that the districts are really too large as areas for the purpose of local self-Government, and I should like to see local rural self-Government entrusted almost entirely to Taluks or sub divisional Boards and to village panchayats, the District Boards confining themselves to work of a general character only. If this were done and the constitution of the District Boards modified, I should not mind entrusting those Boards with the functions, which I have in view, for Advisory Councils. But that is a different question and I do not want to complicate matters by going into it just now. The District Boards at present look after education, sanitation and roads. If the Government is prepared to widen their scope of work, and entrust other functions to them in addition, I have no objection Lastly, we are told that the time for such a reform has not yet come That, Sir, is an argument with which we are only too familiar. In the opinion of some officials, the time for *any* reform never comes, and yet somehow it does come and reforms do take place! And, Sir, what has happened in the past about other matters will happen in the case of this also; and in spite of official opposition the time for this reform will come.

"Sir, one word more in conclusion, and I have done. I contend that the association of a Council, such as I propose, with the work of district administration will, instead of impairing the efficiency of that administration, greatly increase it. For it will bring to it that higher efficiency, which results from the responsible participation of the people in the management of their own affairs, and which can never be attained by a purely bureaucratic administration, however like a machine it might move. District administration, moreover, is the real ground of contact between the bulk of the people and the British Government, and our Legislative Councils, expanded as they are, will not fully serve the end, for which they have been reformed, unless that reform is supplemented by the creation of Advisory District Councils and their association with the officers in charge of districts Sir, I have already urged at some length that in the interests of the administration itself, the educated classes of this country should be given an interest in the work of that administration. What they feel is, if I may quote what I said before the Decentralization Commission, that the ear of administration should not merely roll over their heads, but that they should be permitted to join in pulling at the ropes. This is a perfectly legitimate aspiration, which, I am convinced, the Government must recognise, if not to-day, at least in the near future. Sir, in a most remarkable article which recently appeared in the *Times of India*, on the Royal visit, that paper said that British rule in this country owing to its inherent necessities must be a continuously progressive principle That, I think, is a profound truth, a truth which should be kept constantly in view by those who are responsible for the administration of this country. It is only by doing this that the Government will be able to adjust itself to the growing complexities of the situation. Thus and thus only, will the Government equip itself for overcoming the difficulties that are bound to gather in its path from time to time. Thus and thus only will be the better mind of India be justified in the trust that it has always felt in the higher purpose of British rule; thus and thus only will the people of the land—ancient races to whom the world owes a good deal of its civilisation—be able to advance with slow but sure and steady steps to a place in their own country, worthy in accordance with modern ideas of the self-respect of civilized beings."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "Sir, I have heard with great interest the very eloquent speech of my friend, and I thank him for the compliments he has paid to my class and myself. I had hoped I would be able to change the attitude which the terms of his Resolution induced me to assume I am sorry, however, with all respect for his opinion and arguments, my views still remain unchanged I regret I have to oppose this motion. This subject was fully examined by the Decentralization Commission, and the considered opinion of that body was against the scheme of Advisory Councils. The question was again discussed in connection with Imperial and Provincial Administration in 1909, but the idea of Advisory Councils did not find much favour with the Secretary of State. Very weighty reasons must be present to induce Government to reconsider the position. The Legislative Councils have only recently undergone considerable expansion, and non-official members have been given larger powers of interference in the Government of the country. It is too early yet to draw any general conclusions about the influence of the "reforms" upon the administration. A further advance in self-government of the nature contemplated in my friend's Resolution so soon after the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils will be an ambitious experiment which will stand for its justification not upon any success already attained, but upon abstract principles which can only be

successfully applied to more advanced conditions of social existence. I believe in no country in the District administration carried on by a body of Councillors. In a democratic government all power has undoubtedly in the hands of the people, but the executive work of every-day administration must be, from the necessity of the situation, left to officers who are responsible for their actions to the Provincial Council in which the representatives of the people rule. We must seek to influence the general policy of the administration, and correct individual lapses by interpellation and, if need be, by Resolution in the Legislative Councils. With greater public spirit, self-assertion and devotion to duty the opportunities now afforded us should be sufficient to enforce the popular will even upon the District Officer. However autocratic and unsympathetic a District Officer may be, he cannot go violently and systematically against the expressed wishes of the people of the district. His isolation would be intolerable if he does not heaven his administration with them. Everybody wants to be popular; that is a human weakness which supplies a corrective for obsolete autocracy. Despotism has its limits, and cannot afford to persistently disregard the wishes of the citizen.

"The difficulty now arises from a deplorable absence of broad-minded citizenship, of an enlightened and altruistic interest in the weal of the community and of spunk among the people. The best devised system of representative government will fail in such circumstances. We want the right sort of material to interpret correctly, and enforce upon the administration the will of the people more than any additional machinery.

"Sir, three considerations appear to me to discredit the suggested scheme of district administration. The inevitable division of responsibility, while hampering the District Officer, would secure him an immunity from blame which is highly undesirable. It is conceivable that a tactful District Officer, if he is so minded, can use the Advisory Council as a buffer, and may indulge in the fullest autocracy with the apparent sanction of the people's representatives. On the other hand, the best plans of Government may be wrecked by unintelligent and shortsighted local opposition. In the present state of social development such contrary results are incidental to the proposed arrangement, and are imminent dangers of which note must be taken now. My long and intimate association with municipal and rural administration has given me an insight into administrative details of the district, and I am impressed more than ever with the necessity of maintaining intact the District Officer's authority. An Advisory Council, without having any good practical results, will be a clog in the district administration. Any District Officer who is worth his salt would under any conditions seek the advice of local leaders. As a matter of fact, District Officers do consult these. But the formation of Advisory Boards on a constitutional basis would be subversive of the present wholesome arrangement, and would give the members an opportunity to interfere and obstruct which is likely to lead to friction and delay. Besides, where are the men who would take an intelligent interest in the business? It is notorious that on Municipal and District Councils the members in many places do not evince that amount of public spirit as can make them a success. The reason ascribed is that they have no *real* power. A purely Advisory Council cannot have greater attractions. It is premature to think of giving District Advisory Councils any *real* power. The Honourable Mr. Gokhale does not even suggest that they should have any powers beyond offering advice to District Officers. How many members in such circumstances would take any *real* interest in administrative matters on which their advice is sought? Nothing has happened to induce me to change the opinion about these Advisory Councils I expressed before the Decentralization Commission. The experiment should be made in the division. The Divisional Commissioners may be given such Councils in selected areas, where the culture and enlightenment of the general public justifies the hope that the Councils will be something more than lifeless bodies. Mr. Gokhale has suggested that a Council of nine members may be appointed which should hold its meetings once a month or so, and give the benefit of its advice to the District Magistrate whenever he seeks it. But such Councils formed on an elective basis will have the inevitable result of destroying social amity, and of fostering among the people not yet far advanced in education a factious spirit which can do little good. Already there is a good deal of party feeling; it will be unwise to increase its volume. The present machinery of the Municipal and District Councils even now serves the purpose mentioned by my Honourable friend, and their advice in many matters is even now availed of by some District Magistrates where such consultation is thought necessary and desirable.

"With these few words, I beg to oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDDIMAN:—"Sir, it is with some surprise that I listened to the speech of my friend, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis. It was only yesterday that I refreshed my recollection of the evidence which he gave before the Decentralization Commission—evidence which was given when I was present and which I considered was in favour of the general idea of Councils. I am extremely surprised by what he has just said and must say that what according to my recollections he then urged is opposed to what he now says. I have refreshed my memory by reading his whole evidence and I find that he was then distinctly in favour of the idea of an Administrative Council. The idea underlying the Resolution is that the responsibility of officers, who come below the provincial Governments (both the responsibility and the heaviness of the charge) has increased so much, and work of such delicate and important a character is now being assigned to Divisional Officers and to District Officers, that it is necessary that they should receive some relief and that they should also receive popular co-operation. With that view of the thing he was then in agreement. It is true that he considered that the best form in which popular co-operation could be got would be in a Divisional Council, but whether it is a Divisional Council or a District Council is a mere matter of detail and not a matter of principle. The question is, are we to carry further the principle of associating the people in the government of the country. What is pleaded on behalf of this motion is that circumstances have so changed, that the complexities of administration have increased so much, that for the more efficient performance of duties, it is necessary for the Government to have the advice and help of men belonging to the country. It is on this principle that the present motion is made. It was on this principle that the enlargement of Councils was advocated. It is on this principle that provinces which have not got a Legislative Council have been asking for a Council. In the agitation which has been going on for a Legislative Council for Central Provinces and Berar nobody in the Central Provinces took keener interest than my friend Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis. He presided at one time over the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference, and one of the chief matters which was dealt with in his interesting address was

the creation of a Legislative Council for Central Provinces and Berar. Now why was that demand made? That demand was based on the ground that government without the help of the people was very often government carried on in the dark. With the best wishes, with the sincerest intention of doing nothing but good to the people, officers, however well-informed they might be, are apt to commit mistakes. They must have the popular view and some true indication of what the people's ideas and aspirations in the matters which come before them are; and it is an advantage to them to know these things. That was also the basis on which, according to my recollection, my friend put the case for a Legislature Council for Central Provinces and Berar. Well, that same principle applies here now. We have got the Supreme Legislative Council; we have got in the other provinces Provincial Legislative Councils; and in our own province, God willing, we shall have a Provincial Legislative Council before this year closes. Now, the same reason the same necessity which required the establishment of a Provincial Legislative Council, that same necessity of the advice and local knowledge of men belonging to the people should also be at the disposal of Government. We can also take a still higher stand and that stand is that what we demand is in consonance with the very fundamental principles of British government; fundamental principles which have only the other day been emphasised to us in a manner in which few things have been emphasised. We had in the Delhi Proclamation the assurance given to us in the noble words of our Gracious Sovereign that the people will have to be associated more and more with the work of Government. Now, that was not certainly meant to be a mere lip assertion. It is what his great predecessors have also said and what is the deliberate policy of the British Parliament and of the Government of India. Now, it is that great principle on which we have a right to take our stand. It is necessary for us to place our case on both these points, namely, the question of principle and also the ground of expediency. We say that this is a thing which is good both for the Government and the country, because it would carry out the assurances and the pledges which have been given by three Sovereigns, by the Parliament and by the Government of India. Now, the question is asked, will it do any good, will any useful purpose be served by creating such a Council. In regard to that, let us see what is the position of the present District Officer. The present District Officer has now far greater powers than his predecessors of the sixties had, and yet it was in the sixties that the foundations of Municipal Government were laid. This step was taken because the Government considered that the duties which lay upon the District Officer were so multifarious, so complex and, at times, of such a delicate character, that he must have greater time for carrying out those duties; and this could only be done by relieving him of the work of an ordinary detailed character, pertaining to localities, to the towns and villages of his district. These are the circumstances under which Municipal Government came into existence, namely, to afford relief to District Officers. Along with that consideration the idea also existed that it was necessary to enlist the co-operation of the people of the localities in the management of their parochial affairs. It was thus that municipal life was introduced into India, and it is on this same principle that the rural boards were constructed. A further development and carrying out of this idea, the carrying a step further of the principles on which local institutions originated, is the principle of election. The principle of election was introduced in these bodies on the very obvious ground that when you want to find out a representative of the people, the most effective way in 99 cases out of 100, is to ask the people who have to elect a representative to make a selection for themselves. A man acting for himself is in the majority of cases more likely to be right than others desirous of acting for him. That was the basis on which the principle of election was put and that was the *raison d'etre* of the policy carried out in the years 1882 to 1885 under which we have our enlarged District and Municipal Boards. Now, these bodies do give a voice to the people in the management of some of their local affairs, and in them under supervision exercised by the District and Divisional Officers and by the local Government they are enabled to carry out some of the work of their towns and villages. But there are matters of far greater importance which remain to be touched. Here in the Imperial Legislative Council matters belonging to the whole country about the revenues to be raised and the laws to be enacted and so on are dealt with. In the Provincial Council are dealt with matters in which the districts of the province generally are concerned. But there are subjects in which the district is vitally interested. And in regard to these the whole power, the whole responsibility and the whole burden has to be thrown on the District Officer alone. Sir, in the evidence which was given by the Chief Secretary to the Central Provinces Government it was pointed out that the idea of the Central Provinces Government was that the District Officer was to be the pivot of administration. Now, that represents an aspect of the proposal that Mr. Gokhale has brought to the notice of the Council. He says that by the very exigencies of the situation the District Officer is becoming far more important than he ever was. Sir, if he is to be the pivot of administration and if the activities of the different departments of the districts are to centre round him how is it possible for him to carry out all these things without help. I do not wish to relate all the instances which were given in the course of the examination of the Chief Secretary to show, exactly what he meant. He showed that in regard to matters entrusted to the Public Works Department, matters belonging to Excise and Forest administration, to Sanitation and to Education; in regard to all the activities in the district the District Officer was to exercise a general superintending and controlling power, and that no important steps were to be taken without his consent. Among other things, what was complained of was this—that a certain number of roads were noted as necessary for a division or a district. Generally, the officers of the Public Works Department consulted either the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner. But it often happened that a work was entered in the programme one year, next year it was found that the programme was altered and the work cut out for the year. Now it is on these grounds that they consider that the District Officer who knows more of his district, who has the interest of his district more at heart, who looks at every question from a general point of view and not merely from a departmental or a technical point of view, it is for that reason that a District Officer is to be given the commanding position that the Central Provinces Government pleaded for. And if that position is to be accorded to him, as in my opinion also must be under the circumstances which have arisen—because we now find that therewith delegation of several powers by the Imperial Government to the Provincial Government, and from the Provincial Government to the subordinate authorities—then it has become incumbent and necessary more than ever that he should have his proper advice in regard to purely revenue matters, but that he should have assistance, co-operation,

help and advice, from persons belonging to the different departments, as also from persons who represent the wishes, the desires and the aspirations of the people. The very essence of the British Government is the improvement of the Indian people. It is for the good of the people that all the various functions which are assigned to the District Officer are to be carried out. And so in all these matters it is now an accepted principle that the wishes of the people should be ascertained, that it is an advantage to have the opinion of the people on such matters, and that the most effective way of obtaining an expression of their views is to give them an opportunity of selecting their representatives for themselves; and if all these principles are admitted in the matter of provincial and imperial interests, I fail to see how the same necessity does not exist in the matter of district affairs. If anything, I think it is more necessary. There are numerous matters of an executive character on which even now the District Officers have to consult non-officials, and what we urge is that, instead of advice being taken from irresponsible persons who, for aught we know, may not be qualified, it is best that he should have responsible advisers on all matters requiring consultation and advice.

"With these words I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "Sir, as all the Hon'ble Members are well aware, the proposal embodied in the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend was one of the subjects of enquiry by the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has given us to-day an analysis of the evidence then recorded and I venture to think that that analysis forms an excellent index of public opinion in this country with reference to the proposal put forward by him. So far as my Province of the Punjab is concerned, I think I am justified in saying that there was an absolute unanimity of opinion so far as the non-official evidence as recorded by the Decentralization Commission in that Province is concerned. Among the supporters of the proposal were ranged aristocratic ultra-loyal land-owners like my friend the Hon'ble Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan, politicians of the Congress school like Mr. Harkishen Lal, Barrister-at-Law, and moderate liberals such as the Hon'ble Mr. Sash Din (now Mr. Justice Sash Din) of the Punjab Chief Court, who was then President of the Punjab Moslem League. And, if I may venture to include myself among the class to which Mr. Sash Din belongs, when examined before the Commission as a witness on behalf of the All-India Moslem League, I too gave my hearty support to the proposal embodied in this Resolution. With your permission, Sir, I propose to read to you the opinion I then expressed with reference to the establishment of District Advisory Councils.

'The establishment,' I said, 'of District Advisory Councils, would, in my opinion, be a step in the right direction. If properly constituted, these Councils would prove a source of immense benefit to the proper administration of district affairs. The functions of the Council would of course be purely advisory and consultative and the liberty of action of the District officer would in no way be hampered or curtailed, but he would, through the medium of these Councils, keep himself fully acquainted with the local circumstances as well as with the views and feelings of the people as regards any administrative measure which may be contemplated. Moreover, the District officer will be in a position to make use of this agency for the purpose of removing any misapprehensions that might exist in the minds of the people with regard to the intentions and motives of Government in connection with proposed administration or other reform. These Councils should be so constituted as to be thoroughly representative not only of all the dominant agricultural and other interests, but of the various communities as well. Thus constituted, the Council may be consulted by the District Officer in questions relating to sanitation, education, police arrangements, plague measures and other matters concerning the general administration of the district.'

"This was the opinion I then ventured to express with reference to the proposal which has been put forward in this Council to-day. Over three years have passed since then, and further experience of public affairs, and a closer study of the political conditions in this country, has more than ever confirmed me in that opinion.

"Sir, in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, to my mind, there is no office of greater importance—of importance not only to the welfare and contentment of the people, but of importance to the popularity and the good name of the British Government as well—as that of the head of a district. He is in the eyes of the people of the district the ostensible symbol of a great and invisible *power*, and the people of the district look up to him as their *rahnp*. A complete understanding on his part, therefore, of the wishes and the feelings of the people, and the existence of a complete understanding between him and the people in his charge, is an essential element in the proper administration of the affairs of this country. On the other hand, it is principally on his reports that the Government ultimately arrive at a decision with reference to any administrative measure that may be in contemplation, and it is upon the reports which he sends up as to the wishes and the feelings of the people, as to the necessities of the situation and as to the requirements of the public, that ultimately the policy of the Government is moulded. In these circumstances it is absolutely essential that his knowledge of the prevailing conditions amongst the people in his charge should be of the closest and the most intimate description. I can conceive of no better means of bringing about such results than the establishment of District Advisory Councils. Properly constituted, these Councils can be of the utmost advantage to the proper administration of the affairs of this country. I have no doubt if the Government comes to accept the Resolution, whether now or hereafter, it will take particular care that these Councils are properly constituted; for, to my mind, these Councils can be of use to the District officer in the proper administration of the affairs only if all the various important elements in the population of the district are properly represented, and it is in view of this most essential feature, this most essential requirement, that I think the manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has worded his Resolution with reference to the number of the members thereof, seems to me open to objection. I could have well understood if he had stated that a Council should be constituted of not less than a certain number of persons; but I cannot understand the logic of putting it in this way, 'not more than 9 persons.' It seems to me that the number of members of this Council must vary in proportion to the number of population of a district, the number of interests which are to be represented in these Councils, and various other essential requirements of the situation, and, in consequence, to lay down a negative limit of that kind, 'shall not exceed' a certain number, seems to me to be a wrong way of dealing with the question. Well, Sir, when a new member of the Civil Service comes to a district for the first time, he is absolutely ignorant of the existing conditions of the district which has been placed in his charge. The existence of an Advisory Council will place at his disposal a ready-made machinery through the

means of which he can acquaint himself with the conditions of the district of which he has been, for the first time, placed in charge, within a comparatively short time. Under the existing conditions experience shows that it takes him several years to acquaint himself thoroughly with the prevailing conditions, and probably before he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the circumstances of the district and the wishes and the feelings of the people, he is transferred to another district, and the result is that the efficient administration of district affairs is impaired in this manner. Sir, there are in various parts of the district, in villages, feuds between different classes of the people: there are men who are habitual receivers of stolen property; there are men who are habitual offenders. As you know, corruption prevails amongst the subordinate officials. Well this District Advisory Council would be very useful indeed to the Collector in removing these evil effects and in taking proper action in order to bring about the desired state of things. To say that the Collector, even in the existing circumstances, does consult a certain number of leading persons, I submit, is no answer to the proposal. Who are the persons whom he does, in the existing circumstances, consult? Those who are thoroughly acquainted with what goes on in the districts know full well that the persons consulted by Collectors do not really represent either the needs or the wishes of the people or the class of persons whom really the Collector ought to consult. It seems to me that in more cases than not the persons who are consulted by the Collector probably have been recommended to him by the tahsildar or perhaps their names have been mentioned to him by the Superintendent of his vernacular office. He sends for these and talks over matters with them. Well, I venture to submit that these are not really the class of persons who can give expression to the real needs and feelings of the people, and, in consequence, I am thoroughly in sympathy with the proposal that a portion at least of the members of these Advisory Committees should be the elected representatives of the people of the district. I am not prepared to go so far as to say that two-thirds of the members should be elected. I think that as an experiment, a portion only—and that portion to be determined by rules to be framed hereafter with due regard to the circumstances of each district—a portion only should be elected and the rest should be nominated. But here again I differ slightly with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I do not think that the nomination should rest in the hands of the Collector, but that on his recommendation the Commissioner should nominate the members. Because, if the nomination also is vested in the hands of the Collector and the Collector alone, possibly the nominated members will not be able to express their opinions with that independence with which they will if nominated by a higher authority. It seems to me, Sir, that looked at from every point of view, the establishment of these Advisory Councils will be conducive not only to the welfare of the people themselves, but conducive also to the popularity and good name of the British Government amongst the masses. And it will bring about, between the ruler and the ruled that complete sympathy, that mutual understanding of each other's motives of action which is in the highest degree beneficial to the prosperity of the people and to the good name of the Government itself."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIA :—"Sir, I beg to support the motion which has been put forward by my esteemed friend Mr. Gokhale. I think, Sir, it will be conceded that there can be no objection in principle to the motion. The principle of associating representatives of the Indian people in the executive administration of the country has been rightly and wisely established by the Government. The Secretary of State was first pleased to appoint two Indian gentlemen as members of his Council; then a member representing the Indian community was appointed to the Executive Council of the Government of India; and now in the provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, we have members representing the Indian community associated with the European members of the Executive Councils in carrying on the administration. The Legislative councils were constituted to allow people to give expression in open Council to the wants and wishes of the people. But the association of Indian members in the Executive Councils and executive administration throughout these higher grades, is evidence of the fact that the Government recognise the value of the principle that Indians should be taken into the confidence of the Government in the innermost recesses of administration. That this wise policy has been deeply appreciated by the people, it is not necessary for me to say. I am sure that the Government will agree that the gratitude that has been felt for this measure throughout the country cannot be exaggerated.

"The question then, Sir, is whether the policy which Government have found it useful to adopt in relation to higher executive administration should not also be adopted even in the limited way, in the district administration. The district administration is a very important unit,—it is the most important unit of the administration in the country. The provincial governments deal within the administrative affairs of the whole of their respective provinces in a general way. The Commissioners are also officers who supervise; they are channels of communication between the district officers and the provincial governments; but the district officer is the representative of His Majesty in the district whom the people best know, and it is the action of the district officer which most impresses the people of the district. In many matters the acts of omission or of commission by which people benefit, or of which they complain, proceed from him and generally have to be regulated and determined by him. The responsibility which rests upon his shoulders cannot therefore be exaggerated; and the question before the Government raised by this resolution is whether it would conduce to make the district administration more beneficial and more popular if a few chosen persons are associated with the district officers in administering the executive affairs of the district. I submit, Sir, that the principle not being objectionable by the nature of the case and being supported by the reforms which the Government have been pleased to adopt, the only question that arises is, whether the measure proposed will be a beneficial one, beneficial in the interests of the Government and beneficial in the interests of the people. I venture to think that it will be beneficial in the interests of both. There is absolutely no question of prestige involved in this matter. When the Government of India have representatives of the people associated with them in this and their Executive Council, it cannot be said for a moment that it will take anything away from the prestige of the Collector or the Magistrate if he has some Indians—but not necessarily Indians only—some non-official representatives of the people of different classes associated with him in the work of administration. It will on the other hand make his work more efficient. There are questions which often arise in which the Government hold that the Collector ought to consult the representatives of the people in his district. The Decentralisation Commission recognised the utility of this course. They noted with evident approval that

several Collectors did consult representatives of the people on public questions. One member, Mr. Meyer, wanted this practice of consulting the representatives of the people to be made general; another member of the Commission strongly recommended the creation of Advisory Council so that such consultations should be held in a systematic and regular manner. It is unquestionable that among the matters which come before district officers there are many in which the advice of the representatives of the people must be very helpful. The practice which is followed at present is that of consulting some members of the district boards or some other persons whom the Collector may in a haphazard manner select. The proposal put forward before the Government will, if accepted, make it possible for him to have a carefully selected body of individuals always available to him for consultation on matters on which he may consider it advisable to consult them. It being admitted that there are many matters in which the advice of the representatives of the people would be useful, I submit, Sir, that there ought not to be any difficulty in recognising that it is better to have a regularly selected council or committee available for consultation than that consultation should be had from members selected for the occasion without any regularity, without any rule.

"It has been said that informal consultation is the best. I fail to appreciate the value of the argument. If consultation is desirable, it seems to be best that it should be had with the best persons available in the district. Now, how is the Collector to know who are the best persons for the purpose? It has been said that he can choose his men from the Durbar lists—it is so suggested in the Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of my province—and from among members of the District Board. I submit, Sir, that in such cases though it is possible that some of the persons selected may be very good men whose advice would be valuable, it is equally possible that they may not be men who would speak out their mind independently to the Collector; they may not be able to give proper expression to the views of the people—I do not say that they will necessarily not be able to do so—and, therefore, Mr. Gokhale has proposed that at least two-thirds of the Council should consist of elected members. The number may be varied if Government does not consider it proper, but, not less than half the number of the council should be elected by the people, and not more than half should be nominated by the Government. If such a committee is constituted, I submit that the consultation which is admittedly desirable will be had in the best circumstances and with the best possible results. It is no reflection upon any of the Collectors when I say that when difficult questions arise in the solution of which no help or guidance is provided for them they are not matters hard put to it to decide what is the right course to follow. I know instances in which Collectors have been led into serious blunders for which the Government have come in for much blame, and which blunders would surely have been avoided if there were a committee of responsible men to advise the Collector as to what course he should have followed. In such matters secrecy cannot always be preserved regarding the action of Collectors. In these days of the newspaper press and the institutions which the Government has been pleased to foster, secrecy is practically out of the question. One mistake made in a district gets into a dozen papers, a question is put in the Imperial or Provincial Council, and the whole thing is laid bare before the public. If you have a certain number of responsible men to advise the Collectors, I agree with my Hon'ble friend that many of the matters which find their way into papers and Councils at present would never be heard of beyond a limited circle in the district, and that, I submit, Sir, will be a great gain to the administration. Mistakes committed will be easily rectified. As matters stand at present sometimes people have to write a good deal to the papers about a mistake made, to agitate and to have questions put in the councils, and even then redress does not come. The matter having gained publicity there is a certain amount of feeling that the Collector must be supported publicly even if a reprimand is administered to him in a demi-official. Now, that creates a bad impression, and Government has come in for unfavourable criticism owing to its desire to protect an act which has been done by an officer *bonâ fide*, and owing to the desire not to punish an officer who has clearly erred. But if the course recommended is adopted, such mistakes will be avoided or easily cured by the co-operation of the district council.

"So far, then, as the Collector is concerned, it will be a distinct gain to have this regular body provided. So far as the people are concerned, it will also be a great gain. The grievances which might arise—an administration is after all a human administration and blunders must now and then take place—the bloodess that might arise will speedily be rectified, the people will feel that they have got some gentlemen in the Council who, if they know the facts, can easily and formally represent them to the Collector, and that the question would be soon considered and satisfactorily disposed of. I think, Sir, that it will give greater popularity to the Administration than any other course that can be adopted. For these reasons I strongly commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR VITHALDAS D THACKERSEY: "Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I entirely agree with what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said that what we most require is 'government on the spot.' I will not deal with the general question of the advantages of having a representative body associated with the Collector because those advantages have been so very strongly urged and so very ably backed up by the previous speakers. I will put before the Council only one aspect of this question, which I consider very important, viz., the advantages which our villagers and people in the district will gain in actual practice by the creation of this advisory council. I was touring about for some months in the Deccan in connection with my work of Co-operative Societies, and what I found there was that whenever the villagers have any grievance, whether about the police, about their land, about irrigation and so on,—there are several grievances of these small people—and if they think that the Collector is a person who cannot be approached, they have to go to the Sherestadar, to the head clerk, to the Karkuns, and all those underlings; they were practically in the hands of such people who took full advantage of their ignorance. Now if these villagers and the ignorant people in the districts, could go to some representative men in the advisory body, who could carry their grievances to the Collector, they would acquire some confidence, they would go to their own trusted men and practically speaking such occupation of the underlings would be gone. People would get more and more confidence and the difficulties that have been often placed before us about police administration and so on will to a great extent disappear. We are told that these people are very ignorant, that when a small peon or police sepoy tries to take advantage of them, they give way instead of standing or opposing him as in other countries. Well, here, if villagers have their own representatives, the work of the Government will be much more easy in actual administration. I will not take up the time of the Council. I have only put forward this one aspect of the question."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: "Sir, in opposing this Resolution I wish to lay very particular stress on the terms in which it has been couched. Mr. Gokhale desires that district administration should be brought into closer contact with the people. I do not quarrel with that desire. In fact I have the greatest and fullest sympathy with it. I come from a Province in which close touch with the people has always been regarded as the greatest desideratum of the administration, and that not only among district officers but for all officers of the Government. It is when I come to the means that Mr. Gokhale indicates by which he would attain this desired end that I find that I must totally join issue with him. Mr. Gokhale's scheme, as you have heard, is as follows: He desires to provide every Collector with a Council of nine whose functions should be merely advisory to begin with—I shall refer to that phrase 'to begin with' later on—and whom the Collector should ordinarily be bound to consult in all important matters. Some of these Councillors—he has indicated about two-thirds—should be elected, he has not stated by whom, and some should be nominated, he said, by the Collector; but other Hon'ble Members who have spoken suggested that the Collector could not be trusted to nominate them, for if the Collector nominated them, they would be too much afraid of the Collector to give an independent view. Well, that is Mr. Gokhale's scheme. It sounds very pleasant and very attractive. It is a very pretty picture that he has drawn for us, and it seems to have captivated the imagination of many of the Hon'ble Members of this Council who have spoken so far. Now I am very sorry, sympathising as I do with Mr. Gokhale's object, that it should fall to my lot to do my very best to shatter this pretty picture that Mr. Gokhale has presented.

"Now, Sir, to begin with, there is a radical misconception about the whole suggestion. There is no analogy whatever between the work done in the Imperial and Provincial Councils and the work done in the Collector's office. They are on entirely different planes; the two former Councils dealing with large questions of policy, with measures which will affect the people for weal or woe, should be as far as possible impersonal and disinterested. The Collector's work is totally different from that. He is an executive officer. It is not for him to determine policies but to carry them out. He has to apply those policies to concrete times and places, to concrete cases and concrete individuals; and the deliberations which would take place in his Council would be of a different character to those which take place in this Council or in a Provincial Legislative Council.

"Before I proceed to go further into the possibilities and the practical aspects, of constituting Councils which Mr. Gokhale has suggested, I would just like to refer to some of the objects that according to him would be gained by these Councils. He is unable I may remark to give me any particular instance in any other country in which any person corresponding to the Collector has a Council of this description. I quite admit that he has referred to the case of Prussia. He has no knowledge of the affairs of Prussia beyond what he has gained by books, and I have no knowledge either. Well, Sir, I did not gather from his perusal exactly how matters stood in Prussia. I am not quite sure whether the Prussian Collector is associated with a special Council merely to advise him or whether he is simply working with local bodies. But I noticed one thing, that Mr. Gokhale suddenly changed the subject and put the book down, when he came to what appeared to be a strong combination between the judiciary and the executive in the Council in Prussia. Now the objects to be gained, he says, are that things should be done on the spot. The term 'on the spot' might mean a great many different things. To the Secretary of State we are on the spot in Calcutta, at present at all events. To us in Calcutta the Lieutenant-Governor of whatever Province it may be is on the spot at the head-quarters of the Province. To the Provincial capital the head quarters of a district is 'on the spot,' but I emphatically disagree with the statement that the head-quarters of a district is 'on the spot' for the purposes of these matters that we have to discuss. One of these advantages which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has put before us is therefore wholly illusory. His Council of educated men on the spot, are not on the spot in 99 out of 100 cases dealt with.

"Next the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale refers to greater expedition. Well, Sir, it may be that owing to Secretariat demands and correspondence and so on, a Collector has been of late years unduly hampered, and one of the great objects of Government and of the various administrations has been to reduce as far as possible the impediments and delays which result from interference or too much correspondence from the Secretariats. But I appeal to any Hon'ble Member of this Council to tell me whether he thinks that the provision to the Collector of a Council with whom he has to meet every month,—that is the time he has mentioned—(and if they are to deal with the business, they will have to meet much more often), that the time taken in discussion with them, in talking them over, in recording their decisions and sending them up to Government with a strong note saying why he disagreed with them, whether all these delays inseparable from a Council of that kind, would have the desired effect upon which Mr. Gokhale has laid so much stress—greater expedition.

"Then, Sir, there is another point. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale talks to us about the sympathies of the educated classes. He seems to think that this Council of nine would bring into play the sympathies of the educated classes which are now, he says, practically non-existent.

"There is nothing that surprises me so much in all the speeches that I have heard as the apparent contempt with which the speakers have referred to such bodies as District Boards (I call them Boards and not Councils, because Mr. Gokhale has appropriated the term District Councils) and the Members of District Boards and Municipalities. They have said it is true that the Collector may find advisers in these bodies, but that they cannot be trusted to represent the people. Where then is the man to be called their own man that could be entrusted with such responsibility? I should like to remind you that the solitary supporter that I have at present, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, is a man who has served for many years as President of the Municipality and District Board, and who has been for many years a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council; and if there is any man in this room who has served his own Province as well as Sir Gangadhar has served the Central Provinces, then I say he may well be proud of it. I know well that Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has not merely served the interests of Government, he has also served in the very best sense the interests of the people, and local bodies should have upon their Boards men of the character of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and I may add the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar, who is a leading member of the Amraoti Municipality. If they have members like these, they are perfectly well fitted to give such advice to the Collector as they may desire on all local matters upon which he may want it at head-quarters.

"Then, Sir, another point to which the Hon'ble gentleman has referred in the fact that the Collector has naturally at his hand no educated adviser to give him help in interpreting the wishes of

the people. I cannot for a moment believe that these Hon'ble gentlemen really mean what they say. I do not think they have considered sufficiently the interpretation which follows on statements of the kind they have made. They have absolutely and completely ignored that the whole class of men who fill the posts of the Provincial Service are educated. Are they totally unfit to interpret the educated views of the people to the Collector? And if they are to be set aside then where are these men who are not subject to these disabilities to be found? In the Imperial Legislative Council there are men who are capable of giving advice and are advising Government on large policies. But they will probably not be available for serving on the Council of the Collector. Thus it appears to be urged that there are some mysterious persons somewhere between, who can neither find their way either on the Imperial or Provincial Legislative Council, nor are they to be found on Municipal Committees and District Boards. These mysterious persons are really the men who are at all times ready to advise the Collector and from whom presumably the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale would wish to constitute his Council.

"Now, Sir, let us come to the practical step of choosing these nine Councillors. Before the Decentralization Commission, Mr. Gokhale indicated that they could be found in Poona and he had some hesitation about other places, though he thought that he would probably get the right sort of men in time. That is the general purport of what he said, and supposing now that we take him with us to some of the smaller towns, supposing Mr. Gokhale and I had agreed that we should go to some of these smaller towns, and select our Council of nine. Well I suppose that we shall have to put three lawyers on that Council; they are, as he said, the most enlightened members of the community. I am not quite sure that he said it, but that they are among the enlightened members of the community no reasonable men can deny, and they are a class of people who are probably more often available, because their time is not always taken up on the District Boards and Municipal Committees, so that probably about two or three of them would have to be drawn from that class. Then we must certainly have two or three of the landowners' class, because these are the most important interests represented. I feel perfectly certain that Mohammadans would ask for one or two members; and the interests of education which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has so much at heart would make it expedient that there should be one member thoroughly conversant with the subject; a schoolmaster or professor who is not in the service of the Government would be required. When you have got these, you have exhausted the vacancies in your Council if it is restricted to nine as Mr. Gokhale has suggested, and you will still find that numerous other interests have yet to be represented. It is impossible to find places for those men and we shall have to come to the conclusion that their only representative on the Council would be the Collector himself. I am not sure that that is not an entirely correct view of the matter. I think it is very often the Collector himself who represents in the strongest sense all those large communities which do not and are not able themselves to appear in Councils. Well, Sir, then there is another point. Mr. Gokhale has said that the Collector can have as much free consultation as he likes and that these Councillors would not interfere with that. But the whole essence of his Councils are that these persons shall be representatives to interpret the feelings and opinions of the people of the district. Well, Sir, if I am the Collector and if I can go and talk to the raiyat, if I can go to the raiyat himself, if I can go and talk to the weaver or to the artisan or any class you like to mention within the district, why should I go and employ some other people to go between and get their answers to me and put my questions to them. I go straight to the spot myself and make these inquiries. For years I have kept up this practice myself and I know there are many district officers who make it a practice of consulting people on the spot, not the spot indicated by the Honourable gentleman, but the spot from the point of view of the head-quarters of the district.

"And where would he obtain these Councillors from? Would they be drawn entirely from head-quarters? Or would they be drawn from the district? Now I think I have indicated to the Council that to obtain them wholly from the head-quarters would be a mistake, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has himself indicated how it would be difficult to draw them from the district. For he has said that the district is too large an area for the District Board. The position then is that although in the case of the District Board, the area is too large for the people to deal with it, although these people are drawn from that district and presumably have a considerable amount of information and are interested in local matters and have local knowledge and come to the head-quarters to meet, yet while the district is too large for them it is not too large an area for the nine persons who have been associated together and are found, from I know not where, to fill this Collector's Council.

"Then, Sir, I am sorry to take up the time of the Council but I am bound to confess that in all the speeches I have heard so far, there has been no attempt whatever to go to the bed-rock of actual facts and details. Every one has talked about how nice it would be to have a Council like that and how nicely improvements would be brought about, but, with the exception of Mr. Gokhale, not a single person has yet indicated the details of business. I think it is very important, considering that all these speakers who have gone before me have urged about this Council to such detail, that I should take them with me through the details which Mr. Gokhale alone of all speakers has discussed. These details are to be found in his statement before the Decentralization Commission. And I may add that it is hardly correct for him to say that the Decentralization Commission took a biassed view of the matter. It was very prominently before the Decentralization Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself indicated that there were many witnesses and that the subject was pretty fully threshed out, and what was not indicated and what I know to be a fact, there were two members of the Decentralization Commission, who started on their inquiry with a strong predilection in favour of Advisory Councils and were led to drop them, and to have nothing more to do with them, as a result of their detailed inquiries, and as a result of the inability of the witnesses to explain to them what it was that these Councils were to do. The only explanation that I have received and the only attempt at detail in the whole of the speeches or elsewhere is to be found in Mr Gokhale's own statement which is printed in this book (Decentralization Commission Report). Well, first there are *legislative proposals*. But, Sir, it seems to me that as regards legislative proposals, it is already open to any one to express his opinion. He can send it through the Collector if he pleases, or through the Commissioner or through the local Government. He can use his representatives in the

Provincial Legislative Council or here. He can send up his proposals and he has every opportunity of having his voice and opinions heard, and no useful purpose whatever can be served by attempting to thresh out these legislative proposals in the Council of the Collector. The Collector has a great many other things to do than to spend long days in discussing legislative proposals in his Council, when the whole matter with the various suggestions and criticisms which may be put forward before his Council can only all be treated as waste paper in another place.

"Then there is a group of three subjects which it is proposed the Collector should discuss in his Council, *viz., the revision of settlements, the revision of water-rates and recommendations about remissions of land revenue.* Now all these three subjects require most intimate local knowledge—local knowledge which is to be obtained on the spot. You have to ascertain at first hand in the villages the opinions of the ryots and land owners who live in the locality to which these remission proposals, or these water-rates or whatever it may be, relate. You cannot get any useful criticism from persons who live in the headquarters of the town, and, for aught we know, possibly know little or nothing about agriculture or irrigation.

'*Creation of new Municipalities.*—This is a matter which is properly left by the law to the inhabitants of those towns to move in or to make their representations, and there is no more reason why these nine persons at headquarters should be able to form a better opinion as to whether there should be a municipality in a particular town which none of them may ever have visited than the Collector himself or his trustworthy officials whom he may have deputed to inquire. Then there is *the extension of the operations of Acts to new areas.* This is such a very general term that it is impossible for me to say definitely what is meant by such a class of business. It may be something which is absolutely beyond the ken of this District Council or it may not; I cannot say. But it is highly improbable that these particular nine men should be generally capable of forming a definite opinion upon such a point. Then we come to *the imposition of punitive police.* Well, Sir, I am astonished at this suggestion. The Collector, as Mr Gokhale himself said, should have very full power in the matter of keeping the peace, and if there is a question of placing a punitive police in any particular locality, the proper method of doing it is not to consult the few persons at headquarters who have never been to that locality and know nothing whatever about it, but to examine the record of crimes that come from that locality, to consider the reports of the police if necessary and to depute a Magistrate to that spot to make an inquiry, or, if you are not satisfied with these, to go yourself and make inquiries in that town from neighbours of that town and get your information direct. What you could possibly gain by asking these nine persons at headquarters as to whether a punitive police force should be established at a place fifty miles from headquarters, I cannot imagine.

"Then there are other matters which Mr. Gokhale would have the Collector dispose of himself if he could carry his Council with him—*the opening and location and abolition of liquor shops.* Well, Sir, we are making certain experiments, and feeling our way on the question of local option. There is no doubt about what local option means. It means that, in any town or village, persons who live in that town or village should be consulted as to the location of their liquor shops or as to whether there should be a liquor shop or whether there should not be. All this is embraced in the proper significance of local option. Is it possible for the few persons at the headquarters of the district to tell whether or not a liquor shop should be placed in a particular village? Their opinions may be described as local option at the actual headquarters of the town, and in these cases we are instituting a special committee for that purpose and are inviting the opinions of the local municipalities. Then there are other matters such as the *levying of building fines* or *city survey proposals.* Well, these are matters which the municipalities are able to deal with, and I do not suppose that the Collector himself would be able to deal with them except in individual cases and in carrying out actual rules; if it is a matter of framing rules, it will have to go to the higher authorities. What is the good of asking these nine persons to frame them?

"Then I notice among the subjects *the opening and closing of schools.* Well, this point was put before the Decentralization Commission and it was fully agreed that if these powers were not reserved for the Collectors they should be left to District Boards. But if these powers were reserved in the Collector's hands and if he is to seek the advice of anybody, then he must have the advice of District Boards, who are charged with the general supervision of education in rural areas.

"In the case of the *suspension of municipalities and of panchayats and unions,* it will be necessary for the Collector to send the case up for the orders of the Commissioner or the Local Government. He is very seldom I know to have the power of suspending bodies of this sort; but there is one thing that I am very certain of; that if Mr Gokhale's proposal were to be carried out, the Municipalities or the Taluk Boards which would be suspended would strongly resent the authority of these nine people, if they thought that it was owing to these nine persons that the municipality had been suspended. Then as regards *rules regulating fairs and processions* I need not trouble the Council with these. Fairs, processions and matters of that sort are very urgent matters and they often give rise to bad blood and [illegible]. You cannot avoid these. You must have a Collector independent for matters of this kind. Then there is the *exemption of management by the Court of Wards* which is one of the Collector's duties and which he does under supervision from above. I cannot think how this proposed Council could assist him in such matters. We are now dealing with individuals, and whether the law should be applied in individual cases. There may be many interested persons opposing the application. Will the Advisory Council of Mr. Gokhale be in a position to give advice as to these individual cases, and will not that advice be resented? Many of these individual cases are urgent matters, and can these cases be kept over for the Council and solemnly voted upon? I think it is out of the question and impossible.

"Then, Sir, there is another objection, and this is in fact a very grave danger that attaches to Mr. Gokhale's proposals. Supposing that we have this Council and that we have got just ordinary men, such as we could pick up in a Municipal Committee at headquarters, and supposing we have a very strong Collector, I feel fairly sure that the Hon'ble Member would depreciate altogether a Council which merely registered the Collector's decrees. No advantages would be gained by a Council of that kind. Suppose however that we have a weak Collector and that his Council, or what is much more likely, has succeeded by the people to have obtained such an ascendancy. Do not the Members of the

Council see what dangers lurk in such a contingency? I appeal to any Hon'ble Member in this Council who is in any way acquainted with the atmosphere that prevails in a mofussil town to bear me out when I say that that Council—I will not mince words—would become a hot bed of intrigue, and the consequences on district administration too appalling to contemplate.

"Now, Sir, I have attacked with considerable vigour the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's proposal, and I have shown why I consider that neither are the men available nor the subjects of business which could fitly be entrusted to the one; and why I consider that dangers lurk at every turn to the good administration of the district if this scheme were adopted. I am a firm believer in the Collector seeking advice of the people, and the people understanding the Collector. To secure this touch he must be mobile; he must be able to select advisers on the hundred subjects from every class and every locality where they are best available. He wants to get the opinion not of this Council round the table on which Mr. Gokhale sets such great store, but the opinion of men in the street, opinion of men in the village, and sometimes even the opinion of men in the jungle. These are real opinions obtained from first-hand knowledge, and these are the opinions that he will not find procurable at the round table which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale contemplates. But I should like this Council to understand fully that I value enormously the advantages of corporate responsible opinions in their proper places. Here in this Council we have the opportunity of recording the opinions of the educated classes. This is the place where they can advise on our policy. This is the place where they can be of immense good to the country—in Imperial matters it is from the members of the Imperial Council, in Provincial it is from the members of the Provincial Council, but we come down to the district and to the Collector; if we are going to look for help from corporate collective advisers, it must be from the District Boards and Municipalities that we must look for it. We shall get our help from the men most concerned by constantly going among them, but if we are to consider opinions recorded after deliberation, we must seek for it from Municipalities in all urban matters and from the District Board in all rural matters. These are the institutions that I should like to develope; these are the plants that we should water and tend, and that is the right way to develope fully the local self-government instituted now nearly thirty years ago by Lord Ripon's Government. That is the path which we should follow and not be led away on to side-roads however attractive they may be made by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's persuasive eloquence.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has quoted me in support of his Resolution. Four years ago as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, I put a note before the Decentralisation Commission. I may state that when I wrote that note, it was not intended for publication. I was stating my opinion and to some extent my prophecy as to how things might develope. The question of Advisory Councils of all kinds was in the air, and the District Councils to which I referred in that note were not the District Councils of Mr. Gokhale's scheme, but those District Boards that we have already established, and of which the foundations have been laid. These were to be the sources from which eventually, if ever, Advisory Councils were to spring, but I contemplated rather that these Boards should themselves become not the Advisory Councils which Mr. Gokhale contemplates, but the agency for doing things themselves and not for advising the Collector how they should be done. And that is what I still think will be the future development, not by giving a number of advisers—very often irresponsible—to executive officers like the Collector, but as time goes on for the Collector to divest himself of various functions and hand them over to responsible bodies like the Municipalities and District Councils. That is the line on which so far as my humble opinion goes affairs will develope.

"Well, Sir, as the Hon'ble Mover himself has said, he only wishes this Council to be advisory *to begin with*. This Council of nine men when we come to look to Mr. Gokhale's proposals we find that so far from being advisory to begin with, they are very largely Administrative Councils, and that is the view which has been taken by many Hon'ble Members of this Council—they want not Advisory but Administrative or Executive Councils. Well, Sir, I have said enough to show that Collectors and executive officers will not be rendered more efficient by a Council of this kind; but that if local matters are to be referred to any body, it must be local bodies and that the hope lies in them; but in case this Council desire to pass this Resolution in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, I should like it to feel not only what this Collector's Council might be *to begin with*, but what it might become *to end with*. I fear myself that the nine Councillors intended by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale as nine muses to inspire the Collector would end by becoming nine millstones round his neck. If that should come to pass, we might as well do away with the unfortunate Collector altogether. Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has not repeated what he has said in his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission, and it may perhaps interest you to know before you agree to his Council of nine. Under his scheme you would already have succeeded in abolishing the post of Commissioner, and there would be no one left between the Local Government and the Collector.

"If I have been able to convince Hon'ble Members here that the Collector would also go, I should very much like to know what the opinion of the Council will be. I hardly suppose that the Hon'ble Mover himself contemplates this result absolutely with equanimity. I do not think that the Council will do so either, and I am perfectly sure that any such idea as the elimination of the Collector or the emasculation of his power would be viewed with the utmost consternation and concern by the masses of the people, to whom the impartiality of the Collector, and I may add, his independence, is the very chief anchor of their trust in British administration. As far as Government is concerned, I can only say that if this proposal, as devised by the Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, were carried out and carried to its logical conclusion, it would undermine the executive power of the Government, and it is quite impossible therefore that the Government of this country can contemplate for a moment its executive powers being undermined."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE: "Sir, I wish to speak very briefly on the initial stage of the proposal for Advisory Councils. It seems to me to be an attempt to extend into the executive administration a process that is on its trial in the courts of justice. I am not so sure that the system of assessors who merely give their opinion has proved an entire success,—I have heard some very experienced officers declare against it as one of the farces of judicial administration; but, even if it had been a success in judicial trials, that would have proved no ground for extending the same system to the executive administration. After all that has already fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member I have very little to say about the elective system and about the analogies drawn from foreign countries, but I

think that I should emphasise the fact that analogies drawn from foreign countries are inapplicable to India for reasons which it is astonishing to find have been entirely overlooked in the discussion to-day. The District Officer in this country stands as an umpire between a number of divided interests such as do not exist in any other country in Europe, where you have homogeneous populations and self-government has naturally developed under no such difficult circumstances as those existing here.

"It is here, where there are divided interests that have not been reconciled that the district officer is an umpire who is thoroughly trusted on all sides. Those who have any special knowledge of the mofussil know that he is a veritable Asiatic standing between hostile parties.

"Then, Sir, it is said that Government is pledged to the elective system. The Hon'ble the Home Member has pointed out the true line of development for local self-government and most thoughtful minds will, I agree with him that that is the only safe line to be taken. Whether the elective system is the wisest way of securing representation is fairly open to question. I have heard a popular Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, which may be said to represent election in its most advanced state, say, when a Commissioner was boasting of being a representative of rate-payers—that some 'representatives' were simply representatives of garriwalas, because it was found that in the course of one election a man was actually returned by not more than a carriage stand. Generally, the rate-payers do not take any interest in what is going on. I do not say, Sir, that we have not able men either in the Corporation or elsewhere, but I believe that first-class men have been brought by accident or by Providence to the front, in the mofussil as well as in Calcutta. So far as the elective system goes in my humble opinion, it is one of the most defective means of helping the Government in the country. What should be substituted in its place I cannot say. I do feel very strongly that in the mofussil as in Calcutta the elective machinery ought to be very quietly watched before we extend this system of election which it has been slowe to be in some cases a perfect sham.

"Then, Sir, our attention has already been called to the first-hand knowledge of the district officer. He possesses an intimate knowledge of every part of his district. I very much fear that the system of wretched rule has developed among the educated classes of this country a new class of foreigners who are really cut off from the masses. I confess that I firmly believe in the principle that it is the interests of the ignorant and the helpless masses that have to be considered first of all; and so far as the district is concerned, I do not know that any man is better acquainted with the poor in the remote villages than the district officer. There are many Indian gentlemen who live at head quarters stations but have probably never visited the interior, and even where they have gone they are not invested with the authority of the district officer who has unequalled opportunity of acquiring first-hand knowledge. In speaking last year about the danger of separating the judicial from the executive, I tried to show in my humble way what valuable knowledge the district officer acquired within the first 10 or 12 years of his experience in his joint capacity of executive and judicial officer by knocking about and coming to know the least known places as they are never known and never seen by persons at a distance. I think, Sir, that I have said enough to show that there is a great deal of danger in the new experimental and no sufficient grounds have been shown why it should be carried out."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZARUL HAQUE: "Sir, I do not want to detain the Council after four o'clock, which is the statutory hour of our sitting. But, I should be failing in my duty if I did not say a few words in support of the Resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I have carefully followed the treatment, rather exhaustive treatment, of this Resolution by the Hon'ble the Home Member, but I must say that I remain thoroughly unconvinced. Sir, if this Resolution be accepted by the Government (which, of course, we all know will not be accepted, as perhaps hardly any Resolution has any chance of being accepted in the Council so long as it is constituted on present lines), it would be of great help to district officials. It would greatly help the district officials,—many of whom are very well-meaning people, excellent men for whom I have great admiration and great respect and with some of whom I am proud to say that I am on intimate terms of friendship. These gentlemen, when they come to a district are absolutely ignorant of its conditions and sometimes fall (I do not say always) into the hands of people who are not quite desirable advisers. I shall give an instance which can be borne out by many men here of the Civil Service who were then at Chapra to show that if the district officer who was new to the district had really good and reliable advisers, he would not have fallen into such an error that he did. At that time, I think it was about 7 or 8 years ago, plague was raging at Chapra in the town of Chapra. The Civil Surgeon was dead against allowing the people [illegible] of plague to be burned in the town. On sanitary grounds he was perhaps absolutely [illegible] but the matter principally concerned the Muhammadans, the District Magistrate asked two [illegible] Muhammadan gentlemen of the town to take the opinion of the Muhammadan gentry and give [illegible] these two gentlemen, knowing the views of the Civil Surgeon, gave their opinion [illegible] the usual grounds of the town should be closed at once, and the Muhammadans should bury [illegible] the sandbanks of the river Gogra. An order was passed accordingly. Immediately [illegible] this order I was in the bad books of the district authorities, inasmuch as in a plague riot case I had appeared occasionally as Counsel for the accused who were alleged to have burnt plague huts, [illegible] dacoits, and done all sorts of mischief. I had cross-examined the learned District Magistrate rather severely and won my case on the strength of that cross-examination. Well, I was not consulted, but fortunately there was a Joint Magistrate who had been in the district for some time and was a friend of mine. He asked me to go over and see him. I went and he took me to the District Magistrate (I am glad to say that we became very good friends afterwards). I gave him the advice that the order should be at once withdrawn, otherwise there would be grave rioting and serious trouble. Sir, I have given this instance to show that if the Collector had an Advisory Council of the nature proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, there would have been no trouble at all. He would have had independent advisers who would have said to him 'Look here, this is a very serious matter, and you should not act in the manner you are acting.' Unfortunately the two Muhammadan gentlemen were afraid to please the Civil Surgeon, and did what they did. My firm conviction is that this Advisory Council will be of immense good to those well-meaning officials who are newly posted to a district, are inexperienced gentlemen and therefore are liable to commit mistakes.

"It will also do good, Sir, to another class of officials who are called the strong men of the service. I must say I have never had much admiration for these strong men. They go to an

absolutely peaceful district, and by their behaviour disturb the whole administration. The Advisory Council will control these strong men of the service, and they will not act in the irresponsible manner that they do at present.

"Again, Sir, I strongly support this Resolution, because I have always been of opinion that there is no salvation for my mother-country unless officials and non-officials co-operate with one another. This aloofness which we see now is bad for the Government. It is bad for the people. There should be hearty and sincere co-operation between the officials and non-officials and between the different classes and communities of India. The creation of these Advisory Councils will be a step forward in that co-operation for which I have all along been pleading. Sir, with these few remarks, and I may say that my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the other representative from Bihar, also joins me in them, I support the Resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Sir, I must say a few words now by way of reply to the speeches which have been made in the course of this debate. I will begin with my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Gungadhar Chitnavis, who, however, I hope will forgive me for not dealing at any length with his remarks, because I have only a few minutes at my disposal which I must devote to the Hon'ble the Home Member; and, secondly, with all respect to him, I must say that there was not much in his speech which needs a reply. Sir, it is somewhat inconvenient that members of this Council should make up their mind to oppose a motion and come to the Council with ready written speeches before hearing what the person who brings forward the motion has got to say. Necessarily, when this course is adopted, much of the opposition loses its force, and as my friend, Sir Gungadhar Rao, did not think it necessary to show me the courtesy to listen to what I had to say before making up his mind, that is an additional reason which absolves me from taking any lengthy notice of his remarks. I will just take note of two things that he said: first, that reforms have only recently been granted, and that we should not ask for more now. My friend really seems more anxious to maintain the conservative and non-progressive character of our administration than the authors of recent reforms themselves, because it is well known that those who initiated the recent measures of reform, also had in mind associating the people with the administration down to the bottom; in what form this was to be done, they left to the Decentralization Commission to recommend. If my friend will only look at the terms of the reference that was made to the Decentralization Commission, he will find that the Secretary of State did ask the Commission to recommend what measures could be adopted, whereby the people of this country should be brought into closer touch with the administration throughout. My friend thinks that perhaps the utmost that might be tried, is to have Divisional Councils in a few selected Divisions. Even here he has modified his position as compared with what it was before the Decentralization Commission, because his proposal about Divisional Councils had no such qualifications then, as he has to-day sought to add. My friend does not see why there should be District Councils. Sir, a district is the unit of administration in this country and not a Division. A Divisional Council will only be a smaller edition of the Provincial Council and will not meet any of the requirements I have mentioned. We want a Council to be associated with the officer, who is primarily responsible for the affairs of a district. My friend expressed a fear of some members proving obstructive. Now in bodies that are purely advisory, no great harm can be done even if anybody is obstructive. The utmost that may happen is that the time of the Board will be to some extent wasted; but we might, I think, well depend upon the common sense of the other members to see to it that that sort of things does not last for long. There might occasionally be a little obstruction; if you will only assume average reasonables on the part of the men, elected or selected, this fear of obstruction need not trouble us. I will now turn to the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member. Sir, the Hon'ble Member spoke, no doubt, as he has himself told us, with great vigour, but whether he spoke with convincing vigour I must leave to the Council to decide. Personally, Sir, I am not at all convinced by what he said. On the contrary, I must say I am puzzled, I am surprised—indeed, if I may use the word which he himself used—I am astounded at the line he has adopted in the course of his reply. The Hon'ble Member began by promising to smash, to shatter, the pretty, pleasant picture which he said I had drawn up for the amusement of the Council. The Honourable Member has certainly smashed many pictures, but they were not of my drawing, they were fancy pictures of his own. Sir, I feel bound to say—I think I am entitled to make the complaint—that from one in the Hon'ble Member's responsible position we expect more care to be taken as regards the accuracy of the statements which he attributes to others. He attributed to the supporters of this motion all manner of statements which none of us had ever made. I, for one, never made any of the statements that he attributed to me, so far as I can recollect. He said we spoke in terms of the utmost contempt of District Boards and Municipalities. Now I assert that I did not say a single word about these bodies that could be construed into any kind of contempt."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: "I beg the Honourable Member's pardon. I never said a word about contempt. What I said was that the way they omitted any references and put them aside as being unworthy of consideration almost amount to contempt."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE: "Well, Sir, that is because the Honourable Member has not really cared to understand our proposal. The municipalities exist for certain specific purposes; the District Boards too exist for certain similar specific purposes. We propose to bring into existence another body for certain other purposes. It is true that I referred very briefly only to Municipalities and Districts Boards. But that was because we have all to speak within certain time limits here—and, as a matter of fact, I was speaking against time when I came to that part of my speech—and so, though I had intended saying more on the subject, I could not do so for want of time. But surely because we did not speak at great length about Municipalities and District Boards, the Honourable Member is not justified in calling our attitude an attitude of contempt or one bordering on contempt. Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member spoke of our saying that there were no educated advisers available to the Collector; but who ever said such a thing? We all know that there are Deputy Collectors and others under the Collector. They are all men now of good education. And none of us said that educated men were not available for consultation. What I said at the beginning, what I said in the middle, what I said at the end of my speech was that what we wanted was non-official association with the Collector. There are plenty of officials to advise him, and he depends daily upon their reports; that, in fact, is our complaint, namely, that the whole administration is bureaucratic in character, based upon reports received from below and carried on under orders received from above. Now we want things to be less

like a machine working automatically, and more like an institution which concerns itself with human beings, who have to be interested in the work that is done. I frankly stated in my speech that one of the objects that I had in view in bringing forward this question was to give some sort of interest to the people of the district in the administration of the district, so that, as one result, unfair and irresponsible criticism might become less and less. Sir, the Hon'ble Member, in referring to a quotation which I had made from Woodrow Wilson, said that I had abruptly stopped quoting, probably because what followed was inconvenient to me. Well, Sir, the Hon'ble Member might have adopted a little more charitable attitude towards me. He saw that I was speaking against time, and he might have assumed that I stopped where I did, because what followed did not concern my argument. However as the Hon'ble Member has thrown doubt on what I did, I will, for the edification of the Hon'ble Member, read the portion which I did not then read. I will read that portion, and will then, if he likes, pass the book on to him, so that he may verify the quotation. The portion is as follows:—

'More important than its administrative functions are the judicial functions with which it has been recently invested. Since 1883, the District Committee has been the administrative Court of the district. When acting in this capacity, the Committee is presided over by its judicial member, and the President of the administration does not sit with it.'

"This is all that I had left out, because, as the Council will see, it does not concern the President of the administration, whose position we were considering.

"Now, Sir, I will deal with some of the arguments brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in the course of his speech. Here again it is largely a question of the standpoint from which we approach this question. The Hon'ble Member gave us an idea as to how he approaches this question when he said: 'Well, if I were a Collector, I would go out in the district among the people and I would ask those people what they wanted personally. Why should I have anybody between me and the people?' As though the men who will 'come' between him and the people do not belong to the district and have no interest in its administration! This is exactly the attitude of mind, Sir, which must be given up, if district administration is to be improved. You must create in the minds of all classes in the district some sort of interest in, some sense of responsibility for, your administration. It would not do for a man to say, 'I administer this district; it is for me to give orders; the people exist only to obey'! The higher purpose of British rule, as we understand it, is to associate us slowly but steadily with the administration of the country, so that in course of time the administration should really become ours. Sir, the Hon'ble Member referred, towards the close of his speech, to a proposal which I had made before the Decentralization Commission but to which I made no reference to-day, viz., the abolition of Commissionerships. I did not refer to this—again I must say—because there was no time to do so; I was speaking against time. My view, however, is the same as it was, when I placed it before the Decentralization Commission, and it is this:—You must free the Collector largely from the present excessive secretariat control. After all, he is a member of the same Civil Service from which also the secretariat officials are drawn. In many cases—I have heard this complaint from Collectors again and again—he is a fairly senior officer of that service, whereas some Under Secretary, who is generally a junior man, very often passes orders in the name of the Government on the reports that go from him, frequently after keeping them a good long time in the pigeon-holes of the Secretariat. Now what is the value of this kind of thing? Free the man from this; he belongs to the same service as Government Secretaries. He is qualified just as well as Secretariat officials to deal with these matters,—perhaps better. He is, moreover, on the spot and knows more about the business. Only do not make him an absolute ruler. Free him largely from Secretariat control, but substitute for such control a certain amount of non-official association; and for this associate with him some of the best men in the district, whose advice he should be bound to take on that, in any case, due deliberation may be ensured, and there may be no hasty action. If the Collector cannot spare one day in the month for this purpose, well, I really must say that the ideas that some gentlemen have on the subject of the administration of this country are extraordinary. If you like it is only a question of funds—give him another assistant so that he may be further freed from his ordinary routine work. But it is a matter of the utmost importance to the people that they should be associated in some manner with the administration of the district, and enabled to feel that it is their own administration. Then the people will criticise the administration less and less; a greater sense of responsibility will come to them; and both parties to this transaction will, in the end, profit by it. If you free the Collector from a large part of the present Secretariat control, I certainly do not think that any harm will be done. If you do this, you will not require the intermediate agency of the Commissioner. Many distinguished men have taken the view that Commissioners are really superfluous. Even the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock refers to that view in his minute. He says he does not want the Commissioners to be mere 'post offices,' or 'a fifth wheel to the coach'. Both these expressions we have heard again and again, and they have come from men who have held responsible positions in the administration of the country. If you have a strong central Government laying down policies, issuing general instructions, having Inspectors-General to go about and inspect district administration from time to time, and supplying expert advice to the district officers when necessary, then district officers, with the assistance of Advisory Councils, might very well carry on the administration of their districts. Sir, it is easy for members of the Government to describe the suggestions coming from us non-officials as not practicable. It all really depends on whether you are in a position to try them or not. The Hon'ble Member is in a position to try any experiment which he takes it into his head to try, while we are not in that position. Therefore, I suppose, his ideas are always practicable, whereas ours may be brushed aside as impracticable! Sir, I certainly hold that Commissionerships are unnecessary and should be abolished. But from that—from the proposal for the abolition of Commissioners to the abolition of Collectorships—well, I do not see that there is any transition whatsoever. The Hon'ble Member says, if Mr. Gokhale proposes the abolition of Commissionerships, he may also propose the abolition of Collectorships; and if that is done, what is to happen? He might as well ask, if Government ceases to exist, what is to happen! It would never enter the head of any sane person to propose that Collectorships should be abolished. If you argue in that way, then I really must say that that is not a fair way of dealing with a proposal like this. I regret I have no

time to deal with all the specific objections that he has urged against the outlines of my scheme. But I will deal with as many as I can. The first I would take is about the imposition of punitive police. He said that he was astounded that I should suggest that the Collector should discuss this with men sitting with him round a board. By the way, I may state that though I have suggested nine as the maximum number of members of the Council, it need not be necessarily nine and no other. If nine will not do, increase it to any other that is reasonable. That will be my answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Shaft, whose support I am very glad to have in this matter. All I want is that the Council should be a small body, and that it should discuss things as we do at a municipal managing committee or standing committee meeting—in a more or less conversational manner and not by means of speeches. Now, Sir, if you want to impose punitive police on an area or a section of the people, you depend at present upon official reports only. But that is exactly our grievance. For you sometimes throw the whole burden on a wrong class; sometimes it is distributed among classes some of whom have not offended. Now if you consult your Council on these questions you will first of all have to place your reports before them. If you admit them to a participation in the administration, then the subordinates' reports must be available to them, as papers are laid before committees that work with a Chairman. If you are prepared to assume that these people will be reasonable beings, that they will not necessarily be afflicted with some extra curse, then they may be depended upon to show a reasonable regard for the requirements of the Administration. It is the present secrecy of Administration which, be our Government, not a Government keeping us at arm's length, but really associating us in a responsible manner with the administration, so that we may feel that it is our Government. At present you act on reports from the police. We all know what that means. Everybody's reputation is in the hands of the police. Many of us have suffered from that. I speak in this matter from personal experience.

"If you are going to punish a whole class of men—that is what you do by means of punitive police—you can surely explain the reasons to ten or twelve men. If you cannot carry these men with you, rest assured that there is something wrong with your policy. Then, Sir, the Hon'ble Member objects that my proposal about liquor shops really amounts to asking for local option. Well, Sir, I am a very keen advocate of local option. I have advocated it in the past and will continue to advocate it till it is granted. But my present proposal does not amount to local option for the Council is only advisory, and if the Collector does not carry it with him, the matter can go as at present to the Government. The function is merely an advisory function, and if he carries the Council with him, a great deal of bother is saved. Again, as regards the suspension of local bodies, the Hon'ble Member is afraid that the members will become unpopular, if they vote for suspension. He is strangely anxious that these Councils, which he is doing all he can to prevent from coming into existence, should not become unpopular! Well, even if they are not willing to face unpopularity at once in regard to a Municipality which requires to be suspended, after a time at any rate the fibre of these men will be strengthened and they will discharge their responsibilities as other Indian officials do at present. Then the Hon'ble Member says that the framing of rules may be an urgent matter. If so, you may have an extraordinary meeting of the Council; ordinarily, however, the framing of rules is a matter for deliberation. If you are not going to associate non-officials with you in a matter of this kind, I do not know in what else you will associate them with you. The Hon'ble Member fears that the Councils might become a hot bed of intrigue. In what way can a mere advisory body become a hot bed of intrigue? He says two or three men might get an ascendancy over a Collector. But such things happen now, and under my scheme, the evil will tend to grow less and not more. A strong Collector generally takes care of himself, and the chances of two or three unscrupulous men getting ascendancy over a weak Collector's mind are far greater when you have no Advisory Council than when you have such a Council. Again what about providing for the responsible ventilation of grievances in a district? Is there no value to be attached to this? I can only express my view that if you provide some outlet for such ventilation, a great deal of bitterness which arises at present will be prevented. The Hon'ble Member must surely have experience of such matters. Wrong things are sometimes done even without the knowledge of the Collector, by some police officer or some one else. At present the grievance has simply to take its course. As my friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has pointed out, questions are asked about it in the Provincial Council drawing the attention of the whole Province to it. When the complaint does not belong to the Collector's own department, the matter has to be referred to one or another of the numerous central departments with which the country has been flooded in recent years. Well, these departments have their own procrastinating methods of doing work. If there is more government on the spot and if these matters are brought to the notice of the Collector, will not much harm be prevented? It is a point of the greatest importance that this kind of harm should be prevented—I do not mean by going to the Collector privately and putting things before him in an individual capacity, for there is no sense of responsibility in that. Sir, the Hon'ble Member asks, what will be the end if you begin like this? I will tell him what the end will be. The end will be better administration! The end will be that the people will feel that the administration is theirs. The end will be that the gulf that at present yawns between officials and the public will be steadily bridged; good administration in the interests of the people, the people feeling a responsibility for it and an interest in it, and things moving generally much more smoothly than they do at present—this will be the end if my proposal is accepted!

"Sir, I am sorry that I have trespassed on the attention of the Council longer than I should have. I must leave the other points now alone, and I must ask that the resolution be put to the vote."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—16.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Haque, the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Shah, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhargri, and the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey.

Noes—32.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir M. H. S. Grover, the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon, the Hon'ble Mr Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr Bramvate, the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Saunders, the Hon'ble Sir James Meston, the Hon'ble Mr Fremantle, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the Hon'ble Mr. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick, and the Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.

So the Resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th February 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th March 1912.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Statement showing the expenditure on stores procured by the Director-General of Stores for shipment to India, and stores purchased in India.

Year.	Stores procured by the Director General of Stores for shipment to India.	Stores purchased in India.	REMARKS.
	£	Rs.	
1907–08	4,181,379	1,26,78,400	
1908–09	5,013,618	1,35,45,400	
1909–10	3,647,203	1,03,69,804 (a)	
1910–11	3,110,926	*	*Not available yet.

(a) Purchases of Coal and Coke which in the previous year aggregated nearly Rs. 19 lakhs were excluded from the returns.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 28th February 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 56 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

THE PRESIDENT: "I desire to remove a misapprehension in regard to yesterday's debate on the Indian Marriage Bill.

"What occurred exactly is this: I did not see the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah rise, but my eye caught the Hon'ble the Law Member resuming his seat. I therefore assumed that he had concluded his remarks. I then heard Mr. Jinnah raise a point of order.

"Believing that the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam had concluded his remarks, which were in the nature of a personal statement, and mindful of the fact that the legal aspect of the question had been debated at great length, I considered that the time had arrived to call on the mover to reply on the general question.

"It was not my intention to curtail the remarks of the Hon'ble the Law Member, and had I understood that he had more to say, I should have dealt with the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam to resume his speech.

"We will now proceed to the business of the day."

INDIAN LUNACY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK: "Sir, I beg to present to the Council the Report of the Select Committee on the Lunacy Bill. The Select Committee's Report, which is an unanimous one and which was arrived at after many days of discussion, sets forth all those various particulars in which the Bill as introduced is proposed to be modified. Those modifications are sufficiently explained in this Report, and all I need say at this time is that their general direction has been first merely taking out archaic expressions from the old laws which have been consolidated without making a radical alteration in their letter and their spirit, and in adapting such provisions of later English Statutes on the subject as are suited to the circumstances prevalent in India. The only really new feature in the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is a provision which enables the reception into a lunatic asylum of a voluntary boarder. This has been based on a similar provision in the English and Scotch laws. I believe that the number of voluntary boarders is not likely to be great, but at the same time there are certain people who may suffer from temporary attacks of insanity, who may feel these coming on, and who may desire the shelter and treatment of a lunatic asylum, and it has therefore been considered advisable to include this measure in the Bill which I present to this Council.

"On some suitable day later on, I shall move that the Select Committee's Report be taken into consideration, and, subject to that consideration, that the Bill be passed."

PRISONERS' INCOME.

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY: "Sir, I beg to move—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a portion of the income from the sale of jail products be credited periodically to the individual prisoners concerned, and the accumulations be given to them at the time of release with proper safeguards.

"To a penologist this Resolution would appear as only a palliative, a mere tinkering at prevention of habitual crime. Recent investigation into criminality has suggested a more effective cure, and philanthrophy and executive efforts have been directed towards the suppression of the evil at its source. The Borstal System of treatment founded upon American experience, indeterminate sentences, industrial schools, tickets-of-leave, segregation of hardened criminals in 'convict prisons', and the establishment of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies are some of the means adopted in England for a satisfactory solution of the momentous problems connected with crime. The British conscience is fairly roused; in the words of Sir Rider Haggard, 'prison reform is in the air'; the hereditary idea that justice is only retributive and deterrent is giving place to the nobler and more humane principle that 'the real end for which "the system" is established . . . . . is not punishment . . . . . but prevention and, still more, reformation.' Upon this enlightened principle, many suggestions for prison reform in India, more or less ambitious in scope, might be made; but the prudent course is to make a beginning and to attempt something which will not cause a violent disturbance of existing conditions.

"In India, notwithstanding public apathy, much has been effected, of late more than before, in the way of prison reform by the authorities on their own initiative. A system has been evolved which is not without its good points; jail mortality has gone down considerably; more humane considerations inspire the present day jail administration. It would be unjust not to acknowledge with gratitude all that Government, in spite of the absence of informed criticism and the co-operation of the public, has so far done to ameliorate the condition of the prisoner; at the same time the truth must be told, and it should be pointed out that we here have not kept ourselves abreast of the times.

'Sir, great things have been and are being done in the West with a view to keep down habitual crime. New organisations have come into existence; the whole subject is being scientifically examined and treated. In England, Act has been piled upon Act; the Inebriates Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Prevention of Crimes Act and the Children Act testify to the concern which the Legislature feels for the criminal population. The quinquennial International Prisons Congress,

which held eight sessions between 1872 and 1910 and is expected to meet in England in 1915, affords clear proof of the increased interest which the civilised world has come to take in the prevention of crime. With years the nations joining the Congress have gone on increasing. Instead of 24 nations represented at the London Congress in 1872, 28 nations sent representatives to the Buda-Pesth Congress of 1905 and 38 nations to the Washington Congress of 1910. This is a hopeful sign. India, it is hoped, will be represented at the next Congress. It is perhaps too early yet to come to definite conclusions about the result of all this activity, but it is undeniable that it has on the whole been salutary. Even so far back as 1861, Mr. Escott, the historian of England, observed:

'Although during the last decade the number of our convicts has remained practically stationary, the general population has increased by between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, and the proportion of those who are under thirty years of age is something like a third less now than it was at its commencement. Sentences to penal servitude are at present, too, fewer by almost a half than they were a quarter of a century ago, and for a couple of years have been fewer than they ever were before. As to the population of our local prisons a series of diagrams, published in the annual reports relating to them, has given prominence to the curious circumstance that it has risen and fallen with marked regularity since the middle of the century in cycles of six or eight years . . . . From 1877 onwards the tendency has been to fall . . . . When the Prisons Act came into force the population of our local prisons numbered 21,000, and it now numbers a little more than 17,000. The reduction among prisoners as among convicts is greater among those who are under than among those who are over thirty years old, the percentage being some 55 in the former to 45 in the latter. Among those whose age is less than sixteen the decrease is more remarkable.'

"Recividism is still appallingly high in England, especially among 'convicts' or long-term prisoners, the latest figure being 88·3 per cent., but when criminality has been checked at its source, i.e., among young people, through the operation of the various measures recently taken by Government and the public, the supply will be stopped. Time must be allowed for this slow evolution. This Government will earn the gratitude of the people in a greater degree by introducing in India such of the reforms suggested by Western experience as are consistent with local conditions.

"Sir, the Resolution before the Council relates to one of the details of prison reform which might well be introduced here. The termination of a sentence of imprisonment, especially a long one, although looked forward to with almost impatient interest by the prisoner, in the majority of cases launches him in the world absolutely destitute, without means and without friends. The incidental social degradation again places in his way difficulties of an exceptional character which sooner or later force him back to his former criminal ways and to the prison as a natural consequence. The historian has well described his predicament:

'The attitude of the world towards him when he is once more free is perhaps a little too absolutely repellant and unrelenting. It is not only that he has been photographed and his *signalement* widely distributed among the police, that he has had to submit to inspection at the hands of the detective, and that he may expect a further continuous surveillance, but he will in most cases find it extremely difficult to earn an honest living, however desirous he may be to do so. His honest associates—if he has any—will shun him, employers will not care to engage him lest their other workmen should take offence. Most doors are closed to him; he is a suspicious character, not to be trusted even when in sight. What wonder that he soon again falls away!'

"Government, however, in the present state of social development in India might plead inability to set up the released prisoner in life, or even to introduce him to a likely employer. This part of the work must for a long time to come be left to be done by philanthropic associations. But Government can reasonably be expected to see that the discharged prisoner does not go out to the world absolutely destitute. The responsibility of the State in the matter has been recognised in most civilised countries. In England,

If at the time of his release he is destitute, he is clothed decently, provided with food, and a railway warrant to puts him on to his home, if it is far from the prison.

"The system of awarding gratuities to prisoners also prevails. The underlying principle is that no prisoner on release should find himself absolutely destitute. The total amount spent annually by the Imperial Government on this account is £16,500. The individual sums allowed are not large. The maximum of gratuity that can be earned is fixed for each institution. In 'convict' prisons it is £6, in Borstal institutions £2, and in 'local' prisons 10s.

"In Germany, the arrangement is more liberal. Physical ability and mental fitness premised, prisoners have to work at the jail industries. A minimum of daily outturn is insisted on, but any excess is credited to the individual prisoner. The amount so earned is *absolutely* his, and he can at his will either spend it on his personal comforts during incarceration, or lay it by as deposit in a sort of savings bank account, the accumulations of which he is paid at the time of release. Railway tickets up to the place of domicile, food and clothing are supplied to short-term prisoners. In the United States of America, payment of gratuities to convicts is very common. In many of the States the prisoner is sent out of prison properly dressed. Certain other necessaries and sometimes an extra suit of clothes are supplied. The policy is to give the released convict a chance in the world by humane, and even generous, treatment, and to enable him to secure employment. He is made to feel that he is now again a free citizen, with equal rights with others, to work on his own account and to take his place in society. The United States prisoner receives the same treatment as a State prisoner. Many of the States even find employment for the discharged convict."

"In France also certain 'concessions' are given to prisoners of both classes—convicts undergoing imprisonment with hard labour and ticket-of-leave men. Under the rules, the details of which it is not necessary to set forth here, both the classes can earn by good conduct certain privileges and land for cultivation for which rent has got to be paid to Government. The holding becomes gradually the prisoner's on payment of the capitalised value of the rent. The prisoners enjoying 'concessions' are given agricultural tools dresses and bedding. They are also given a subsistence allowance either in kind or in money both for themselves and their wives and children.

"In Japan, a certain amount of money is handed over to the prisoners at the time of release 'for the work they have done during the term of servitude in prison.' The English practice is perhaps better in that the amount is made over to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and not to the prisoners themselves. There is some risk of money in the hands of the prisoners being misapplied.

But safeguards for the proper application of the accumulations can be provided. Even a few rupees judiciously spent for the relief of the discharged prisoner mean a real help, as the experience of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society, the only society of its kind in India, owing its origin to the thoughtful initiation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, shows. Timely help of this nature has enabled a few, at least among the released prisoners to regain a footing in society, and to find out honest means of livelihood. Such gratuities, small though they be, will be appreciated, and may retrieve many a lost character. I do not refer here to the Claude Martin Fund as the relief given therefrom is negligible.

"A resolution in the following terms was adopted at the last International Penitentiary Congress on the subject of gratuity:

'It is desirable that the State should allow payment to be made to prisoners, and that steps should be taken to provide that any sum of money credited to prisoners should be available for the assistance of their families if so need.'

"This is the ideal to be worked up to. The detention of a criminal in prison need not involve his family in ruin. He may continue to work for his wife and children, only in order to do that effectively he must be more industrious inside the jail.

"In India, the system is unknown to jail administration. The only rule of the Central Government, sanctioning payment to discharged prisoners, is embodied, among others, in Article 590 of the Bengal Jail Code, and under it payment at the rate of 2½ annas for every 15 miles can be made where the individual has his home at a distance of over 5 miles from the jail. In the Punjab, I understand, gratuity used to be paid formerly on a limited scale, but the practice has been discontinued. By the Resolution I move I request Government to introduce the system of gratuities in Indian jails. Such gratuities must in all cases be earned during the term of imprisonment by good conduct and hard work. The total expenditure will not be large, and even if it were, the money should be found.

"Sir, in the Resolution I refer to the source from which the gratuity can be paid. Jail manufactures yield some income to which the prisoners employed contribute. The introduction of the system of gratuity will be an incentive to the convict artisan to do extra work, and thereby to shorten his stay in the prison, as also to insure himself against absolute destitution at the time of release. In the absence of detailed statistics, it is impossible to say if there is any profit from the sale of jail products. The report is, jail manufactures do not pay. The products are not easily saleable; the market is limited; the manufactures are viewed with jealousy by private manufacturers. But greater difficulties were experienced in England before; the various organisations for the protection of manufacturing interests agitated against jail manufactures; but at last the Prison Committee of 1894, in conformity with the views of the Trades Unions, decided upon lines of manufacturing activity inside prisons which were acceptable to all.

"Conflict with vested interests is not inherent in the situation, and if only Government departments use more jail products, the manufactures will not only prove productive, but will provide large scope for expansion. Jail industry in England has attained remarkable development through the support of the consuming departments of Government; and if in this country the result is not satisfactory, the apathy of Government is largely responsible for the ill-success. For some reason, which is not very clear, Government departments object to consume jail products. This repugnance is recorded in the Annual Reports year after year. Why this should be so, is unaccountable. With greater co-operation of the other departments, the Indian jails would be kept fully busy and their products would yield a large income. There must be something radically wrong in the system when even cordage and oakum are imported from England for consumption by Government. *Thulis, bellis*, and kit-bags are also imported. And yet these articles can be easily and economically manufactured in Indian jails. In America, the Board of Charities and Correction have the oversight of prison industries, and, according to the Howard Association—

'by law, they can compel the Departments of Public Service to buy what commodities and articles they require. As the Board of Charities and Correction also controls hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, schools, and all offices used for public educational purposes, it follows that they possess a large and varied field for prison labour, with power to ensure a constant demand for the goods they themselves manufacture. Hence we find all sorts of industries carried on in a State Prison, and also that a staff of experts outside the prison walls are employed to enforce the sale and direct the distribution of prison-made commodities.'

"Sir, the present condition of jail manufactures is capable of considerable improvement—an improvement which is quite within the power of Government to effect. More determination and active support will bring about a wholesome change soon. In time a larger amount of prison labour can be utilised in manufacturing useful articles, instead of the 50 per cent now employed. And Government will find little difficulty in introducing the most comprehensive system of gratuities in jail administration."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "I am in a manner glad the Hon'ble Mover has drawn the attention of the Council to this subject, and in a general way the suggestion is worthy of consideration. While destitution is a predisposing cause of crime and recidivism, the sudden possession of cash may, and as often as not will, lead to excesses. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has himself admitted the existence of some risk of misapplication of the funds the discharged convict may have at his disposal at the time of release. It is not, however, waste of money only that is to be feared, but the manner of the expenditure might involve the man in future trouble, and it will depend upon its gravity whether he is sent back to jail or not. In the West also, with all the considerate treatment and moral training he receives during incarceration and the solicitude for him evinced by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, the expenditure of the gratuity in drink is not unknown. It must be so. The released prisoner has generally a weak intellect and a weak moral fibre. He cannot be trusted to overcome temptation. His future good can best be secured by thoughtful 'after-care' supervision. In India we have no machinery for this supervision. Even Prisoners' Aid Societies, being the one in Calcutta, are absent. The difficulty is therefore great. At the same time it is undoubtedly desirable that some arrangement for the acquisition by the prisoner of marks and boons by hard work should be made. It will be quite in keeping with the excellent record of Indian jail administration. The Hon'ble Mover has referred to the good work done by the authorities on their own initiative. In the Central Provinces at any rate the Inspector-General, Colonel Lane, has done much to relieve the

distress and to minister to the moral wants of the jail population. Payment of gratuities is bound to come in these circumstances. The only point I would request Hon'ble Members to bear in mind is that any large concession cannot be made all at once with any prospect of permanent good. Doubtless that any large concession cannot be made all at once with any prospect of permanent good. Doubtless that any large concession cannot be made all at once with any prospect of permanent good. Doubtless

are necessarily constantly changing their work and a particular piece of work may be the joint work of a number of prisoners. There are other difficulties, as for instance the fact that some prisoners do not do productive work at all, which render it almost impossible to meet this particular object which Mr. Dadabhoy has suggested to us. And again there is another disadvantage that if we are to give any sort of pecuniary reward to prisoners, public interests certainly demand that in the first instance it should be confined to those who are really poor and needy, as there would be no object in giving small sums in this kind of charity to well-to-do or wealthy men. When a man on release from jail is going to spend a very large sum in order to be received back into his caste, money given to such prisoners would of course be thrown away. And then there are a great number of prisoners who return at once without any difficulty to the place in society which they formerly occupied; the cultivator goes back to his fields and the artisan to his loom or whatever may be the employment of his labour. But, as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has pointed out, there are already in some of the Provinces provisions for giving a little assistance to prisoners on release or to enable them to earn something while in jail. One of these is the payment of wages, very small wages I admit, but still a payment of wages, to prisoners employed in some positions of trust as convict warders or convict overseers. Now that is a very excellent provision, because any long-time prisoner who shows that he means to behave himself well is almost certain to be selected for a post like that of convict warder or convict overseer, and in that way he is able to secure something against the time of his release. Then in one Province, the Punjab, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has alluded, there is a provision under which small gratuities can be earned and needy prisoners are given a small sum, not exceeding Rs. 2, to enable them no doubt to get back to their homes and to give them a few days' subsistence. Well, Sir, we are not prepared at this moment to suggest any definite means or to incur any definite financial responsibility in the matter. Although there are such things as 'jail profits,' they do not really amount to profit in the strict sense of the term, they are merely intended as some sort of indication that jail industries are carried on in a reasonably business-like manner and not at a dead loss on account of the high cost of raw materials or special expenditure on supervision.

"The jail expenditure proper is roughly about 72 lakhs, of which about 14 lakhs are returned to the State. Consequently any measure in the direction that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy suggests is merely a matter, not of setting aside actual profits, that are now applied to another purpose, but merely one of increasing our total jail expenditure; and, with the large demands that there are now for the requirements of the free population—the non-criminal population—we might hesitate perhaps to add any substantial sum to our present expenditure on prisoners and convicts. But at the same time it is quite reasonable to ask, and we are quite prepared to discuss the matter with Local Governments, as to how far their present rules are liberal enough in paying convict warders, and how far arrangements are really satisfactory to enable an indigent prisoner on release to go back to his home and have at least a day or two's subsistence by him so that he may look round and find employment, which, as I have said, will probably not be at all difficult for him to do.

"So far we are anxious to meet the Hon'ble Member in the way I have suggested. Then comes the case of reforming habituals. There have been efforts made and small experiments started in some Provinces to try to appeal to the better nature of the habitual criminal by means of moral or religious instruction; but this is a very difficult matter, and one cannot at this stage express much confidence that it will be a success. We must, in a matter of this kind, look to the establishment of philanthropic agencies such as those which exist in Europe and of which, I believe, a solitary example is afforded by the Prisoners' Aid Society in Calcutta to which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen has so generously devoted his time and trouble. Well, Sir, if such philanthropic societies can be started, the Government will certainly do all in its power to co-operate with them. It is too early yet to say what form of assistance can be given, but there seem to be little doubt that Local Governments will be quite ready to help in the matter, and if well-organised societies of this kind are brought into existence, societies which can be trusted to secure the objects that we want them to secure, namely, the reformation of the habitual prisoner, I think it is extremely probable that Local Governments will be sympathetic in the way of giving assistance to such societies either by offering employment or possibly by small grants-in-aid or other measures of co-operation. These, Sir, being the general lines on which the Government of India are ready to act to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's wishes, I think, perhaps, it is not unlikely that in the circumstances he will not insist upon pressing to a division the particular kind of remedy which he has brought to the notice of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY: "Sir, I must express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Home Member for the very sympathetic manner in which he has approached this important question and the promise he has given on behalf of the Government of India to inquire most carefully into the question. My object in bringing forward this Resolution before this Council was to bring to the prominent notice of the Government some of the disagreeable features of the present prison system. Under the regulations I could not do so unless I worded my proposal in some definite shape and it was for this reason I had to word my Resolution in the manner I placed it before the Council. However, after hearing what has fallen from the Hon'ble Home Member, I entirely see the propriety of many of his observations, and in view of his assurance that the matter will be referred to the Local Governments and their opinions taken, and that some system will be devised for affording relief to prisoners, I have decided to withdraw my Resolution and not press it to a division."

The Resolution was withdrawn.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "Sir, the Resolution which stands in my name is as follows, that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into police administration in India and the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases.

"The Hon'ble Home Member has just now said that he felt himself in an awkward position in having to oppose the motions brought forward by non-official Members. I hope that he will not be

in that awkward position with reference to my motion, for it is not only humanitarian in the sense in which the motion that he has just now been withdrawn could be construed; but it is more than that. It seeks to confer a positive boon upon humanity in India. In rising to move this Resolution, I am sure that from my past utterances on this subject, which may have come to the notice of some Members of this Council, it will be apparent to my friends that I do not intend to make any sensational statements or pass a general condemnation on the Indian police or its methods. I have taken occasion, whenever necessity has arisen, to vindicate the police against exaggerated and unjust attacks. It is a great institution which has been of immense service to the country. At the same time its strongest defenders must admit that there are drawbacks and abuses in the system which require correction. I do not propose to go into an exhaustive analysis of the circumstances which have led to the existence and prevalence of these drawbacks and abuses; but I feel it my duty to place before the Council a general outline of the more striking features of the police administration—features which have made it unpopular in the past and threaten to detract from its usefulness in the future. On the occasion of the Budget debate of 1902, Sir John Woodburn, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, observed:—

'The first and commanding requirement is the reform of the police. The police bears sorely on the people; they harass them; police exactions, police apathy, police inefficiency, are the universal complaints.'

"As my friends are aware, Sir John Woodburn was known as one of the most sympathetic rulers who have ever come to Bengal. Following this remarkable statement, coming from the head of one of the most responsible Provincial Administrations in India, the Government appointed a Commission with Sir Andrew Fraser at its head, known as the Indian Police Commission. The deliberate and unanimous opinion of that Commission was (I am quoting from its language),—

'The police-force was far from efficient: it was defective in training and organisation; it was inadequately supervised; it was generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it had utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people.'

"The Commission found corruption rampant in the police even in the higher grades and dwelt specially upon their oppressive conduct towards the people; and in the summary of their general impressions, the Commissioners stated that there could be no doubt that the police-force throughout the country was in a most unsatisfactory condition. I am quoting them again:—'That abuses are common everywhere; that this involves a great injury to the people and discredit to the Government, and that radical reforms are urgently necessary.' These reforms, they say, will cost much. The reforms were estimated to cost 150 lakhs; many of them have been introduced, and a considerable portion of the estimated cost provided. The question arises—has the time come since 1904 to review the operation and effect of the reforms which have been so introduced, and if the time has come, what is the general effect of such a review as regards the police administration of the country? We have now an Imperial Criminal Investigation Department with a Director at its head. We have got Inspectors General of Police in all Provinces with an adequate staff under them. We have got Deputy Inspectors General recruited from England; but I will put the question—and I put this question with some amount of confidence to the Hon'ble the Home Member. Have we got rid of the abuses? Has the police succeeded in making a better impression upon the public? Have its methods improved? In answer to these, bitter complaints still fill the columns of our Press, lamentable failures of justice in important cases, which unhappily have also been sensational, lend strength to the belief that the police are as ready to-day as before the reforms to act upon unreliable evidence, and confessions disregarded in Courts of Justice throw a lurid light into those dark corners where unhappy victims are put on the rack. More than this, organised raids have been made upon the innocent public in the metropolis of India, and the city of Calcutta was given over to hooliganism by the police for three days in succession, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th October 1907. The Provincial Government of the day deputed an officer to hold a private inquiry which proved, as all private inquiries are bound to prove, wholly unsatisfactory, and the public of Calcutta appointed a commission of its own, presided over by a gentleman who commanded the confidence of the people and the Government alike—my friend the late Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen, who was subsequently chosen by Government as the responsible head of that ill-advised and ill-started venture, a subsidised newspaper for Bengal. The disturbances began on the night of the 2nd October and the finding of the People's Commission was to the effect that a large number of innocent persons were brutally assaulted or otherwise subjected to insult and rudeness without any provocation or justifiable cause. The report goes on to say: 'The incidents of the following day were without a parallel in the history of Calcutta. There was no meeting or gathering on that day, yet the fact remains that some fifty shops were broken or trespassed into, eatables and valuable articles including cash were looted or damaged, and further that innocent passers-by and tramway passengers were attacked, beaten and robbed. The evidence is conclusive and the offenders in some cases were groups of constables in their uniforms.' In the main, the Government of Bengal, it is thought, though prepared to concede that some constables and head constables—they use peculiar language—'got out of hand,' the Government upheld the action of the police. This was followed by an unparalleled midnight raid on the town of Mymensingh in East Bengal by the police, acting under the direction of their superior officers. It read like a romance, but nevertheless it was a fact. Houses and shops were looted and the people brutally assaulted. There also, in the absence of any outward indication of any action by the Local Government, a People's Commission sat, recorded the evidence of the sufferers and submitted a report to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, where no doubt it was thrown into that contemptuous oblivion to which popular representation in the country have generally been relegated. The case of Gulab Banan in the Punjab must be in the recollection of many of our friends here. She was charged with having poisoned her husband. She had made a confession admitting her crime, which she retracted, first before the matron of the jail, then before the hospital assistant and the Civil Surgeon, and formally before the District Magistrate. She stated that she had made the confession under excruciating torture of the most revolting kind. The woman was found guilty of having murdered her husband and was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. On appeal, two English Judges of the Chief Court set aside the conviction, and in their judgment they referred to the confession which they said was most probably extorted by torture which would be unmentionable except in a legal document or a legal journal. They commented on the circumstance that the evidence that was favourable to the woman was held back, and they recommended an inquiry into the conduct of the police. Nothing was heard of this inquiry until nine months later;

the Executive Government of the Punjab issued a resolution discrediting the views of both the Judges of the Chief Court and the testimony of the jail doctor and completely exonerating the police. The enquiry held was private and the world outside knows nothing as to how it was held or who were examined. The Hon'ble Judges of the Punjab Chief Court took the almost unprecedented course of saying that they would reply to the inquiry in open Court. On the 20th of November 1909, five years after the reform of the police had been instituted, a carefully prepared order recapitulating the facts and asserting that the enquiry had not been conducted in the way suggested by them was issued by the Chief Court. They particularly noticed that for three or four days the poor woman was taken by the police away from the jail without any warrant and was returned to the jail in a deplorable condition. Let us hear how the Executive Government treated the pronouncement of the Chief Court. It said: 'If Your Lordships find yourselves unable to concur in his decision, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that it should be so, but so far as the Government is concerned, his decision is final and as such has been communicated to the head of the police.' In the meantime the poor woman had died within a month of her acquittal by the Chief Court in January 1909, and the public knew nothing of it until nine months later. I do not seek to go into this gruesome history of particular cases, for if I attempted it I would tire your patience and exhaust my energies. I took these cases at random as an illustration of the general attitude of the Government of this country towards the police, an attitude which was given expression to by the Under Secretary of State for India, the Master of Elibank, in February 1909 in the House of Commons

'The number of punishments inflicted appeared to show that the responsible officers are exercising proper supervision and enforcing discipline over the forces drawn from an Oriental population. That being so, the Secretary of State deprecates inquiries which may have the effect of lowering in the public estimation a body of men who were really doing their best in difficult circumstances and upon which the public rely for their security.'

"I may observe in passing that some stress was laid in this statement on the fact that the force was drawn from an Oriental population. There are other bodies of Oriental people even in India where it has not been found difficult to enforce discipline. We have not heard of complaints in this respect of the Indian Army or the Indian labourer. The true explanation must be found elsewhere. Take again the prosecutions which the police started. They must have taken—they should have taken—more than ordinary care in the prosecution of political or semi-political cases. Far apart from their general importance, these cases have a great significance, namely, that there was something wrong somewhere in the body politic which led to these political crimes. In these cases it was not only the accused that were on their trial, but the Government also, if I may say so respectfully, was on its trial, and it was so felt by the Government, for during the last three years the Government of Bengal spent about 9 lakhs and the Government of Eastern Bengal 3 lakhs of rupees. I shall not refer to the salient features of the Midnapur case, some aspects of which are still before Law Courts for decision, but I hope I shall be permitted to refer to facts which have become matters of history and have been disposed of by Courts already. There was an information laid against a large number of people—154 I believe; 24 of these were proceeded against. I make no other charges against the police in this connection except that of carelessness in not verifying with sufficient care the information given by the informer upon which they relied, for, as it must be in the recollection of my friends here, after the examination of the informer in the lower Court, the Learned Advocate-General applied to withdraw the case against the 24 men against whom it had been instituted, except three men who were convicted on their own confessions, but even they were acquitted by the High Court. I shall not refer to the language of the judgment. It has become almost historic. In one part of the judgment, referring to the general character of the evidence upon which the conviction had been secured, 'who would be safe,' says the High Court, 'if we were liable to be convicted on a charge so wide and supported by evidence so indefinite.' In the Howrah Gang case, to which I may refer with a sense of greater security, out of the 36 people, I believe only 5 or 6 were convicted. My friend the Advocate-General may correct me if I am wrong, because I am speaking from memory. In the Barrah Dacoity case, the perpetrators of the crime—my friend Mr. Lyon is here, he can correct me—the gang committed a dacoity in a house in Barrah in Eastern Bengal in the course of which they killed two men. They seized a boat in the village in which they made a river trip of 70 miles; they were pursued by 40 villagers and the chase lasted a whole day. The police produced four suspected persons, all of whom were acquitted by the Special Tribunal which under a special Act and under special circumstances had been provided by this legislature. I need not recall the horrors of the Rawalpindi case, where elderly and respectable persons were kept in confinement for many months during the hottest part of the year before they were honourably acquitted by the trying Magistrate. If in the case of these men the police put forward evidence which was treated as manipulated, one can easily imagine that in ordinary cases, which do not attract any attention, the practice may be pushed too far. It can be said that in these cases the subordinate police was alone responsible: for having regard to the seriousness of the charges and importance of the cases and their effect upon the public mind, the higher police-officers must have been guiding their course. Passing from this class of cases where evidence is more or less put forward and proved to be unreliable, we come to a very large class of cases where convictions are mainly obtained upon confessions. In the ordinary criminal cases of the country, their name is legion, only here and there and now and again a story of an extorted confession comes to light, where probably the victims have suffered severe injuries which could not be concealed, or where, as in the recent case at Poona, the victim pays the forfeit of his life. In delivering judgment on September 6th last year against the policemen in the Poona case who were put on their trial, the Sessions Judge said that such cases were usually difficult of detection and Indian experience must bear him out; in a few cases, though they come to light, many pass unnoticed and unheeded. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu relying on the rarity of torture cases, wrote his letter in which he says that these cases were very rare exceptions in the Court and every effort was made to prevent recurrence. He lost sight of the fact that they were like small flotsams indicating an immense wreck swallowed by the silent waters of the sea. It may be asked what may be the motive of the police in subjecting the poor victims to torture. The answer is plain, to lighten the work of the police, to get an easy conviction

and escape the consequences of non-detection of a crime; in fact the police are so put out if a case, say, of ordinary theft in a house, is reported to them for the worry it involves in finding out the culprit and recovering the property and they make it as uncomfortable for the house-holders who venture to report, that it is a matter of common experience in this country that many such cases are not reported at all. It may be asked, it has been asked by a European gentleman unacquainted with the conditions of our country, as to why, if there are cases of torture, they are not reported to the Magisterial Courts. It is a proverb in my country 'that if you are living in the water, do not quarrel with the crocodile' It is seldom that the police apply their methods of torture in the public gaze. Unlike Absalom, they do not commit offences on the housetops of Jerusalem; they are practised in the enclosures of the police-stations, in secret chambers or cells, and if a case were laid, it would be impossible to get evidence, and if evidence were available, where would the poor man in this country go to lodge his complaint? Which thana would take down his complaint, and if the complaint could not be proved for want of evidence—for it is just as easy for the police to procure evidence as to shut it out—what would be the fate of the poor man and his friends? Apart from open violence, they will be subjects of frequent reports and they will soon be reduced to a state of outlawry. It is only as in the recent Poona case that a man ends his life by jumping into a well to escape torture, that a case comes to the notice of the superior authorities. In dealing with another aspect of the question of the reform of the police, I shall refer to a case not very long ago disposed of by the Chief Court of Burma known as the Kirwan Murder case Four persons were accused of having murdered a man named Kirwan and convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim and sentenced to death. Sir Charles Fox, the Chief Justice, observed that the first statements of the Burmese villagers were correct, and the judgment goes on to say 'if they were correct, the circumstances of the blood, etc., found in the jungle and the box containing Kirwan's remains lying in the Chaung were manufactured and suspicion arose that all the manufactured evidence was an appalling mass of perjury.' There is a significant passage in the judgment which is worth considering: 'If there had been,' says the learned Judge, 'any real investigation into the case and if there had been some one to recognise the intelligent consideration of the evidence which had been brought forward by the subordinate police and the courage to decide that such evidence was of such a dubious character that no reasonable person would act upon it, probably the real facts attending Kirwan's death might have come out later on and the four men who, I cannot think, had nothing to do with it would not have been deprived of their liberty for over five months with a charge of murder against them. The *Statesman* newspaper, which until the recent announcement regarding the change of capital was one of the greatest exponents and most capable supporters of existing institutions, in noticing this judgment, observes:—

'The Chief Justice of Burma here indicates that had the superior police been capable and firm the case would not have been sent before a Magistrate. But it is equally clear that if the Magistrate had been a trained lawyer accustomed to weigh evidence dispassionately and carefully, the case would have gone no further It is certain, moreover, that if the Sessions Judge had performed his duties satisfactorily, he would have dismissed the charge with a severe rebuke to the police. The same thing may be said of scores of cases which come before the High Courts on appeal. The appeals would be quite unnecessary if we had Magistrates and Judges who had been trained for judicial work. Hence the separation of judicial and executive functions, and the special officers must be regarded as essential to the reform of the police As long as the police find that perjured evidence and extorted confessions will answer their purpose, they will resort to these methods instead of making any attempt to investigate crimes, and when they discover that half of the cases are invariably shattered by learned Judges who care only for the legal merits of their evidence, slowly and surely they will learn that honesty is the best policy. We hope that when the Government of India take into consideration this pressing problem of the police reform, they will give due regard to the close connection between judicial competence and police inefficiency.'

"I am nearly coming to the end of my speech. Coming to the Criminal Intelligence Department or Investigation Department, the successor of the Thagi and the Dacoity Department, the public are only able to see its operations in regard to political crimes—deportations without trial, house searches without any success, prosecutions ending in acquittal in the more important cases, surveillance without any apparent cause, espionage even in the zenanas, domiciliary visits at all times of the day and night, shadowing of respectable people, quartering of the punitive police, and generally the creation of unrest. These are the features so far as we public are able to discover of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I am glad that the gentlemen now at the head of this Department has done all that man can do to control the work of the Department and to check abuses; but he is one among an army and I am not quite sure if he will not frankly admit that he is oftentimes misled The recent visit of the King-Emperor must have clearly demonstrated to the outside world that the thing called 'unrest' that loomed on the Indian horizon for the last five or six years and that shadowed the life of the people and was responsible for the passing of measures so un-English in their character was more or less a by-product of the armoury of repression. I have referred only to a few instances in the police administration of the country. It is no use multiplying them; it is no use laying the colours too thick. I have gone into them to the extent that I felt was absolutely necessary It may be a vain hope in this country to expect the realisation of the ideal that the policeman should be regarded as a friend and not as a dangerous individual not to be talked to except when absolutely necessary; but I know that Government is sincerely anxious to work for this ideal. Those who accuse the Government as such of desiring to shield the iniquities of the police are guilty of the grossest calumny It is difficult, however, to separate the instrument from the hand that wields it, the tree from the fruit; and the mass of people to whom the police is the embodiment of Government naturally ascribe their ill-fortune at the hands of the police to the Government itself. This is after all not an altogether unjustifiable idea, for if the machinery is defective the manufacturer cannot escape the responsibility. In India, especially in ancient times, any calamities like famine and pestilence were ascribed to the sins of the rulers. This feeling must be exceptionally strong in the paternal form of government which prevails and which is the pride of the Anglo-Indian official. The Committee I have suggested would look into the question in the light of experience gathered since the last Commission met and suggest further remedies to remove defects which are candidly admitted."

THE PRESIDENT: "I must now ask the Hon'ble Member to stop."

The Hon'ble Mr. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "I wanted to read a quotation from a Government publication, but as my time is up, I stop."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADGE: "Sir, there can be no doubt whatever that the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty, and I should not be worthy of my place in this Council if I withheld my sympathy from the victims of such cruelty, whether they were reported from Siberia or from the hamlets of Bengal. The difficulty which men of open mind have in dealing with a double-barrelled proposal of the kind, when an attack is made upon the subordinate police, and rather serious reflections are also cast upon the British Government, is just this. We are dealing with conditions in this country in which, at least as Englishmen believe, a higher standard of morality has been applied to a lower. Whether this is true or not is a different thing. People may differ in opinion, but that, I believe, is the feeling of English officials in this country. Now, Sir, the police in this country, as I have had occasion to remark before, cannot be expected to have a morality above the class to which they belong in this country, and the offences that come to our notice in connection with the police are not worse than the dacoities which have occurred and are committed by the educated young gentlemen who speak in English and who go to villages in Bengal armed with good weapons and commit riot amongst their own countrymen, and rob them and ill-treat them. Whose fault is it, Sir, that the educated young men of this country who commit these crimes have no higher standard of morality than the lower orders of this country? I wish to be as inoffensive as I can in dealing with a difficult subject of this sort, but what those of us who ponder these deep problems are forced to consider is that public opinion in this country does not stand by the Government in great and serious crises such as those which occurred two or three years ago. Would things have occurred here if the whole of Indian society had stood by the side of Government and come forward boldly and denounced and helped to detect all the crime that was then committed, whether in the police or in higher grades? I stand in a sense between the two classes with a real, an earnest and sincere feeling for both, and I must say that the opinion is very general in among thinking men in this country that a very great deal of the crime which is committed by persons who are not in the police would not have been committed if educated and intelligent gentlemen came forward boldly, and courageously stood by the Government, and did their very best to suppress all manner of crime. My reason for recalling an unpleasant occasion is this I think if the police of this country are to be improved, it will not be by foreigners passing laws—no man can be made an angel by Act of Parliament—but by the people themselves, the educated men in this country, doing their very best to raise the standard of morality all along the line, and they will succeed in doing so if they will import more moral earnestness into social life and concern themselves less with political fights. I do honestly believe, Sir, that a very great deal of energy is thrown away on what are considered political reforms that are really not adapted to this country and that, if it had been directed to the raising of the moral standard of this country, far greater happiness would have been secured to all classes. I know of course that in making remarks of this sort here I lay myself open to severe criticism; but that is a sort of criticism to which men accustomed to stand alone do not attach the slightest importance. Nothing would please me better than to see all classes in this country, even the very lowest, adopting higher standards of morality than those which may prevail among them. Only yesterday frank confessions were made by Indian Members of evils pointing to not very high standards prevailing among persons not of the lower orders. They have thus themselves pointed to the low standard that does prevail somewhere, and until some organised effort in social reform is seriously taken up by the Congress and bodies of that sort, which devote too much attention to political reform, I think very little good can be expected from the handful of Englishmen trying to do their best for the millions of this land. As regards the quotations that have been made from Sir John Woodburn and earlier papers, I think they are rather irrelevant on an occasion like this because they were followed by the Police Commission and the reforms that have since been undertaken; and it is premature, I should say, to judge the whole effect of those reforms until some few more years have passed. But here I must repeat that no reforms that are imposed upon people from outside are likely to have a lasting result unless the people of the country help in carrying out true reforms all over the country. We have been reminded just now that it is not only the weapon, but the hand that wields it, that is responsible; but we have also been reminded that we must judge matters not only by the fruit, but by the tree. What is the tree upon which acknowledged evils grow? Is it the foreign Government of the country? I think that if some of our able Members, with many of whose remarks here I thoroughly sympathise, were to go a little deeper into some of these questions, they would find that the tree from which a good deal of evil results in this country is not the foreign Government that labours under enormous difficulties, but something much nearer home."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN: "Sir, I will only say briefly what I think about this Resolution. No doubt the necessity is felt that there should be some marked change in the way of carrying justice, and that is why one feels necessitated to bring the matter up, now and then in the form of such Resolution or otherwise. As there is something wrong somewhere, people begin to differ in their views.

"Some accuse police, some accuse Magistrates, some accuse witnesses, some accuse the lower standard of the morality into the country, some think that it is from want of education, but I attribute it to the defective law and procedure now exercised in the Courts which is unsuited in many ways for the needs of our country and its present stage.

"A law of a separate nation based on separate sentiments and devised for a separate age or for people of different ideas and religions cannot suit another which differs up to some extent in every form.

"When such a law is being practised, no wonder all those connected in carrying it out in their respective capacities in turn have to suit to its requirements and unfortunately get blamed. To prove this I can easily get into the details, but the experience of Members of these last few days is contrary to making long speeches. I do not think there is very great necessity for inquiring into the police administration after the Police Commission, but I do feel the necessity of a thorough inquiry into the whole administration, particularly the law and procedure.

"As the inquiry proposed may lead to throw some light on the matter that I have just said, I am ready to vote for it though even the overthrow of the resolution may be a foregone conclusion."

The Hon'ble MR. MUTHOLKAR: "Sir, in making a speech on this resolution, I would like to say that as the facts are so patent and many of the evils which have been pointed out by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Basu are so well known, it only needs a reply from Government as to the action they propose to take. I feel compelled to take part in the debate only on account of certain considerations advanced by my friend to my left. I do not know, Sir, how the fact that the people of this country are wanting in public spirit, that they have not got moral courage or that the standard of morality amongst them has not advanced sufficiently, that the tree is to be judged by its fruits, and that the Indian police are vicious, because Indian society practically is vicious. I say I cannot understand how these assertions can help practical administration. Government, Sir, have to take the people as they are. They have to face the problem of the existence of very serious difficulties. Nobody denies the necessity of the police; nobody denies that in the majority of cases they are of the utmost help; nobody denies the necessity of reposing very great trust and confidence in them. In spite of these facts, we have to remember that there occur very serious scandals which the Government have got to face. And amongst them one which has come into very great prominence of recent years is the very great resort that is made to confessions and the very great resort that is made to suborning of evidence. Will it at all help the purposes of Government, if the complaints which are made in regard to this matter are brushed away by the argument that the people are wanting in public spirit or in moral courage? The Government, as my friend has pointed out, have to bear the blame for the defective working of the police. As one who feels that his whole life and the life of everyone who has an interest also goes with the Government, I consider that it is their duty to face the question boldly. I think it is a very serious state of things when you find that a solemn statement, a pronouncement, made by such a high body as the Chief Court of the Punjab is discountenanced by the Head of the Executive Government. That is not at all a desirable state of things. And if anything demonstrated the need of a free, open and public inquiry, it was this kind of thing which took place in the Punjab. I do not wish, Sir, to trouble the Council by saying anything more, but I do think that a case has been made out for a thorough inquiry and alteration of the law under which confessions made by persons while in the custody of the police are admitted in evidence."

The Hon'ble MR. DARASHOT: "Sir, I came to this Council this morning with an open mind, and if there was any bias it was a bias in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. If he could have convinced me that the suggested inquiry would be a panacea for all the evils connected with police administration I should certainly vote for his resolution. I myself do not hold the police administration of the country in the highest admiration. I know there are several matters connected with that which are capable of reform. I am fully conscious of that. But I do not for a moment believe that an inquiry of the nature suggested would be of any value, or that it would be productive of any practical results. I am in entire sympathy with the latter part of the Resolution as regards the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases. And if the Resolution were broken up, or if the Hon'ble Member referred to only that part of the matter, I should have certainly supported it. I have no doubt the Hon'ble the Legal Member, who has had large and very extensive criminal practice, will also bear with me when I say that the law relating to confessions, at any rate, requires immediate amendments; at any rate, a fuller investigation into the matter is necessary. I do not agree at all that a Committee would be very necessary for that. My friend has no doubt pointed out some of the worst features of the police administration. But I say that an examination of the criminal administration of the various countries would probably show the presence of the same features in all of them. You cannot, unless you have a very high standard of morality in the service—and in the present state of Indian conditions it is absolutely impossible—you cannot expect that high standard of morality in the service; and unless that is attained, it is impossible that any great reformation would be achieved.

"There is only one observation of the Hon'ble Member with which I must entirely dissociate myself. The description which he has given of the Criminal Investigation Department is one which I am not at all prepared to accept. At any rate, I would not be doing my duty to my constituency of the Central Provinces if I omitted to state here that the Criminal Investigation Department in the Central Provinces did excellent service by breaking the backbone of sedition under the energetic control of Sir Charles Cleveland. Any general observations of that nature, condemning a whole department would be most undesirable, and would not be conducive to any good results. As I said, Sir, if the Resolution had only consisted of the latter part relating to confessions, I would have warmly supported it. But as I feel confident that a Commission will not be productive of any material good, that it will involve the country in a huge expense, that even if a Committee is appointed, proposals will be made which will not be practical, and that, after the full report of the Police Commission presided over by so able and energetic an officer as Sir Andrew Fraser, much scope has not been left for further inquiry into the matter, I consider it my duty to oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MR. LYNE: "Sir, when I came to the Council to-day I had no intention of addressing it on this subject, but with reference to one particular case that has been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu I feel it necessary to say a few words. I do not think that any official members of this Council or any other members who have had anything to do with police administration can be out of sympathy with the general wishes expressed by the Hon'ble Member. But the action of the police in all countries is constantly being brought into question, and I think that it is unavoidable, when we consider their responsible and dangerous duties and the class of people with whom they are constantly brought into contact, that they should frequently be subjected to public criticism. We need not feel surprised therefore, that we have also the same public criticism to deal with in India, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Member would not wish to conceal the fact that in other countries we meet with the same phenomenon, or to suggest that the Indian police, manned and officered as it is mainly by his own countrymen, is possessed of a double dose of original sin. But while the Indian police thus do their responsible work amidst many difficulties, the Hon'ble Member has himself acknowledged how valuable that work is and how much we are indebted to them. We can surely claim, therefore that we and all other Hon'ble Members who deal with charges against the police should exercise the greatest care and circumspection in dealing with the evidence upon which those charges are based, and it is for this reason, Sir, that I have risen to recount certain facts with reference to one of the cases referred to by him.

"The Hon'ble Member briefly referred to this incident which he described as an unparalleled midnight raid by the police on the peaceful people of Mymensingh, during which houses and shops were looted. He went on to say that no action was taken by the Local Government, and that it was consequently necessary for a People's Commission to be appointed to inquire into the matter, that they inquired in the absence of any inquiry by responsible authorities—and made a report to the Government which was treated with silence and contempt. The Hon'ble Member is incorrect in saying that no action was taken by the Government, and I think that if he refers to his notes of the case, he will be able to verify this himself. Long before the People's Commission appeared on the scene, full inquiry had been undertaken by a magisterial officer in Mymensingh—an officer whose sympathetic treatment of other similar cases has met with the approval of Indians and Europeans alike. This officer took all the evidence available relating to the incident in question, listened to all complaints, and made careful local inquiries, during which he recorded everything shown to him as evidence of damage or disturbance caused by the police. It was subsequent to this inquiry, I think about ten days, or perhaps a little longer, after the occurrence of the incident, that the self-appointed People's Commission came up to Mymensingh to make its inquiry. I say 'self-appointed' merely as stating a fact. It had in the nature of the case to be self-appointed, unless its nomination by a well known Calcutta newspaper may be held to constitute appointment. It was a Commission of two, one of whom, the *necessa pars*, was the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. They came up and made their inquiries in Mymensingh, but they were busy gentlemen and they could not apparently give very much time to the matter, and I believe I am correct in saying that they were in Mymensingh for two days or two and a-half days only. They recorded an enormous number of depositions, and a careful calculation made at the time suggested that they were only able to give from two to three minutes to each witness. The witnesses were examined in a private house, surrounded by the gentlemen who had interested themselves in making some clamour about these events, there was no cross-examination of the witnesses, and the record of the evidence itself shows that no attempt was made to test or check their statements in any way. A local inquiry was also made by the People's Commission during their stay, and with reference to that local inquiry, I need, perhaps, relate one story only. The magisterial officer who made the inquiry for Government was asked by a shopkeeper to examine his house, which he alleged to have been visited and looted by the police. The man pointed out the destruction and confusion that he attributed to the police, and this was duly noted. On the next day, when the Magistrate was going to Court, the shopkeeper asked him, now that his house had been examined, if he might put his things in order and go on with his business. He was told that he certainly might do so, and he accordingly put his things in order and went on with his business. Some days later, however, it was stated that the shop would be visited by the People's Commission, in order that they might see the damage which had been wrought by the police; the shopkeeper then obligingly disarranged his furniture again and the house was examined by the People's Commission, the damage and confusion being recorded by them as having been caused by the police. That, gentlemen, I know to be a fact, and indeed, with reference to all these matters with which I am dealing, I think I may say that I am dealing with facts within my personal knowledge, as the whole case was gone into by myself immediately afterwards with the report of the People's Commission before me.

"Now, Sir, I will not say to this Council *ex cathedra omnes*, or suggest that the other cases which have been referred to by the Hon'ble Member rest on similar evidence, but there can be no shadow of doubt that the facts in this particular case are entirely different from those which the Hon'ble Member would wish the Council here to believe.

"I do not know what reply will be given by the Government to the Resolution which has been proposed, nor will I weary the Council with my own personal ideas on the general question; but I thought it my duty to lay the facts of this particular case before the Council and to demonstrate that the Hon'ble Member has not exercised his customary sobriety and legal acumen in dealing with it. And with reference to the Hon'ble Member himself, I may add that I will not libel his high reputation as lawyer by suggesting that he himself believes that the evidence recorded on this occasion by the People's Commission was worth more than the paper upon which it was recorded."

The Hon'ble Mr. CARR: "Sir, this Council is asked to recommend to the Governor General in Council the appointment of a Committee to inquire into police administration in India and the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases. The appointment of such a Committee pre-supposes the existence of very grave abuses and drawbacks, and in the opening of his speech the Hon'ble Mover referred to these abuses. No one, I think, will deny that such abuses do exist, and the Hon'ble Mr. Basu quoted, in support of his statement, a paragraph from the Indian Police Commission Report in which these abuses were referred to. I think it would have been well had the Hon'ble Mover gone on with the same paragraph, because the words in that paragraph would in my opinion have answered the motion that he has laid before the Council. I quote from paragraph 201, which the Hon'ble Member has quoted:—

"'The Commission are not sanguine enough to believe that their proposals, even if fully adopted, will result in the immediate removal of all cause of complaint. These reforms can in any case be only gradually introduced; and years must pass before their full effects are realised. Inferior men have to be got rid of in all ranks; and evil traditions have to be broken in the force. The attitude of the people towards the police, and public opinion in regard to unrighteousness and corruption, have to be raised. Of this the Commission are fully aware, and the members can hardly expect themselves to see the full introduction of all the reforms they propose, still less to see their full results in improved police administration. But even a generation of official life is a short period in the life of a people; and the Commission believe that, before that period expires, very substantial advantages will have resulted from reforms carried out somewhat on the principles they recommend. What is required is the definite adoption of a policy based on such principles, and determined persistence in giving effect.'

"I submit, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member in moving this Resolution has entirely ignored the reforms which have been introduced in connection with the recommendations of the Police Commission. I think it may possibly facilitate the deliberations of this Council if I lay before them the present position in the Madras Presidency from which I come. Reports on police administration are issued for the calendar year, and the latest report which is to hand is for the year 1910. The order of the Government of Madras on this Report is dated 27th October 1911, and in accordance with the usual

practice, this has been laid on the Editor's Table and is doubtless in the hands of the Hon'ble Mover. The conclusion at which the Madras Government arrives is that although only five years have elapsed since the issue of orders upon the Police Commission Report, the work of reform in the Madras Presidency has been nearly completed. The Government order says:—

'The cost has been heavy, but the Governor in Council trusts that experience will prove that the money has been well spent. An improved stamp of investigating officer has undoubtedly been obtained—men of better education and of higher moral standards. The majority of them are lacking in experience, but that is a fault which will soon be removed.'

"Now, Sir, what is the work of reform which has during the last five years been carried out in the Madras Presidency? The unit of control in Madras is the police-station, and prior to the introduction of the reforms these police stations were in charge of head constables on pay varying from Rs 14 a month to Rs 25 a month. The head constables were themselves controlled by inspectors on pay varying from Rs. 70 a month to Rs. 300 a month. There was no intermediate grade, and the grade of inspector was recruited to a certain extent from the subordinate grade of head constable. It will be found in the Report of the Commission that one of the main causes of the abuses laid bare by that Commission was the subordinate agency then employed in investigating crime. The action taken under the recommendations of the Commission has been to improve that agency, and the new grade of sub-inspector—an entirely new grade so far as Madras is concerned—has been introduced, officers on pay of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100, and these sub-inspectors have now replaced all the head constables in charge of police-stations throughout the Presidency. The effect of this change has been to reduce the number of police-stations. It follows naturally that if you put an officer of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in charge of a station, he must have a larger area of control than a subordinate officer on Rs 14 rising to Rs. 25; for financial reasons, if for no others, this reduction in the number of police-stations was necessary. The Hon'ble Mover referred to the general position taken up by the public in this country in regard to the police, and I think he gave us to understand that they did not regard the police as their friends. With your permission, Sir, I will read again from the Madras Government order, which states the present position in my Presidency. The order says:—

'The Madras police organization formerly differed from that of the rest of India in two important features. The first was the large number of police-stations; the second, the absence of the rank of sub-inspector, with the consequence that all police-stations were in charge of head constables who conducted investigation of offences under the supervision of a relatively large body of inspectors on comparatively low pay.'

"The order then goes on to say that these stations have necessarily been reduced in number.

'The Governor in Council greatly regretted this necessity, for he recognised that many people would be deprived of that easy access to the police which they had hitherto enjoyed. How much they appreciated this convenience and the protection afforded by the presence of a police-force has been shown by the representations that have been made in practically every case against the abolition of police-stations under the re-allocation scheme. On the other hand, the public will now have the benefit of a higher class of investigating agency which it is hoped will go far to remove the abuses which formerly existed.'

"I think, Sir, that if a refutation of the statement of the Hon'ble Member regarding the attitude of the public towards the police is necessary, the report and the order of the Madras Government thereon give the necessary refutation.

"There have been other reforms besides the creation of the sub-inspector. The pay of the constable was raised in the mofussil from Rs. 7 to 8 and in the City of Madras from Rs. 8 to 9, and although this is a very small rise it is still a matter of considerable advantage to the constable. The grading of head constables has been revised in order to suit the revised conditions under which they now work, and a far more important change has been made by the introduction of a new grade of Deputy Superintendent, on pay ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, and rising still further, if these Deputy Superintendents are placed in charge of a district, to Rs. 900 a month. This new grade has provided for Indians of standing and education a good opening in the police, for the recruitment for these Deputy Superintendents is largely direct. But the essential change recommended by the Police Commission may I think be labelled as the evolution of the investigating sub-inspector, and the success or otherwise of the reforms which are now being introduced will depend very largely on the success of this system.

"I do not think I need go into statistics. The Hon'ble Mover has referred to various cases in which he considers that the police have abused their powers. Well, if I may say so, quotations of such a nature, are really irrelevant to the present issue. What we have to consider is whether the Government is carrying out in a liberal spirit the recommendations which were made by the Police Commission. As regards statistics, I am glad to say that this was one of the several bogies destroyed by the Police Commission. The statistical bogie has been a terror to all police-officers in time past, and it has now been recognised fully that figures showing the averages of detection and the numbers of convictions by the Courts are not the only test of the efficiency of a good officer.

"As regards confessions which are referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, I would only say that it seems to me that, if it is necessary to reform the law of confession, the proper way to do it is by the ordinary method of introducing legislation in this Chamber."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHAMSUL HUDA:—"Sir, I do not think there is any one in this Council who is acquainted with the incidents of village life in this country who can say that he is fully satisfied with the methods of the police. Twenty-five years experience in the legal profession has not, I confess, given me that satisfaction.

"At the same time, I realise that in recent years the police have done good service to the country and that gradually there is an improvement in the tone and the morals of our police force; but all the same the administration of police is probably the weakest point in the administration of British India, and I would support any proposal which I thought would, to any extent, improve the methods of the police. I am not, Sir, however, any great believer in Commissions, and if I do not support the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend it is because I think that a Commission can do very little good in this direction. I think that greater vigilance and supervision exercised by the superior

officers of the police, the strengthening of the village panchayats, and other measures of this nature will do much more good and will help in improving the police much more than a Commission can do. It has been said by some Hon'ble Members of the Council—and hal for those remarks I would not have thought myself called upon to take up the time of the Council—that after all the police-officers are men of our own country, and if they go wrong the blame must be on our own shoulders. Sir, those that make such remarks forget that there are departments other than the police which are manned almost exclusively by men of our country, and the purity of the administration of these departments have not been challenged at any time. Take the Judicial service. Do not the men of that service belong to this country? Can any one deny that my countrymen have done in this respect service the quality of which has been recognised by the highest authority? Place a man getting a small salary of Rs. 15 in a position which gives him such unlimited powers as the police have in matters of investigation, and I am afraid that most men under such circumstances would yield to temptation. It may be that the finances of the country do not permit of greater improvement, but we must take facts as they are, and human nature as it is: and it is certain whenever you put a man in the position of a police-officer with such power over illiterate people, I think the same consequences will happen in any country. Well, Sir, as I have said, we must depend on greater supervision and to a great extent on the prevalence of better education amongst our countrymen for improvement in the methods of our police."

The Hon'ble SIR GANGADHAR RAO CHITNAVIS: "Sir, I came with an open mind, and no desire to speak, but I feel constrained to say a few words after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. I think I should oppose this Resolution. I think it would have been better if the Hon'ble Mover had waited for the results of the reorganization undertaken by Government on the recommendation of the Police Commission before he proposed a fresh Commission. We must admit that there are defects in police administration, but we must also admit that administration has improved during the last twenty years, and if the past is to be the guide for the future, it may be hoped still better results will follow. I do not know much about Bengal, but I know this much, that there were peculiar circumstances connected with the political situation in Bengal which made the position of police there rather more difficult than elsewhere; but if we examine the police administration of other Provinces, I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Basu will find that he has no urgent grounds for moving his Resolution. I speak for my Province, and I think we find that there is no immediate necessity for a fresh inquiry. I associate myself with everything that has fallen from my friend Mr. Dadabhoy as regards the operations of the Criminal investigation Department in my Province, and I oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR CHOL GRAHAM: "Sir, before recording my vote on this Resolution, I should like to associate myself to a great extent with what my friend the Hon'ble Mr Madge has said. So long as the people of this country—I am talking of the poorer classes more especially—do not come forward and help themselves by taking upon themselves the public duty of coming forward and giving evidence and helping the police, so long these abuses must crop up. At the same time, it is impossible that these abuses should not occur so long as the public do not come forward and help the police in their investigations and give them the benefit of all the evidence they can. The mover of this Resolution has quoted many decisions in criminal cases which have been upset on appeal in the High Courts. Well, Sir, there is a very general feeling, I think certainly among the community which I represent, that the standard of evidence required in Bengal is one which is very nearly unattainable, and which may almost be called quixotic. Sir, I think, what goes to prove this to a certain extent, that we do not find in the Courts of other Provinces that these cases are being upset or thrown out in quite the same way."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "Sir, I rise to support the Resolution which my Hon'ble friend Mr Basu has moved for the adoption of the Council, and in doing so I would like to say at the outset that because non-official critics of the police administration of this country deem it their duty to make complaints about the character of that administration, whether in this Council or outside, they should not be understood, on that account and by reason of that fact only, to lay the blame of the defects of that administration at the door of the British Government as such. I am free to confess, Sir, that the police administration in Native States is as bad as in British territories, if anything, even worse, and I will go further and say that from such records as we have of pre-British days, for instance, at Poona, which was at one time the capital of the whole Mahratta Confederacy, things were as bad as in these days. The difficulty in discussing this question solely arises from the fact that when a complaint is made about the defects of the present day police administration, high English officials deem it their duty, owing to the very peculiarity of their character,— and that is really one of the strong points of their race,—to stand by the instruments whom they employ and interpret such criticism as directed against themselves, and that imports feeling into a discussion which otherwise might very well be conducted without feeling. It is quite true, Sir, as has been pointed out by several Hon'ble Members, that the inquiry by Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission is a comparatively recent inquiry; but since the Commission reported, two questions have come very prominently to the front. One is the manner in which confessions are obtained and the general unreliability of such confessions, and the second is the manner in which the work of the new Criminal Investigation Department is done. As regards confessions, the Under Secretary of State for India stated some time ago that the Government of India were considering the matter, and that an amendment of the law on the subject would shortly be undertaken. And I, for one, expected that this session legislation would be introduced on the subject. Very probably the Law Member is going to take part in this debate. I see he has been taking notes. At any rate, I hope he will, and I trust he will tell us when the legislation outlined by the Under Secretary for India will be produced. As we have been assured that the Government themselves are considering this question, I think my Hon'ble friend, who has moved this Resolution, will be satisfied if a statement is made as to the intentions of Government on the subject.

"The other question, namely, the operations of the Criminal Investigation Department, stands on a different footing. When Sir Andrew Fraser's Commission inquired, the Department was not constituted on its present basis. In reply to a question which I put last year in this Council, the late

Home Member laid on the table a statement showing the growth and cost of the Department from year to year since 1908, when the Department was first created. The cost has been going up very largely, but that is a financial matter which I do not want to raise to-day. What I however want to say is this. The Department, on the present basis, has been in existence for the last seven years and there is no sign that its operations would be curtailed. Now, Sir, I am free to admit that during the somewhat anxious times through which the Government had to pass during the last few years, it was perhaps necessary for the Government to devise a machinery whereby they could keep in touch with the various movements that existed or were being started in the country. I am speaking with special reference to the political branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. I am also free to admit that while there was room for anxiety in many directions, and the activity of the Department, such as it was, was at its highest, it was perhaps no time to undertake an inquiry into what was going on. Of course many things have been done by this Department which should not have been done; many reports have been submitted which ought not to have been submitted; many individuals have been shadowed, harassed and falsely accused, who should never have been subjected to such treatment. As long, however, as there was any room for anxiety, the Members of this Council refrained from urging an inquiry into the methods or operations of this Department. But, Sir, everybody now admits—the Government itself admitted this last year in the course of the discussion on the Seditious Meetings Bill—that things are settling down, and very rapidly settling down, and if any pointed proof of it was further required, it has been furnished by the demonstrations of loyalty which greeted Their Imperial Majesties on all sides, when they recently visited this country. And I am quite sure that there is now no serious difference of opinion on the subject between officials and non-officials, that both alike think that things are settling down and that there is not the same necessity for the Government to feel anxious as they perhaps had during the last few years. Surely, then, now is the time when an inquiry should be made into the operations of a department which is causing the utmost irritation among the people—especially among the educated classes—in a manner, of which I do not think that the Government have a very clear or adequate idea. Sir, my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, the 'ideal citizen' of Central Provinces as we were told yesterday, a man happy in the consciousness of high official appreciation, has just asked us to believe that in the Central Provinces the Criminal Investigation Department is all right. Well, sir, what will the Council think if I state—and I do this on most excellent authority—that even my Hon'ble friend has not escaped the attentions of this department, to which he has just given a certificate and has not escaped anxiety on account of its operations? Even he had reason to complain that he was made the subject of an adverse confidential report, which was brought to his notice before it could do him any harm, because he has friends among officials, but which did cause him very considerable anxiety at the time!

'I will give the Council another instance of how the department is no respecter of persons. My Hon'ble friend to my left,—Sir Vithaldas Thackersey,—a man respected alike by officials and non-officials, a man who generally keeps to non-political activities and confines his utterances to subjects which are specially his own, expressing himself, no doubt, with independence, but evoking the respect of all by his utterances—even he has been honoured by the attentions of this department. My friend went last month to visit Dacca. He went there, as this is the last session of this Council that will be held in Calcutta, and he thought that as he might not come this side again, he should go and see Dacca. And he went there just for a few hours merely for the purpose of sight-seeing, as the guest of the Nawab of Dacca, and from there he went further to Chittagong to acquaint himself with the possibilities of that place as a port, and a centre of trade. Well, a day or two after he left Dacca a paragraph appeared in one of the Dacca papers—I had copy of it sent me and I sent the cutting to Sir Vithaldas—stating that some police constables belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department were assiduously making inquiries about one Sri Vital Das Thakur Das (that was the way his name was put in the paper) about the object of his visiting Dacca and what he was doing there. Now, Sir, if people like Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey do not escape the attentions of this force, is it any wonder that more humble and less fortunate persons like myself fare worse than this? As a matter of fact I must say I have been receiving such attentions for a very long time, but I have always taken it as in the day's work. My life is frankly given to national work, and I am free to recognise that the Government may think it necessary to keep in touch with all who are engaged in such work. What we are entitled to expect, however, is that the men, who are employed in this duty, shall do their work in a less clumsy and offensive manner than that in which they do it at present. I will give the Council an illustration from my personal knowledge. I belong to a society of young men—I mean the other members are young men, though I am myself getting on in years—which has been brought into existence to supply a long-felt want, namely, that of young men, trained in the study of political questions, and engaged in public work in various fields as wholetime workers. Now we may be right or we may be wrong in our view of things, in our estimate of the requirements of the situation. We have made up our minds to serve our country according to our lights, and we are prepared to accept the full consequences of our choice. And if the Criminal Investigation Department of the Government wishes to keep in touch with our movements, let it do so by all means, but we are certainly entitled, as peaceful citizens of this country, to expect that we should not be subjected to undue annoyance. Now, Sir, some time ago one of the members of our society went to the United Provinces to take part in the famine relief operations. He did such excellent work there is that connection that Sir Jolm Hewett thought it necessary to recognise the work in his Famine Report; and yet this gentleman was subjected to such open and continuous annoyance by the men of the Criminal Investigation Department that ultimately he had to complain publicly of it in the papers. He was not only openly accompanied by these men wherever he went, but one of them began to go the length of insisting on sitting on the coach box or hackney carriages engaged by him for going about. Another member of our society had, for a long time, a cyclist detective assigned to him. The gentleman in question is not even a fast walker—and rather inclined to be corpulent—and an ordinary policeman, walking at a good pace, might well have sufficed for this purpose; but the department assigned a special cyclist to him. Now, Sir, though I am speaking somewhat lightly of the matter, all this is really most grossly offensive—to put it no stronger than that. I do not say that they should not watch our movements, if they want to do so, though I strongly feel it is most foolish that Government should thus let loose a number of unscrupulous men, such as most of the Criminal Investigation Department men are, on innocent people. But, in any case, it is necessary that all this shadowing

should be done in a less offensive and less clumsy manner. Again, Sir, the reports submitted by these men are secret. Nobody knows what is contained in these reports, and everybody's good name is at the mercy of these people. I know of a report which was once submitted against me and of the Political Secretary to the Bombay Government, who happened to entertain a kindly feeling for me. I had made a speech at a functional place in the Bombay Presidency. Sometime after, I happened to meet this officer at a party, and he asked me to go and see him the next day in his office. He then asked me what things I had been saying, and he put the report into my hands. I was amazed to read it. I told him that I had never said any of the things attributed to me. He laughed and said, of course he knew that I could not have said such things and he never took the report seriously. Now, Sir, this officer discredited the report because he knew me personally. But for one man whom these officers know personally, there are ten, a hundred, a thousand men whom they do not know, and against whom reports are daily submitted—reports on which officials very often act. It is therefore necessary that an inquiry should now be ordered into the operations of this Criminal Investigation Department. The fact is this: a number of uneducated and in many cases unscrupulous men have been engaged for the work. The work is necessarily regarded as disreputable and as looked down upon in every society. A man who goes about secretly and tries to find out behind the backs of people something about them, must necessarily suffer from that disadvantage. Therefore you cannot get good men for this work, and I recognise that that constitutes a serious difficulty; but some way must be found out of it. For great irritation and bitterness is being caused in the minds of thousands of innocent people by the dangerous and unscrupulous activity of the Criminal Investigation Department men. Therefore, Sir, an inquiry must now be immediately undertaken into the whole of this business—into how these men are appointed, what their qualifications are, how they perform their duties, what supervision there is on them, and what reliance is placed on their reports.

"The very fact that things are settling down again, makes such an inquiry all the more necessary. For these men have to justify their existence, and therefore, in the absence of anything really worth reporting, they are sure to make up things which do not exist and report them to the Government. I, therefore, strongly support the motion of my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAZHARUL HAQUE: "Sir, it is with pleasure that I rise to support the motion before the Council. I know the fate in store for this Resolution which is the usual fate of all Resolutions in this Council. We get an enormous amount of sympathy from the official side and afterwards they are all unceremoniously thrown out. Sir, the police question is a very difficult question, and at the same time a delicate question, to deal with. There are two parties who take different views of this question. One is the popular party, the party of the people, and the other the party of the Government. The popular party thinks that there is no good in the Indian police, that they are a sort of human fiends, and that there is no salvation for them. The Government, on the other hand, thinks that there is no praise too high for its police officers, and accordingly always supports them. My position in this matter is between the two. I do not for a moment believe in all the adverse criticisms which are passed upon the police. I may say that during my professional career, which now extends to nearly two years, a long expanse of one's life, I have had great experience of the working of the police in this country, and I gladly bear testimony to the fact that latterly the morale of the police has enormously improved. The corruption which existed only a few years ago is almost non-existent. Let it be understood that I am speaking of my own province, of which I have got full knowledge, and therefore I am speaking of Behar only; I cannot possibly be an authority on other provinces. There was a time when the police were all-powerful in this country. I remember an old story, which is said on the lips of almost everybody in the country,—that there was a poor old woman who was arraigned for some offence before a District and Sessions Judge. After a lengthy trial she was found to be innocent and acquitted. The poor old woman in her gratitude wanted to give her blessings to the Sessions Judge. She thought over it, and the blessing that she gave was 'May God Almighty make you a daroga.' (A 'daroga' means a sub-inspector of police.) Those days, when the daroga had superiority over the Sessions Judge in the mind of the people, are gone. Then there are numerous songs in the country which testify to the power of the police in bygone days. There is a very popular song in Behar—I believe the Honourable the Law Member remembers it—in which a love-sick maiden is entreating the daroga to tell her on what pretence he has arrested her lover. That time is also gone. In my humble opinion, the morality of the police has certainly increased; but at the same time I do not agree with the Government. We find year after year Local Governments issuing their reports in which they whitewash their police entirely. There are no better class of men than the police, they are doing good work, and no criticism should be offered about them. I repeat that I do not agree with this view. Sir, it has been urged in this Council that why should we Indians take objection to the administration of the country as the police side, as the police-force is mostly manned by our own countrymen? I was surprised, nay, I was much grieved, to hear the sermon which has been preached to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, and I regret that with that sermon the Hon'ble Sir Coel Graham associated himself and sympathised. The Honourable Member talks about the morality of my countrymen. He considers that because Indians are immoral, therefore the police force is also immoral. Sir, I resent the insult on behalf of my countrymen. The same remark was made by the Honourable gentleman at Simla, but I let it pass. The offence has been repeated, and I shall not let it pass this time. My countrymen do resent such gratuitous insults, and I hope this is the last time we have heard it in this Council, and people will be very careful in future, when they get up in the Council or anywhere outside it, not to insult Indis and her people. Sir, is it not a fact that although the police-force is mainly manned by my countrymen, I say is it not a fact, that the superior service in that force is the close preserve of the Europeans; so much so, that we are now altogether forbidden to enter the higher grades of that force? They are all recruited from England. It must be in the knowledge of the Hon'ble Mr. Madge that a great many Inspectors of police are recruited from the ranks of the Imperial Anglo-Indian community to which he has the honour to belong. Sir, it is not true that because the police are manned by Indians, therefore they are immoral. Sir, the heads of the Department, the Superintendents of Police, the Assistant Superintendents of Police, the Inspectors General of Police, the Deputy Inspectors General of Police, are all Europeans, and they must bear any criticisms which are offered against the police, and the

greater part of the criticisms too. Sir, it is not the individual officers of the police who are to blame. It is really the system which is at fault—the system under which these people work. What is the system under which they work? It is a system which is certainly not fair to them. They have not got the chance of working honestly. Yesterday I was making certain remarks about gentlemen who are called the strong men of the Civil Service. Now, what happens when a strong man is gazetted to a certain district? The police know that the strong man is coming, and they are all in a flutter. The gentleman goes with the laudable desire of suppressing crime in the district. Nobody can quarrel with him in that desire; but what actually happens is something like this. On his arrival, say, a riot is unfortunately committed in which a man is killed. He passes very stringent orders that the culprit or culprits should be brought to justice. The police take up the investigation, and they find during the course of their inquiry that there were two parties to the riot; one party was the aggressive party, and that was the party of the complainant. If the police send up the accused, the only result would be that there would be an acquittal. What are the police to do? Here is the strong man who wants that there should be a conviction. I do not mean a conviction upon false evidence; that is certainly not his idea. And here are the police who think that if they send up the accused on true facts there will certainly be an acquittal. Now, they try to make up a case. They suppress a certain part of the evidence which will go against the prosecution case and add a little which will go to strengthen it. The result is that there is a beautiful case made out. There may be some substratum of truth in it, but it is difficult to find out. Eventually it is sent up to the Courts of Justice. Well, there has been one miscalculation in all this on the part of the police; they have entirely overlooked that pestilential class of people who are called lawyers. These gentlemen are trained in sifting evidence. The moment the brief is put up before them, they find out what part is true and what part false, and lay great stress upon the part that is false. The result is that in cross-examination the case is smashed up; and then this despised class get the whole blame. The officials think that they should be at once banished and deported to Mandalay. They are no good to the country; they interfere with justice. As a matter of fact, the Police are at fault, they have sent up the case supported with false evidence, and it is bound to be smashed up. This is the system which prevails at present in the country. As long as the Government do not insist that the pernicious principle of 'no conviction no promotion' be abolished, so long the police will never improve.

"Sir, a few words about the Criminal Investigation Department. I am not a great admirer of that Department, and I do not think that they have done much good to the country. In every petty offence, they see or imagine that they see the bogey of politics. I will give just one instance and the Hon'ble the Law Member is the best man to corroborate me. I refer to the incident of the railway smash-up which took place near Neora, at a place almost within sight of the Hon'ble the Law Member's country house. I have got personal knowledge of the facts of the case. The inquiry was entrusted to a very honest police-officer, who went to the place, made careful inquiries, found that there was absolutely nothing political in the accident, and he sent up his report accordingly."

THE PRESIDENT: "I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member. He has exceeded his time limit, and he must sit down."

The Hon'ble MR. JINNAH: "Sir after the speeches that have been made by the Mover and the other Hon'ble Members, there is very little left to be said on this Resolution. I want to make it quite clear to the Council that I do not wish to enter into controversy of either racial, national or personal character; and I think it is not desirable that the questions that come before this Council should be viewed from that point of view by any one of this Council. Each question that comes here, comes here for the consideration of the Council on the merits. It is neither a question of English people or Indian people, but it is a question which affects the administration of this country. And we are here all, whether English or Indians, here with one desire, namely, whether there is a particular evil, whether there is a particular system which ought to be altered or the evil ought to be remedied. And, Sir, I am going to deal with the Resolution entirely on the merits of the question and the arguments. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu has given numerous instances pointing out the evils of the system of the police administration. To those instances I beg the liberty of adding one more very recent one. In Bombay we had recently a trial of a great nobleman, the Chief of Hoti; what is known as the Hoti Mardan case in Bombay. This gentleman is highly respected in Northern India and I believe, one of the wealthiest men in his place. Sir, this gentleman was brought down to Bombay on a charge of abduction along with two others. He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate on that charge, and the Presidency Magistrate refused to release him on bail. After the evidence had been completed before the Presidency Magistrate, he, along with two others, was committed to the Sessions Court in Bombay; and after three days of trial the Advocate-General representing the prosecution had to withdraw the prosecution against this gentlemen. It came to this, Sir, that the prosecution broke down completely, and I think that it is well known in Bombay, and I think it is also well known in Calcutta, that the presiding Judge made the severest remarks against the police in Northern India. He was surprised that this case should ever have been launched in any Court at all. Now, there it was I think a European police-officer who was responsible for launching the prosecution. Therefore, Sir, it is clear that along with the numerous instances which the Hon'ble Mover has given, and this recent one which seems to me that it has done the greatest injustice to this nobleman, for which I do not know that he has got any remedy that is worth considering. Great evil does exist. Now the question is—what is the cause of it? There must be something wrong somewhere. Therefore, is it too much for the Hon'ble Mover to ask this Council to appoint a Commission to inquire into this case? A Commission consisting of officials and non-official members may be able to make very useful and very practical suggestions, which might, if not eradicate the evil altogether, palliate the evils that exist at the present moment.

"Therefore, Sir, on these grounds I support that part of the Resolution.

"As to the second part of the Resolution, namely, the amendment of the law of confession, I have very few words to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Basu, unless I failed to catch him, or understand him, did not make the point clear on what part of the law regulating confessions amendments are necessary, and I for one do not know as to which portion of that law requires amendment. I know, Sir, of two recent instances, one I think in the case decided in the Madras High Court, and one instance in Bombay. Of course it is well known that a confession made in the presence of police-officers is inadmissible as evidence. In Bombay, in a case recently, a confession was made to a non-policeman,

but a police-officer happened to be standing above on the verandah. The confession was made to a non-policeman down below, and the police-officer came into the witness box and wanted to give this evidence. It was said that the statement was not made in his presence, he only happened to be on the verandah and overheard the conversation. That was rejected by the Court. Another case was in Madras where it was attempted to have a confession admitted on the ground of corroboration, namely, that you cannot give it in evidence as a confession, but you can give it by way of corroboration. But, Sir, if there was any need to regulate the law relating to confessions of accused persons, it is open, I think, to the Hon'ble Member or to any other Member to bring in a Bill to that effect in this Council or to amend any part of the existing law. And probably if the attention of the Law Member be drawn to the evil, if any, that exists in this respect, I have not the slightest doubt that the Hon'ble the Law Member will be the first to rectify the Law in that direction. But why usurp this Council of its proper functions and leave a matter of this kind to a Commission when we can do that ourselves here? Therefore, Sir, I do not understand the latter part of the Resolution. I support the first part of the Resolution."

The Hon'ble NAWAB ABDUL MAJID: "Sir I have heard the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu with great interest, and I came to this Council with the intention, if possible, of supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Basu in his Resolution. But after hearing the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu and hearing the violent attacks which he has made, I thought that it was time that I should change my mind and oppose this Resolution. Sir, I am not one who holds a brief for any police-officer. I know that there are defects in the police administration, and probably I know much better than my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. I am a zamindar myself and I am very often in touch with the police-officers in the mufassal stations. I know what sort of people they are. There are honest people among them, and at the same time there are objectionable people also amongst them; there are black sheep everywhere. But to attack an administration wholesale, I submit, Sir, is a large indictment which this Council could not for one moment countenance. Besides that, assuming that the police administration is not up to the mark, and assuming that you want reforms in the police administration, the whole question is whether the machinery proposed by my Hon'ble friend will meet with proper results. I submit not. It is well known what is the result of these Commissions and these Committees: they result in nothing but waste of time, in waste of labour and in waste of money. Supposing that this Resolution of my friend is admitted in this Council and it is passed in this Council, what will be the result? There will be a meeting for sometime held, there will be witnesses examined and lot of public time and public money wasted, and the ultimate result will be that we will have to wait for sometime to see the outcome of it. We have already had a Police Commission and now the question is, how far the reforms as a result of the deliberations of that Commission have been carried into effect? It is impossible to carry the whole thing with a jump. We want a great deal of reform in the police administration, and I must state to the credit of Government that they are doing their utmost in the matter. I myself know that the police-officers at present are not what they were sometime ago; there is a great deal of improvement in them; the police-officers now are not the same sort of people that they were ten years back. The whole question is, how to reform the police administration, and I for one am of opinion that the machinery proposed by my Hon'ble friend will not meet the object for which he puts forward his Resolution. With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Resolution."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA: "I do not agree, Sir, with the Hon'ble the mover of the Resolution if he thinks that a Commission is needed in order to examine the whole question of the police administration. We recently had a Commission, and I think it is too early to ask for another Commission. But I do think that a Committee may usefully be appointed to bring before the Government some of the points connected with the administration of the police for their consideration. It will be generally conceded—I think it is—that the present police is better than the police which it has replaced. I think it is also conceded that the police of the present day is immensely better than the police of a few years ago. That there has been an improvement, and that that improvement has been steadily going on, are matters for thankfulness; and I think that there is a general desire to acknowledge this with gratitude. At the same time I think it ought freely to be recognized, that the improvement which has been effected leaves a great deal more yet to be desired. I do not think that the Government and the non-official Members of this Council are really in disagreement on this point. I think it is recognized that despite all the improvements that have been effected, despite the larger number of higher officers that have been employed, and the increase of salary that has been given to certain grades of police-officers, and the improvement which is recognized, the present state of the Indian police leaves a great deal more to be desired. The truth is progress in the police department has not kept pace with the general progress that has taken place in other departments of the administration. If that is so, if the measure of progress is not satisfactory either in the general body of the police or its new offshoot, the Criminal Investigation Department, the question is, what is the cause of it? I must here join my friends who have protested against certain remarks which have been made in this Council suggesting that if the police are so bad as they are, the reason is to be largely found in the fact that they are drawn from the Indian people. It has been quietly assumed that the general standard of morality among Indians is so low that you cannot reasonably expect a higher standard of morality among the police. Now I will ask my Hon'ble friends who have made those remarks or have associated themselves with such remarks, to say whether they honestly believe that the general standard of morality among the Indian people, villagers or townsmen, is half so low as would be indicated by the flagrant cases of immorality that come up occasionally from the police department, to the regret of the public and the Government. The general standard of morality among the Indian people, villagers and townsmen, is certainly not lower than the standard of morality prevailing in any other civilized country; and I believe that if the statistics of criminality are compared, it will be found that crime in India stands at a much lower figure than it stands in some other countries which are regarded as very advanced in civilization.

"Sir, in no spirit of offence but merely with a desire that such criticism should never again be repeated, may I remind these friends that the state of affairs which existed for a long time in the administration of this very country in the days of the East India Company, clearly proves that it is

not the race or creed of any particular people which can be held to be responsible for the state of morality which might be found at a time to prevail in a class of public servants, but that the conditions of the particular service, the emoluments and the environments in which they might be placed,—it is these which largely, if not wholly, determine the standard of morality which prevails among them. I submit, Sir, that if the conditions of service and the environments in which the police have to work are improved, the Indian policeman will be found to be not inferior to his brother in any part of the world in his regard for decency and fair play.

"Next arises the question, what is the true remedy for the state of affairs we all deplore? It is not that the non-officials and the Government are at cross purposes here. It is the desire of every Member of the non-official body who has spoken here as much as the desire of every Member of the Government to improve the police administration. It is a matter for thankfulness that there has been a great deal of improvement in many departments of State. It is a matter of regret that the improvement in the police department has not kept pace with that in other departments. What is the best means of securing that improvement. That is the question I take it, Sir, that the object of my friend in bringing forward this motion is to draw attention to the necessity for a further consideration of the question with the view that some more suitable and effective remedy might be found for the defects of the police administration, rather than that there should necessarily be a Committee or Commission appointed to go formally into the question. In that light there are some points that have arisen in the debate which are worthy of consideration. Of course it is much more easy to point out the defects of the existing system than to suggest remedies for them. And I for one must confess that I am not ready with them. But there are some matters which deserve consideration. It has been remarked by one of the Hon'ble Members who spoke before me that the people must also help in this matter. I entirely endorse that view. I think, Sir, it is true that the people have generally to be brought to learn and to think that it is a part of their duty to the community as a whole to help in tracing out crime and getting it punished. I think that efforts are not altogether wanting in this direction. I believe that in some parts of the country at least humble efforts have been made from time to time to make the people understand that it is due to themselves and to the community, that it is for the welfare of the community, that crime should be fearlessly pointed out and brought to book. At the same time it should be remembered that there is a great gulf at present between the people and the police department. Unfortunately notwithstanding the great improvement to which the Hon'ble Mr. Carr has referred, and which is most undoubtedly acknowledged, the police still seem largely to labour under the impression that somebody must be punished for every case of crime that is brought to light; they feel that it is a reflection on themselves, on their capacity and ability if they are not able to find some person to be punished for every crime that has come to light. I am quite willing to believe that the higher Government officials responsible for the administration of the police department in the various Provinces have been making efforts to disabuse police-officers of that impression. But I think, Sir, a great deal more still remains to be done in that direction. The general body of the police requires to be educated to a better sense of their duty in the matter of tracing out crime and having criminals punished.

"Then there is another aspect of the case which deserves consideration. In the old days the village police was the unit of the police administration. The policeman served the village well when he was under the direct control of the village panchayat. It is unfortunate that the village panchayat has ceased to exist. I agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi that that is one direction in which a beneficial change should be re-introduced. The policeman requires to be taught to think that they are not responsible to the district official or to the District Superintendent only, but also to the men of the community among whom they are appointed to serve, and that their continuance or promotion or good name in the service would be seriously affected by the opinions of the respectable men of the community regarding their work and character. If they are taught to think like this, a great deal of change for the better will be brought about. Therefore, Sir, it is desirable to give village panchayats some power to associate leading representatives of the non-official community both in towns and villages, in some way which may be considered to be proper, in supervising or overlooking police administration, and bringing the acts or omissions of the police to the notice of the authorities without exposing themselves to any necessary risk, though without having any formal voice in interfering with their work. What particular form of procedure should be adopted is not easy at once to suggest. But I submit that the fact that there is a great deal of complaint still existing against the police, and that that complaint is justifiable, calls for further inquiry. I do not mean to say that Government are not giving any attention to the matter. But the matter calls for a little closer, a little more earnest, attention and inquiry than perhaps it is receiving, and it also calls for the association of some non-officials with such inquiry, whether it is held in the committee room or in any other way that the Government may think proper.

"This much so far as the general body of the police is concerned. I must also say a few words regarding its new offshoot, the Criminal Investigation Department. A Criminal Investigation Department has probably existed, under one name or another, in all civilized countries. It existed several thousand years ago in the days of the Hindu empire in India. There were the *chars* and *dootes* going about to find out what was going on among the people and reporting what they thought should be reported to the Government. Nobody can reasonably object to their existence; but they ought not to become a nuisance. And now that the regrettable stress and storm of the last few years has passed away, the Government should reconsider the situation, better define the nature and scope of the work of the Department, and introduce changes to ensure that it shall do its work in a respectable and unobjectionable manner. That it often fails to do so at present cannot be denied. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has mentioned some cases to show this. I will not take up the time of the Council in referring to many more cases, but I will mention one of the same kind mentioned by Mr. Gokhale. Not very long ago when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was putting up in Allahabad with Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, members of the Criminal Investigation Department were seen for several days together hanging about the place evidently to watch the movements of my Hon'ble friend. I submit, Sir, this kind of silly surveillance unnecessarily creates a bad impression among the public regarding the Government and it can and ought to be avoided by the exercise of a little better control over the department and its organisation in a better way. I think the time has come when the Government should take some non-official Members into its confidence, even in revising the scope and nature of the

work of the Criminal Investigation Department and in improving it in such a way as to prevent, as far as possible, the abuses of the object with which the Government have created it. With these few remarks, I support the motion for an inquiry, formal or informal, into the police administration with a view to its further improvement."

The Hon'ble MR. SYED ALI IMAM: "Sir, the Resolution that is before the Council divides itself into two parts. The first part of it relates to the question of an inquiry into the police administration of the country, and the second part relates to the inquiry tending towards the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases.

"As regards the first branch of the inquiry, I have no doubt that it will receive treatment by my Hon'ble Colleague the Home Member. He will deal with that branch on its own merits, and it is unnecessary for me at all either to forestall him or to express my views in regard to that suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. I am more closely connected with the second branch of the inquiry, and I find it absolutely necessary that I should place before the Council one or two submissions in regard to it.

"The Hon'ble Member has not yet favoured us with any suggestion as to the lines on which he thinks the inquiry should be directed in order to obtain an amendment of the law of confession in criminal cases. He places before the Council a lurid picture of the various transgressions, and in some cases even iniquities, committed by the police. They may be so or they may not be so, but when the Council is seriously asked to appoint a Committee of inquiry for the purpose of going into such an important subject as the law of confession, and the Council is asked that there is a necessity for the amendment of the law, it does appear to me that the Hon'ble Member has not quite done justice to me or to my Department in withholding from the Council either the lines on which he thinks this Committee should be appointed or the suggestions that should go before the Committee for the purpose of investigation. But I think that I have a better case to put before the Council, and it is this, that even if the Hon'ble Member had done this, that is to say, he had foreshadowed the grounds on which the inquiry was necessary, or that he had furnished the Council with the points on which this investigation he thought was desirable, even in that case I think I should be within my rights to put before the Council a serious point of objection. The point of objection that I raise is, that to appoint a Committee of inquiry for a purpose of that kind and to put that suggestion before this Council, which is a Legislative Council, is in ask this Council, practically for the time at any rate, to delegate its duties to this Committee. I do not think, Sir, that there is any occasion to appoint a Committee to inquire into the amendment of the law of confession in criminal cases. What the Hon'ble Member can do, and if he is so anxious that it should be done, is simply to introduce a Bill in this Council. This Council, with the help of the Hon'ble Members present here, will consider that Bill and my friend may have my assurance that after he has introduced that Bill, it will receive the most earnest consideration at the hands of the Department I have the honour to represent. When we have got a ready made machinery like this Council, when we have got a machinery whose proper function is to go into questions like this, it seems to me that the suggestion is somewhat foreign to the purposes that this Council has to serve. Whether my friend will be so far fortunate as to obtain from this Council sanction to the commitment of his Bill to the Select Committee is a matter upon which the Council will decide, but I may give him the further assurance that should he be so successful as to obtain that commitment, in the Select Committee again every consideration will be given to his Bill. Therefore, it seems to me that however much or however less desirable it may be that there should be a general inquiry and investigation into the police administration of the country, it seems to me that so far as the second branch of the Resolution is concerned, it will be futile to appoint any Committee. I venture to think that the Hon'ble Member, after he has considered my submission, will think that there is some justice in the remarks that I have made bold to put forward. This Council is responsible for legislation, this Council is competent to legislate, and this Council ought to consider what legislation is necessary. It is for this Council to consider whether a Bill like that would serve the purpose of the country and will be useful to it. I am unable therefore to accept the second part of the Resolution with which alone I have dealt. I think it is opposed to the position and prestige of this Council."

The Hon'ble MR. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "Sir, when I came to the Council Chamber this morning, I had no desire to take up the time of the Hon'ble Members in connection with the discussion upon the Resolution now before the Council. But two things have happened during the discussion upon the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Resolution which have induced me, with your permission, Sir, to take just a few moments of the time of this Council.

"I desire, in the first place, to associate myself as strongly as possible for me with the protest which has been entered against certain remarks made by an Hon'ble Member of this Council casting reflections upon the integrity and the character of our countrymen. Sir, it seems to me that a people who have produced———"

The Hon'ble MR. MADGE: "Sir, I must offer a personal explanation. I did not make any such reflection as to the integrity of the people of this country."

The Hon'ble MR. MUHAMMAD SHAFI: "I fully accept what the Hon'ble Mr. Madge has said just now, but my remarks were really not intended to apply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Madge had said: but they were addressed to the Council in connection with the observation which fell from the lips of another Hon'ble Member, and if he is prepared to withdraw the reflection which his words at any rate seem to cast upon the Indian character, then I shall have nothing further to say about this particular incident. Sir, it seems to me, as I was going to say, that a people who had produced men of the highest integrity such as the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali worthy to sit upon His Majesty's Privy Council, who have produced men who have been considered fit to occupy the high position of Councillors of the Secretary of State for India, men who have been considered fit to be appointed to the Executive Council of the Government of India, men who have shed lustre upon the benches of the various High Courts in India, and have administered justice impartially and faithfully for several years past, I say that a people who produced men of that type and that stamp need not really take any serious notice of the observation of the kind which have been made to-day and can well afford to ignore them. Therefore, I pass on from this incident to what has just fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble the Law Member.

"The Hon'ble the Law Member was, I think, perfectly justified in saying that it would have been very much better if my learned friend Mr. Basu had indicated the exact directions in which he wanted the law relating to confession, to be altered. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah, was unable to see any necessity for any alteration in the law relating to confession, because according to the rules laid down in the Indian Evidence Act, no confessions made to a police-officer are at all admissible in evidence during the trial of a case, and according to him the High Court of Bombay has gone a step further and held that a confession made to an outsider, to a man not a member of the police force but to a non-police man in the presence of a policeman, is inadmissible in evidence. I may say that the same decision has been pronounced by the Judges of the Punjab Chief Court in three judgments reported in the Punjab Record; but the confession which I think the Hon'ble Mr. Basu had in view is of a different type altogether—confession made by an accused person while under arrest and in the custody of the police or inquiry before a Magistrate and subsequently tendered as evidence against these accused persons at the trial in Court. I am glad to say that the Hon'ble Mr. Basu indicates that this is the kind of confession that he had in view. With reference to this confession, I venture to submit to this Council that there is room for alteration in the law as it stands at present. I have had the honour of practising at the Bar for the last 20 years, and have had considerable experience of criminal cases, and I am decidedly of opinion that an alteration or amendment in the law relating to confession as at present embodied in the Indian Evidence Act is absolutely necessary, and the suggestion which I would make is this, that a confession retracted, that is to say, a confession made by accused persons during police inquiry and while in the custody of the police but subsequently retracted at the trial, should not be considered legally sufficient for conviction, unless they are materially corroborated by direct evidence relating to the offence in question. Where an accused person charged with the commission of a crime has actually made a confession during police inquiry, and sticks to that confession subsequently when he is tried, of course that confession is one upon which conviction is fully justified, but when the confession has been made during police inquiry and particularly after several days' detention in the custody of the police, I for one consider that the opinion given by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Street in these two well-known rulings of the Allahabad High Court relating to confession is an opinion which is worthy of consideration by the Indian Legislature, and that an amendment in the law of confession in the direction I have indicated is really necessary even in the interests of justice.

"So far as an inquiry into the police administration of the country is concerned, it seems to me that the decisions upon the various points arrived at by the Police Commission have not yet had sufficient time to remain in actual operation, and in view of the admitted impotence which is visible in the police administration of the country, it seems to me that the appointment of a Commission will really not serve any practical purpose. I am therefore opposed to the Resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK: Sir, my task has been considerably lightened by the attitude which Hon'ble Members of this Council have adopted towards this question. I should like to acknowledge, generally speaking, the reasonable attitude that has prevailed. The Hon'ble Mover, though we did not hear the actual terms that he had intended to conclude with, both at the beginning of what he said and at the end of what he said, expressed his desire to take a studiously moderate attitude, and I am perfectly willing to recognise that he is entitled to credit for expressing that desire and for doing his best to keep to it. The reason why I say that he was doing his best to keep to it is because when he found himself straying from that intention he generally pulled himself up and qualified his remarks by other statements which took away the sting of what he had previously said, and I shall reserve my final opinion as to the amount of credit that is due to him when I come to hear the final sentence that he would have said if time had permitted it and when I come to hear what his reply is going to be. But in the meantime, I desire to do him credit for the good intentions he expressed and for the efforts he made from time to time to give effect to these intentions. But when he referred to the particular cases that had occurred during recent years he could not resist the opportunity of using epithets and lurid expressions which detracted somewhat from his otherwise calm attitude. Sir, I do not desire to follow the Hon'ble Mover in respect of these cases. Strictly speaking, they are not relevant to the motion before us. In the case of one of these cases one Hon'ble Member was able to put before the Council his personal knowledge of the facts. As regards his other cases, it was impossible for me to anticipate that the Hon'ble Mover would refer to them. I have no personal knowledge of the facts, and I think it is most inexpedient that we should consider these cases at all. We are not qualified to pass judgment on them, as we do not know who is to blame, or among whom the blame, if any, has to be apportioned. If we began by trying to apportion the blame, if there was any, among the several persons concerned, we might say a lot of things which had better be left unsaid. We might be bringing accusations against the people as we might be bringing accusations against the executive. We might be bringing accusations against the police when they were merely acting as agents, or we might be bringing accusations against the Executive Government without knowing exactly what information was before them or with what motive they acted, or we might even find ourselves indulging in regrettable statements about the decisions of the Courts, which, I think you all agree with me, it is most necessary to avoid in a Council of this kind.

"Having made this statement about these particular cases, Sir, I do not wish to refer to them again, because the point before us is not what possible mistakes may have occurred in the past, but what is the state of police administration at present, whether sufficient steps are being taken to improve it, and, if not, whether any further useful results are likely to accrue from a special Committee of the kind indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. Well, Sir, as regards the minor point (I call it minor point as compared with the general subject under discussion) of confessions, my Hon'ble Colleague the Law Member has indicated that if any Hon'ble Member wants to amend the law about confessions, it is always open to him to take leave to introduce a Bill for that purpose, which Bill will no doubt receive due consideration at the hands of Government and of this Council. At the same time I would like to say that a subject so important as that of the method of recording confessions and their admissibility in evidence, and so on, undoubtedly has a very serious bearing upon the conduct of prosecutions in criminal cases, and upon the behaviour of the police, and the Government are perfectly willing to consider if there is anything in the law which may induce the police to attach undue value upon obtaining confessions instead of pursuing clues, and whether that tendency to attach undue

value to confessions may lead them to malpractices which, if such an inducement were absent, would be thereby reduced. That is a very reasonable proposition for the Council to consider, and I may inform you that we are ourselves in correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject. When we get their views, which of course will be forwarded to us with a due sense of responsibility and after consulting all those who are best qualified to give an opinion, they will be examined in all their bearings by the Government, and we hope to come to some decision which may be satisfactory to all the great interests that are concerned.

"I now turn to the general question of police administration. I think, if my memory is correct, that even the Hon'ble Mr Basu admitted that there had been some improvement, and the existence of that improvement has been emphasised by many speakers, and by none more than by the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque, who said that the improvement had been enormous and corruption now was almost non-existent. Sir, I do not know where we could find stronger testimony or stronger expression of the opinion as to the improvement in the police, and it is only surprising to me—he unfortunately exceeded his time so we could not hear eventually what his final conclusions were—that Mr Mazharul Haque, after having stated in these emphatic terms the enormous improvement that had occurred, should after all have given his support to this Resolution. Sir, there have been, since we resumed this sitting, one or two expressions which gave me to think that the undoubted atmosphere of calm, which prevailed before the adjournment for lunch, had been slightly disturbed by some idea that Hon'ble Members wish to cast reflections on the morality prevailing among the people to whom other Hon'ble Members belong. I am quite sure that that was not the intention. It is not always easy to express perfectly innocent reflections and comments in a manner that shall be entirely free from offence, and in the comments that I am about to make on this very subject I hope that all Hon'ble Members will recognise that I want the Council to look upon this question from a purely reasonable point of view. We are reasonable men; we know that there is no evil and we wish to see whether it is being improved, how it is being improved and whether we are going on the right lines; and in order to know and to realise what action should be taken it is most essential that we should be in reasonable agreement upon the causes of any short-comings that there may be. Well, Sir, it is undoubtedly the case with all Governments that they develop gradually; that the state of things which was at one time considered tolerable is at later times considered intolerable, and that people at a later time wonder how it was that the state of things that existed some time previously was ever tolerated by the people who were responsible or who lived at that time; and it is an undoubted fact that several years ago the state of the police was very very far from what it is now. At that time there was a tendency—possibly it was a tendency which Government shared with the people themselves—to look upon that sort of condition as a kind of inevitable evil that had to be put up with, that it was natural and so forth, and in the circumstances there was nothing to be done. It is wonderful what people get accustomed to at times. The moment that development began in other branches, attention became drawn also to the police. That was actually one feature in the movement, simply, that in the course of the natural development which occurred in all departments and which suggested themselves both to those responsible and to the people, there also came a desire to improve the police. As soon as you express the desire to improve something your tendency is to dwell upon the evils as most extraordinary and inappertable, and not as ordinary incidents. That happened, the Government recognised it, and they appointed a particularly strong Police Commission. Now, I have details, of course, of these things; but I do not wish to trouble the Council with these details now, because I think that they have all recognised that the Commission did its work very well. It made a number of specific and valuable recommendations, and also I feel sure that the Council will agree with me that the Police Commission concealed nothing; and it minimised nothing and it slurred over nothing, and if indeed there was any comment to be made, any adverse comment or criticism upon the Police Commission, it was that they painted a picture that was too dark all through and had not sufficient light and colour. Well, Sir, when the Commission made those recommendations, neither the Commission itself nor the Government were under any illusion as to the fact that the reforms indicated would take time in being carried out. Progress was bound to be slow, and one of the reasons why progress was bound to be slow was because of the material of which the subordinate police was composed. As I said just now, Sir, I do not intend to cast any reflection upon any race or class or anyone else; but Hon'ble Members will all be ready to admit that the standards and ideals of morals and conduct tend to vary with various classes in society. That which my Hon'ble friends here might condemn might not be regarded in a very serious light by persons in a lower social status. In that I think all the Council will agree with me. I think many of us know very well large numbers of the subordinate police, and we know very well the classes from whom they are drawn, and no one would wish to draw the slightest indictment against this class. They act according to their lights. We know that they make good husbands and fathers, they look after their families—at least the great majority of them, they are charitable, they are kind to their neighbours, and in short, they have the average virtues of the average man. But their horizon is limited, their ideals are not based on the highest of standards, and they are accustomed to regard a person who does them any wrong as their enemy, and they act accordingly. Also, they are not actuated by any specially altruistic motives. They are usually charitable and kind, but if strong self-interest leads them one way, the fact that in pursuance of that interest harm may come to somebody else probably never enters their heads. They are as other men are, and therefore it is from that class, with these limitations, that our subordinate police are drawn, and no one wishes to blame them for these limitations or to cast any reflections upon them at all. They are just ordinary men. Well now, Sir, we take these men and put them into the police. Now, I do not for a moment subscribe to the theory that a man who is really merciful and kind in his natural disposition would become cruel and unscrupulous directly he gets into the police. Of course all men in the police are not the same; some are honest and reliable and others are crafty, untrustworthy, idle and so forth. You get these ordinary men into the service; you cannot read their character in their faces and you do not quite know how they are going to turn out. But what *does* happen with the police which does not happen equally with any of the other services is that in the circumstances of their case the temptations which they have to contend with are infinitely greater than those which people in like circumstances and in the same society are confronted with. We all here, I am sure, know about complaints that are made about subordinates in the tahsil, and the other day we heard that even Superintendents of offices were not altogether satisfactory; but none of these have those

enormous temptations with which the police are face to face every day. They have power to interfere with the liberty of people, and not only the liberty of people in their own society, but the liberty of people in much higher society; not only the liberty of the poor but the liberty of the rich. You cannot have police standing idle and doing nothing; they must be entrusted with certain powers, and they have these powers, and sometimes it matters a great deal whether they keep their eyes and ears shut or not. It may make a lot of difference to them and it may mean a considerable illegal reward to them. Again it may mean such an enormous amount to other people that the amount of reward which they can afford to give is very great indeed. Under these circumstances, of course, how can you wonder if there are a considerable number of cases in which the police, with these limitations and temptations, fail to set up to high standards of rectitude? Nobody, I am sure, certainly not the Government, will wish to gloss over their defects, or underrate their defects or overrate their merits, and I want the Council to regard this subject from a very reasonable point of view, from a critical point of view, to see whether we are on the right track or not about this. The one great defect that the Police Commission put their finger on was this,—that as you are bound to have these men; for you cannot have F.A.'s and B.A.'s doing constable's work (for one reason, because we cannot afford to pay them the salaries they would want, for another reason because they could not do it)—the great essential is that they should have supervision, not by men who have the same ideals and standards as themselves, but by men of higher standards; that is to say, men who could elevate them above their present standard. That was the great point taken by the Commission, and it is with that and that every Local Government in India has been endeavouring to improve the police, to infuse higher standards of honesty and higher ideals, which I freely admit are to be found among Indians as well as among other races, to infuse the upper ranks of the police with these ideals. I am sure the Council will agree that a step like this cannot be put into instant effect. You could not possibly dismiss all the existing men who have risen from the ranks, nor could you with one stroke of the pen stop the promotion of all the head constables. Even if it would not have been grossly unjust to do it, it would have been impossible, because you have not got the trained men to take up these posts. Well, I am glad to say that this introduction of better men in the force is having a most wonderful effect, that is a little leaven that has been introduced is leavening the whole mass. At the same time I do not want to withhold altogether all tribute that is due for even with these disadvantages that existed before, even with these traditions, perhaps of corruption, or of want of moral ballast, even with these temptations to which some of these men were subject all their lives, I could point, and many of us could point, to the cases of men who rose from the ranks of constables right through all the grades to be Deputy Superintendents, unscathed and unsullied, until they ended their service, men poor in worldy goods, but rich in the esteem and regard of all who knew them.

"What, Sir, I exhort the Members of Council to have patience. The Hon'ble Mr Basu drew a marked distinction between what he called judicial competence and police inefficiency; but, Sir, I am not asking Hon'ble Members to go back to such a very long time when even among judicial services as known in some parts of India 25 or 30 years ago, that high standard that now prevails among them had not been attained, and just as those judicial services have with better education and with progress of time been purified, so if you will only have patience will those upper ranks of the police be purified. It is patience that I ask this Council to exercise, and not to call upon us in this hurried manner and without the exercise of any of this patience to ask for Committees and Commissions which will investigate these things only to tell us again the problems that we know, and only to indicate to us once more the remedies that we are actually adopting.

"Then, Sir, there are other matters. Even with all these precautions of ours cases must occur—and we do not want to hide them—of malpractices. They do occur, and they come before the Courts, and they are often very greatly exaggerated; but they do occur, and therefore it behoves us to take all such measures as shall tend to reduce their occurrence, and shall tend to their speedy detection when they do occur, and their speedy punishment when they are detected. To that end we have been in constant correspondence with Local Governments. The earliest possible information is obtained about the occurrence of such cases, and action is promptly taken. There is a point however to which I should like to refer, for often in such cases the general impression of what occurs is certainly exaggerated. It is the custom to talk about all these things under the one name of *torture*, Well, Sir, I do not deny that there are cases which fall within the description of torture, a great many cases which are designated under the general category of torture do not fall within the real significance of that word. They are cases of rough handling and ill-treatment. There is all the difference between rough handling and ill treatment and deliberate, cold-blooded, protracted torture; the kind of torture that the word brings to the mind of everybody, the kind that prevailed in mediæval times. The great idea then was to extract a confession out of people by fair means or by foul, and not much attention was paid to evidence. The great thing in those times was to get confessions, and the fact that that very practice may prevail here among these unsophisticated people may be a survival of the conceptions of that time. People talk and write as if these cases were very numerous, but we have had a most careful record of them compiled during the last five years, and in five years there have been 166 cases of ill-treatment where prisoners or witnesses were ill-treated. Of these 166 cases brought before the Courts, 57 resulted in conviction and the remainder were acquitted. I think two were pending, and two were withdrawn because the men were otherwise punished, and the remainder ended in acquittal, which indicates that at all events the police were not slow to bring these cases before the Courts. The cases that ended in conviction, 57 in all, comprised 124 men, and that is a record of five years. It amounts to 24 men a year on a total force which is now just over 170,000.

"I do not think, Sir, that anybody in this Council can view those figures as reflecting at all seriously upon the subordinate police, or as indicating in any way that very gross ill-treatment is prevalent among them. We all know that the same men against whom the charges have been made have been capable of showing great gallantry and devotion on many occasions, and even in Bengal there have been many men who have been faithful unto death. Well, Sir, I have now gone through what I believe and what I think all my colleagues agree in believing is a diagnosis of the present evils such as they are. I have said what we are doing. I have asked you to exercise patience, and I have indicated to you the hope that things will be better. But there is one matter which I do not

think I should pass over altogether, and that is the co-operation of the public in police administration. Now the police are fighting a battle against crime, and surely it must be of the most urgent importance in a case like that as to whether the public should range on the side of the police or on the side of crime, or whether they are merely passive spectators. No police in the world can achieve success or win a high reputation unless they are aided by the public. The best police, the police that have won the admiration of the whole world, are the London Police, and there is no force that receives more support and more assistance from the public. Sir, I ask the Hon'ble Members of this Council to reflect on that fact, to consider whether or not the attitude of the people is that of help to the police or one of obstruction to the police or one of mere apathy, and if it lies within their power, as I think one Hon'ble Member has said to-day, to do all they can to impress on their constituents and on the people generally the great importance of attaining a higher sense of public duty in the matter of supporting the police.

"And there is yet another consideration. You know very well, all of you, for it is only a matter of human nature after all, that a great amount of abuse does not make a bad man good, but it very often makes a good man bad. If a man finds that when he is trying to do his best, his efforts are not recognized, and he is unjustly abused as if he had done his worst, then the next thing he does is to do his worst. There is no question about this. It is human nature, and I would ask this Council to consider this and to exercise their influence outside in support of this principle, that it is a most fatal thing to the improvement of the police if they are to be painted all black, without the black ones being singled out. If the white ones are also to be besmeared with the colour of the black, that is a most fatal thing, and there is a serious danger about it. It is a common saying that no self-respecting man among the educated classes seeks for service in the police. Well, Sir, as long as indiscriminate abuse is levelled against the police, you make it extremely difficult for that self-respecting man to enter the police. But if you keep your abuse and your censure to the cases where it has been deserved, and be free with your praise where it is due, that obstacle to a self-respecting man entering the police will before very long disappear.

"Sir, I should have concluded all I had to say on general administration with this, but I am bound to make a few more remarks. I am sorry to take up the time of the Council, but it is an important subject, and I shall make a few remarks about the Criminal Investigation department. Well, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's attitude, when he spoke on this point, was, I think, extremely moderate and reasonable. He recognized that there had been a time of pressure and suspicion, a time when it was impossible to say that there were no conspiracies and sedition about, and that the Criminal Investigation department which gives criminal intelligence to the Government had had to be expanded to meet the needs of the times. He said that, and he also said that he thought it quite reasonable in this country, that Government should require to keep a watch over political movements. Well, Sir, we only want to keep a watch over political movements. We think it expedient in the interest of the Government, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has himself admitted, that we cannot altogether dispense with this necessity. But he makes it a complaint that the society in which he is much interested has also been much subjected to harassment. Well, Sir, surely nobody wants, least of all Government, to harass any society which is imbued with charitable objects for benefiting their countrymen. Far from it. But of course I do not say anything of the kind in respect of Mr. Gokhale's society. Societies may exist, they may have some estimable objects which they use as a cover for political motives."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE: "May I interrupt the Hon'ble Member. I did not complain that my society was watched. What I complained of is the offensive manner in which it is done. I do not want any special treatment."

The Hon'ble SIR R. CRADDOCK: "Well, Sir, I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's statement that he does not mind watching in theory, but watching in practice. Well, Sir, no doubt it is very irritating to be watched in practice. But it is very difficult to avoid occasional nuisances of that kind. If you do any watching at all, and if agents are to be employed to do it, you cannot employ educated people on works of this kind waiting outside perhaps for hours in the sun. You have to employ humbler agents for this purpose, every country does it, and it is extremely annoying that it should be necessary. But it has to be done. But what I desire to say is that Mr. Gokhale's request for an inquiry as to a possible reduction of the operations has to a large extent been anticipated by the Government itself. We recognize most fully the great improvement that has taken place in the situation, particularly since the visit of the King-Emperor. We recognized even before then that pressure had relaxed. Since then the relaxation has been very much greater. We are now getting much fewer reports from all sides, and I am sure no one wants to suggest that we want to get a lot of reports which we know are of no particular value and which have been collected by our agents because they do not like to diminish the volume of their notes. For instance, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale tells me, there was a report about the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. Well, Sir, it never reached me when I was Chief Commissioner, and I do not think that it can have gone much beyond the dunderhead who compiled it. Well, Sir, these matters are always delicate. As I have said, all Governments have to have their Intelligence Departments, and no one desires that the scope of those departments should be any greater than is absolutely necessary, and we are paying attention to that subject. We are looking into these departments in all parts of India, and of course reduction depends on the extent to which political agitation and political excitement have subsided. Where political crime has absolutely disappeared, then it may be possible to make greater relaxation in those places in which it is still in evidence. But so long as it has not disappeared, so long must a certain amount of criminal intelligence and investigation of this kind continue, and it is no good complaining of the evils resulting not from the atmosphere created by the police, but which have arisen from political pressure or political movements which acquired a sinister aspect. That, Sir, is all I have to say on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Basu. I think that no useful purpose whatever will be served by a Committee of the kind indicated. It has not been shown that the great Police Commission of a few years ago was in any respect a failure, and it has certainly not been shown, even if it were a failure, that the Committee that is now proposed has any chance of succeeding where the Commission may have failed. On behalf of Government, then, this Resolution cannot be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. BHUPENDRANATH BASU: "SIR, I acknowledge with gratitude the spirit and the tone in which the Home Member has been pleased to reply to my motion. He has given us the assurance that many of the matters to which I referred are receiving attention. It was because we also felt that these matters were receiving attention from the replies that Lord Morley gave in the House of Lords to certain questions, and from the published correspondence of the present Under Secretary of State for India, and it was because we felt that the Government itself was so anxious to go on in the path of reform, that I ventured to submit to this Council a proposal for the appointment of a Committee, not necessarily a Commission, which would be able to supplement what had not been dealt with by the Police Commission in the light of subsequent experience.

"As regards one of those subjects, namely, confession, my friend the Hon'ble the Law Member has said that it was open to me or to any other Member of this Council to bring on an amendment to the existing law in order to have what we considered a defect rectified or remedied. I was unable, owing to the ruling of the Chair, to finish what I had intended to say about the subject of confessions. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has done me the service of pointing out in what directions confessions at the present moment are apt to be used as instruments for inflicting torture upon criminals or people charged with crime. It is not safe that when offenders, or alleged offenders are in police custody, that confessions made by them should be treated as evidence against them, the law cases to which I called the attention of the Council in the morning show the danger of that procedure. Then, again, in reference to that very subject, or the allied subject of torture, or if torture is a word which is unacceptable, of corporal punishment, there is much to be said about the remands that are given to the police and the accused being sent back to police custody and not to jail. My friends who come from other parts of the country and have much wider experience than myself of the methods of police administration in the mofussil, Mr. Shafi and Nawab Abdul Majid, would be able to satisfy the Council that that is a direction in which some reform is urgently needed.

"Then, Sir, about the police itself. The Government in its last memorandum on some of the results of Indian administration during the last 50 years say that 'the police is still as heretofore a weak point in the administration,' so that it is admittedly a weak point. My friend, the Hon'ble the Home Member, has correctly stated the position when he says that errors are admitted, defects are admitted, but an honest effort is being made towards the removal of those errors and defects. My motion is only another effort in that direction. I do not pretend or profess to say that I have indicated the right direction, my knowledge as to how these things are done or ought to be done is necessarily very limited.

"I have only suggested a method, and if there is a better method, certainly I shall be the first to accept that method. My friend, the Hon'ble the Home Member, has said that he has invited the opinions of the Local Governments. I am content that the Government itself should take action upon the opinions that it receives, and I am quite sure that, when Local Governments are submitting their opinions, they will in their turn, consult non-officials in their respective jurisdictions. When I brought forward the motion, I did not do so in any spirit of hostility or from any desire to hamper the Government in the efforts which admittedly it has been making to improve the police, nor did I intend to cast aspersions upon the police, except so far as to make out a case that action was necessary. I had to refer to matters which are more or less the common property in the country and which have been disposed of by the highest tribunals in the land. My friend, the Member for the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, has referred to the High Court laying down rules of evidence which it is impossible to satisfy 'exotic' he has been pleased to call them. Well, it would have been better if my friend had more experience of rules of evidence before applying that epithet to the procedure and practice of the High Court of Bengal. If he had followed the other High Courts in India, the Chief Court of the Punjab, the High Court of Allahabad, the High Court of Bombay and the High Court of Madras, he would have seen that they have been doing exactly what the High Court in Bengal has been doing, namely, rectifying the errors of the police and of the executive administration, bringing peace where there was every fear there would be great commotion and unrest. That has been the function of the High Courts, and we the people of India are grateful that they do exist and that they do act to correct the errors of the executive and not to follow the rules of evidence which suit my Hon'ble friend, and which if they did follow, they would certainly have followed exotic rules. It is easy for my friend to rush into a controversy where other people would fear to tread, namely, a controversy about the judicial attitude of the High Courts. There is an observation of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Madge to which I think it is desirable that some reference should be made. I quite agree with my Honourable friend the Home Member, when he says that there was no intention on the part of the speaker to cast any reflection upon our people. But I take that observation for another purpose. My friends who have either given expression to that sentiment or associated themselves with it, have they ever paused to consider as to why the same class of men who are their Durwans, and who might be regarded as gentlemen in culture and breeding notwithstanding their ignorance, should at once develope into what they are when they enter the service of the police? It is not the men, it is not the social strata, from which they are drawn, but it is the system into which they are thrown which makes them what they are, a system which renders the police practically independent. And has it never struck my friends when comparing country as to what is the reason of the difference that is so noticeable? It is because they are thrown in a different environment and because they are associated with a system which has behind it the tradition which unhappily attaches to them in India. So, it is not the men who are at fault, but it is the system which is at fault. There is another thing which has been said time and again, namely the want of co-operation on the part of the people with the police. I do wish that that bogie and that charge should be allowed to rest once and for ever. We have asked, in times of great commotion, in times of great unrest, our friends, the Anglo-Indian gentlemen of this Province when they have accused us of want of co-operation in the detection of crime, we have asked them to show us the way to tell us as to how is it to be done, you who know the ways of the west tell us. We have received no enlightenment. We have been told only that we have failed to co-operate in the detection of crime and there it rests to-day. I do hope that when that charge was brought by a member of the Commercial Community to-day, some explanation, some illustration should have been given. I may remind my friends

that whereas special constables are made in England to help the police, they are made here by way of punishment and to bring disgrace upon the people among us. I do hope that when further reforms of the police are carried out, the Government itself will show us the way, and I can assure the Government that if it does show the way, we shall not be slow in following it.

"Sir, there is one observation which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon made and which is, in some sense, a personal observation. I think that I ought to meet it. I am glad that my friend whom I have known in happier days in my part of Bengal is coming back to us. We welcome him. The lost sheep of Israel is coming back. But when he charges me with making statements which are not altogether well-founded, he ought to have known that he was tackling a very rough customer. I took advantage of the adjournment that you were pleased to grant us to get a copy of the Report of the Mymensingh disturbances to which I had been a party. I submitted that report to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and if I may be permitted to remind my friend, I saw him and his Chief in the Government House in Calcutta with the draft of my report and with my suggestions about the steps that, I thought, were necessary to be adopted at that particular moment. We invited Mr. Clarke, the District Magistrate, to permit some responsible police-officer to be present during our investigations, but he doubted the sanction of higher authorities which he said there was no time to obtain was *ex-parte*. I specially laid stress on that point, and I said that it was a matter of regret to me that it was not possible for Government to help us. He says that we gave two minutes and a half to each witness—that is the old characteristic way in which officials deal with important questions, but unfortunately for my friends that has not even got the merit of accuracy on the present occasion. We examined 45 witnesses in three days between two of us—one of whom was my humble self and the other was a retired member of the Indian Medical Service, a gentleman who had worn the King's uniform. The examination of 45 witnesses in three days between two of us was not a much heavy task as was incapable of accomplishment.

"My friend said that for us some shopkeeper had to reconstruct the disorderliness of his hut to show us the loot that had taken place. I do not think that human nature is so perverse that after the lapse of ten days this poor man felt it his duty to break up his things again and scatter them about for show against our investigation. It may be true, but I am sorry to note that in the reply that my friend gave he did not deny that the loot had taken place."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYON: "I beg to explain that I fully intended to state that it appeared to the Government after a careful inquiry into the matter that no looting had taken place."

The Hon'ble MR. BRITENDRANATH BASU: "I quite accept that was the Government opinion. But no public announcement of that opinion in the shape of a resolution was made. I ask my friend if there was any public inquiry or if there was any resolution on the subject, but that is a small matter which I may pass over.

"My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred to some personal experience of the Criminal Investigation Department. Well, if I enter into the personal experience of each one of us as regards the way in which we have been dealt with, it would be a very long story, and I would soon tire the patience of the Council. Well, there is a famous passage of the well-known poet of your country that a man whose soul is not tuned to music is capable of treason, and I was very nearly driven to that state of mind, for curiously enough I found for days and months running into years a fiddler sitting calmly in a room opposite to my house and fiddling away for very life. I never could make out how this man earned his subsistence, and why he should be always playing on the fiddle. Well, my suspicions were naturally aroused, I inquired of the house-owner in which this man was living as to what his occupation was. He simply said that he did not know but he seemed to be a very innocent person. I told him that I had a very different opinion of him, as I was inclined to think that he had been spying upon me. My neighbour, the house-owner, stoutly defended his tenant, but curiously enough as soon as I left the country for Europe, this fiddler tenant of his also left. These are experiences which might be multiplied. I do hope and trust that with the better state of feeling that has come over the country, with the clear atmosphere that now surrounds us, with the beneficent result of the auspicious visit to this country of our King and Queen the suspicious attitude of certain departments of State towards ourselves and our people will be gone and gone for ever.

"As regards my own motion, having regard to the sympathetic consideration of the points that I have raised by the Hon'ble the Home Member and the suggestions made by the Law Member, with your leave, I beg to withdraw it."

THE PRESIDENT: "The Hon'ble Member is allowed to withdraw his resolution."

The Council is adjourned till Friday, the 1st March, at 11 A.M., when the Financial Statement will be presented.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th March 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I of 1912.

An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1912.

Amendment of Act II, 1899, Schedule I, as amended by Act VI, 1910.

2. In article No. 13 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1910, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	If drawn singly	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*b*) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—			
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed Rs. 200	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 4
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed 400	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 8
Do. 400 do. 600	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0
Do. 600 do. 800	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 4
Do. 800 do. 1,000	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 1 8
Do. 1,000 do. 1,200	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. 1,200 do. 1,400	0 7 0	0 3 6	0 2 4
Do. 1,400 do. 1,600	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 8
Do. 1,600 do. 1,800	0 9 0	0 4 6	0 3 0
Do. 1,800 do. 2,000	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 4
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000	1 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 8
Do. 3,000 do. 3,500	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4
Do. 3,500 do. 4,000	1 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 0
Do. 4,000 do. 4,500	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 8
Do. 4,500 do. 5,000	2 4 0	0 11 0	0 7 4
Do. 5,000 do. 6,000	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Do. 6,000 do. 7,000	2 12 0	1 2 0	0 8 8
Do. 7,000 do. 8,000	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 9 4
Do. 8,000 do. 9,000	3 4 0	1 6 0	0 10 0
Do. 9,000 do. 10,000	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 8
Do. 10,000 do. 11,000	3 12 0	1 10 0	0 11 4
Do. 11,000 do. 12,000	4 0 0	1 12 0	0 12 0
Do. 12,000 do. 13,000	4 4 0	1 14 0	0 12 8
Do. 13,000 do. 14,000	4 8 0	2 0 0	0 13 4
Do. 14,000 do. 15,000	4 12 0	2 2 0	0 14 0
Do. 15,000 do. 16,000	5 0 0	2 4 0	0 14 8
Do. 16,000 do. 17,000	5 4 0	2 6 0	0 15 4
Do. 17,000 do. 18,000	5 8 0	2 8 0	0 16 0
Do. 18,000 do. 19,000	5 12 0	2 10 0	0 16 8
Do. 19,000 do. 20,000	6 0 0	2 12 0	0 17 4
Do. 20,000 do. 25,000	7 8 0	3 4 0	1 0 0
Do. 25,000 do. 30,000	9 0 0	4 0 0	1 4 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0

Amendment of Act II, 1899, section 23-A.

3. In section 23-A, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*b*)", the words and figure "Article No. 5 (*c*)" shall be substituted.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II of 1912.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

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An Act to amend the Law relating to Co-operative Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to facilitate the formation of Co-operative Societies for the promotion of thrift and self-help among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "by-laws" means the registered by-laws for the time being in force and includes a registered amendment of the by-laws;

(*b*) "committee" means the governing body of a registered society to whom the management of its affairs is entrusted:

(*c*) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules:

(*d*) "officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee, or other person empowered under the rules or the by-laws to give directions in regard to the business of the society:

(*e*) "registered society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act:

(*f*) "Registrar" means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies under this Act: and

(*g*) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

Registration.

The Registrar.

3. The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Province or any portion of it, and may appoint persons to assist such Registrar, and may, by general or special order, confer on any such persons all or any of the powers of a Registrar under this Act.

Societies which may be registered.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, a society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, or a society established with the object of facilitating the operations of such a society, may be registered under this Act with or without limited liability:

Provided that unless the Local Government by general or special order otherwise directs—

(*i*) the liability of a society of which a member is a registered society shall be limited;

(*ii*) the liability of a society of which the object is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, and of which the majority of the members are agriculturists, and of which no member is a registered society, shall be unlimited.

Restriction on interest of member of society with limited liability and a share capital.

5. Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, no member other than a registered society shall—

(*a*) hold more than such portion of the share capital of the society, subject to a maximum of one-fifth, as may be prescribed by the rules; or

(*b*) have or claim any interest in the shares of the society, exceeding one thousand rupees.

Conditions of registration.

6. (*1*) No society, other than a society of which a member is a registered society, shall be registered under this Act which does not consist of at least ten persons above the age of eighteen years and, where the object of the society is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, unless such persons—

(*a*) reside in the same town or village or in the same group of villages; or,

(*b*) save where the Registrar otherwise directs, are members of the same tribe, class, caste or occupation.

(*2*) The word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of every society with limited liability registered under this Act.

Power of Registrar to decide certain questions.

7. When any question arises whether for the purposes of this Act a person is an agriculturist or a non-agriculturist, or whether any person is a resident in a town or village or group of villages, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person belongs to any particular tribe, class, caste or occupation, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

Application for registration.

8. (*1*) For purposes of registration an application to register shall be made to the Registrar.

(*2*) The application shall be signed—

(*a*) in the case of a society of which no member is a registered society, by at least ten persons qualified in accordance with the requirements of section 6, sub-section (*1*); and

(*b*) in the case of a society of which a member is a registered society, by a duly authorized person on behalf of every such registered society, and, where all the members of the society are not registered societies, by ten other members or, when there are less than ten other members, by all of them.

(*3*) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed by-laws of the society, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the society as the Registrar may require.

Registration.

9. If the Registrar is satisfied that a society has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules and that its proposed by-laws are not contrary to the Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the society and its by-laws.

Evidence of registration.

10. A certificate of registration signed by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that the society therein mentioned is duly registered unless it is proved that the registration of the society has been cancelled.

Amendment of the by-laws of registered society.

11. (*1*) No amendment of the by-laws of a registered society shall be valid until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amendment shall be forwarded to the Registrar.

(*4*) If the Registrar is satisfied that any amendment of the by-laws is not contrary to this Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the amendment.

(*5*) When the Registrar registers an amendment of the by-laws of a registered society, he shall issue to the society a copy of the amendment certified by him, which shall be conclusive evidence that the same is duly registered.

Rights and liabilities of members.

Member not to exercise rights till due payment made

12. No member of a registered society shall exercise the rights of a member unless or until he has made such payment to the society in respect of membership or acquired such interest in the society, as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

Votes of members

13. (*1*) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the capital, have one vote only as a member in the affairs of the society.

(*2*) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

(*3*) A registered society which has invested any part of its funds in the shares of any other registered society may appoint as its proxy, for the purpose of voting in the affairs of such other registered society, any one of its members.

Restrictions on transfer of share or interest

14 (*1*) The transfer or charge of the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society shall be subject to such conditions as to maximum holding as may be prescribed by this Act or by the rules.

(*2*) In case of a society registered with unlimited liability a member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof unless—

(*a*) he has held such share or interest for not less than one year; and

(*b*) the transfer or charge is made to the society or to a member of the society.

Duties of registered societies.

Address of societies

15. Every registered society shall have an address, registered in accordance with the rules, to which all notices and communications may be sent, and shall send to the Registrar notice of every change thereof.

Copy of Act, rules and by-laws to be open to inspection

16. Every registered society shall keep a copy of this Act and of the rules governing such society, and of its by-laws open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times at the registered address of the society.

Audit.

17. (*1*) The Registrar shall audit or cause to be audited by some person authorized by him by general or special order in writing in this behalf the accounts of every registered society once at least in every year.

(*2*) The audit under sub-section (*1*) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(*3*) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorized by general or special order in writing in this behalf by the Registrar shall at all times have access to all the books, accounts, papers and securities of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection may require.

Privileges of registered societies.

Societies to be bodies corporate

18. The registration of a society shall render it a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

Prior claim of society.

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land-revenue or any money recoverable as land-revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent or any money recoverable as rent, a registered society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce any outstanding demand due to the society from a member or past member—

(*a*) in respect of the supply of seed or manure or of the loan of money for the purchase of seed or manure—upon the crops or other agricultural produce of such member or person at any time within eighteen months from the date of such supply or loan;

(*b*) in respect of the supply of cattle, fodder for cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, or raw materials for manufacture, or of the loan of money for the purchase of any of the foregoing things—upon any such things so supplied, or purchased in whole or in part from any such loan, or on any articles manufactured from raw materials so supplied or purchased.

Charge and set-off in respect of shares or interest of member.

20. A registered society shall have a charge upon the share or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member in respect of any debt due from such member or past member to the society, and may set-off any sum credited or payable to a member or past member in or towards payment of any such debt.

Shares or interest not liable to attachment.

21. Subject to the provisions of section 20, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee under the Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909, nor a Receiver under the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest.

III of 1909
III of 1907

Transfer of interest on death of member.

22. (*1*) On the death of a member a registered society may transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated, to such person as may appear to the committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, or pay to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws:

Provided that—

(i) in the case of a society with unlimited liability, such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, may require payment by the society of the value of the share or interest of the deceased member ascertained as aforesaid;

(ii) in the case of a society with limited liability, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, being qualified in accordance with the rules and by-laws for membership of the society, or on his application within one month of the death of the deceased member to any person specified in the application who is so qualified.

(*2*) A registered society may pay all other moneys due to the deceased member from the society to such nominee, heir or legal representative, as the case may be.

(*3*) All transfers and payments made by a registered society in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

Liability of past member.

23. The liability of a past member for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member shall continue for a period of two years from the date of his ceasing to be a member.

Liability of the estates of deceased members.

24. The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time of his decease.

Register of members.

25. Any register or list of members or shares kept by any registered society shall be *prima facie* evidence of any of the following particulars entered therein:—

(*a*) the date at which the name of any person was entered in such register or list as a member;

(*b*) the date at which any such person ceased to be a member.

Proof of entries in societies' books.

26. A copy of any entry in a book of a registered society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, be received, in any suit or legal proceeding, as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is admissible

Exemption from compulsory registration of instruments relating to shares and debentures of registered society.

27. Nothing in section 17, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall apply to— XVI of 1908.

(*1*) any instrument relating to shares in a registered society, notwithstanding that the assets of such society consist in whole or in part of immoveable property; or

(*2*) any debenture issued by any such society and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the society has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immoveable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures; or

(*3*) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such society.

Power to exempt from income-tax, stamp-duty and registration-fees.

28. The Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may, in the case of any registered society or class of registered society, remit—

(*a*) the income-tax payable in respect of the profits of the society, or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of the society on account of profits;

(*b*) the stamp-duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively chargeable;

(*c*) any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force.

Property and funds of registered societies.

Restrictions on loans.

29. (*1*). A registered society shall not make a loan to any person other than a member:

Provided that, with the general or special sanction of the Registrar, a registered society may make loans to another registered society.

(*2*) Save with the sanction of the Registrar, a society with unlimited liability shall not lend money on the security of moveable property.

(*3*) The Local Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property by any registered society or class of registered societies.

Restrictions on borrowing.

30. A registered society shall receive deposits and loans from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws.

Restrictions on other transactions with non-members.

31. Save as provided in sections 29 and 30, the transactions of a registered society with persons other than members shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions, if any, as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe.

Investment of funds.

32. (*1*) A registered society may invest or deposit its funds—

(*a*) in the Government Savings Bank, or

(*b*) in any of the securities specified in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or

(*c*) in the shares or on the security of any other registered society, or

(*d*) with any bank or person carrying on the business of banking, approved for this purpose by the Registrar, or

(*e*) in any other mode permitted by the rules.

(*2*) Any investments or deposits made before the commencement of this Act which would have been valid if this Act had been in force are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Funds not to be divided by way of profit.

33. No part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus or dividend or otherwise among its members:

Provided that after at least one-fourth of the net profits in any year have been carried to a reserve fund, payments from the remainder of such profits and from any profits of past years available for distribution may be made among the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the rules or by-laws:

Provided also that in the case of a society with unlimited liability no distribution of profits shall be made without the general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf.

Contribution to charitable purpose.

34. Any registered society may, with the sanction of the Registrar, after one-fourth of the net profits in any year has been carried to a reserve fund, contribute an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of the remaining net profits to any charitable purpose, as defined in section 2 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Inspection of affairs.

Inquiry by Registrar.

35. (*1*) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the application of a majority of the committee, or of not less than one-third of the members, hold an inquiry or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a registered society.

(*2*) All officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar or the person authorized by the Registrar may require.

Inspection of books of indebted society.

36. (*1*) The Registrar shall, on the application of a creditor of a registered society, inspect or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to inspect the books of the society:

Provided that—

(*a*) the applicant satisfies the Registrar that the debt is a sum then due, and that he has demanded payment thereof and has not received satisfaction within a reasonable time; and

(*b*) the applicant deposits with the Registrar such sum as security for the costs of the proposed inspection as the Registrar may require.

(*2*) The Registrar shall communicate the results of any such inspection to the creditor.

Costs of inquiry.

37. Where an inquiry is held under section 35, or an inspection is made under section 36, the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members or creditor demanding an inquiry or inspection, and the officers or former officers of the society.

Recovery of costs.

38. Any sum awarded by way of costs under section 37 may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate belonging to such person.

Dissolution of society

Dissolution.

39. (*1*) If the Registrar, after an inquiry has been held under section 35 or after an inspection has been made under section 36 or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a registered society, is of opinion that the society ought to be dissolved, he may cancel the registration of the society.

(*2*) Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of an order made under sub-section (*1*), appeal from such order.

(*3*) Where no appeal is presented within two months from the making of an order cancelling the registration of a society, the order shall take effect on the expiry of that period.

(*4*) Where an appeal is presented within two months, the order shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the appellate authority.

(*5*) The authority to which appeals under this section shall lie shall be the Local Government,:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals shall lie to such Revenue-authority as may be specified in the notification.

Cancellation of registration of society.

40. Where it is a condition of the registration of a society that it should consist of at least ten members, the Registrar may, by order in writing, cancel the registration of the society if at any time it is proved to his satisfaction that the number of the members has been reduced to less than ten.

Effect of cancellation of registration.

41. Where the registration of a society is cancelled, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body—

(*a*) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of section 39, from the date the order of cancellation takes effect ;

(*b*) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provisions of section 40, from the date of the order.

Winding-up.

42. (*1*) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under section 39 or section 40, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

(*2*) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (*1*) shall have power—

(*a*) to institute and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his name of office ;

(*b*) to determine the contribution to be made by the members and past members of the society respectively to the assets of the society ;

(*c*) to investigate all claims against the society and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants ;

(*d*) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne ; and

(*e*) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society, as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(*3*) Subject to any rules, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(*4*) Where an appeal from any order made by a liquidator under this section is provided for by the rules, it shall lie to the Court of the District Judge.

(5) Orders made under this section shall, on application, be enforced as follows :—

(a) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court ;

(b) when made by the Court of the District Judge on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein.

(6) Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the dissolution of a registered society under this Act.

Rules.

Rules.

43. (1) The Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the Province and for any registered society or class of such societies, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) subject to the provisions of section 5, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member ;

(b) prescribe the forms to be used and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications ;

(c) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the conditions to be satisfied prior to such making, alteration or abrogation ;

(d) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission or admitted as members, and provide for the election and admission of members, and the payment to be made and the interests to be acquired before the exercise of the right of membership ;

(e) regulate the manner in which funds may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise ;

(f) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings ;

(g) provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of the members of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee, and for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers ;

(h) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit, and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of a society ;

(i) prescribe the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and provide for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted ;

(j) provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of societies may be certified ;

(k) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares ;

(l) provide that any dispute touching the business of a society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar for decision or, if he so directs, to arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators ;

(*m*) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments, if any, to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of past members;

(*n*) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred;

(*o*) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent, to an individual member;

(*p*) provide for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and the objects to which such funds may be applied, and for the investment of any funds under the control of the society;

(*q*) prescribe the extent to which a society may limit the number of its members;

(*r*) prescribe the conditions under which profits may be distributed to the members of a society with unlimited liability and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by societies;

(*s*) subject to the provisions of section 39, determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the orders of the Registrar and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals; and

(*t*) prescribe the procedure to be followed by a liquidator appointed under section 42, and the cases in which an appeal shall lie from the order of such liquidator.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, all or any of its powers to make rules under this section to any authority specified in the order of delegation.

(*4*) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(*5*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Miscellaneous.

Recovery of sums due to Government.

44. (*1*) All sums due from a registered society or from an officer or member or past member of a registered society as such to the Government, including any costs awarded to the Government under section 37, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue.

(*2*) Sums due from a registered society to Government and recoverable under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society; secondly, in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability; and, thirdly, in the case of other societies, from the members.

Power to exempt societies from conditions as to registration.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by special order in each case and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may impose, exempt any society from any of the requirements of this Act as to registration.

Power to exempt registered societies from provisions of the Act.

46. The Local Government may, by general or special order, exempt any registered society from any of the provisions of this Act or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

Prohibition of the use of the word "co-operative"

47. (*1*) No person other than a registered society shall trade or carry on business under any name or title of which the word "co-operative" is part without the sanction of the Local Government:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person or his successor in interest of any name or title under which he traded or carried on business at the date on which this Act comes into operation.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence with further fine of five rupees for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor

Indian Companies Act, 1882, not to apply.

48. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, shall not apply to registered societies.

Saving of existing societies.

49 Every society now existing which has been registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, shall be deemed to be registered under this Act, and its by-laws shall, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered or rescinded.

Repeal.

50. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, is hereby repealed.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March 1912 and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III of 1912.

An Act further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1912.

Substitution of new sub-sections (1) and (2) in section 21 of Act VI of 1898.

2. For sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 21 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission of articles by post.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) specify articles which may not be transmitted by post;

(*b*) prescribe conditions on which articles may be transmitted by post;

(*c*) provide for the detention and disposal of articles in course of transmission by post in contravention of rules made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*d*) provide for the granting of receipts for, and the granting and obtaining of certificates of, posting and delivery of postal articles and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and

(*e*) regulate covers, forms, dimensions, maximum weights, and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications."

Amendment of section 25 of same Act.

3. (*1*) In section 25, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, after the words "contravention of" the words and figures "section 20, clause (*a*), or of" shall be inserted.

(*2*) In sub-section (*3*) of the same section of the said Act, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct."

Amendment of section 24 of same Act.

4. In section 24 of the said Act, for the words "Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods" the words "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, where a postal article suspected to contain any goods of which the import by post or the transmission by post is prohibited by or under any enactment for the time being force," shall be substituted.

Amendment of and addition to section 25 of said Act.

5. In section 25 of the said Act, for the words "all such goods found" the words "all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"In carrying out any such search such officer of the Post Office may open or unfasten, or cause to be opened or fastened, any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by post."

Amendment of section 26 (*2*) of same Act.

6. In section 26, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the words "shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"shall be dealt of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct."

Amendment of section 38 of Act VI of 1898.

7. (1) In section 38, sub-section (2), of the said Act, at the end of clause (c) the word "and" shall be omitted, and after clause (d) the following shall be added, namely:—

"(e) provide for the retention and repayment to the addressee in cases of fraud of money recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article; and

(f) prescribe the fees to be charged for inquiries into complaints regarding the delivery of or payment for value-payable postal articles."

(2) After sub-section (3) of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"(4) No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under any rule made under clause (e) of sub-section (2)."

Addition to section 48 of same Act.

8. To section 48 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or

(c) any wrong payment or delay in payment of a money order beyond the limits of British India by an officer of any post office, not being one established by the Governor General in Council."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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